

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Engraved with Views of TRINITY CHURCH, Little Queen Street, Holborn;
 And the old WEST BRIDGE AND GATE, at GLOUCESTER.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

With reference to the inquiries in vol. ci. ii. pp. 305, 488, relative to the family of HUYSHÉ of Sand, co. Devon, Mr. JAMES DAVIDSON, of Secktor, observes, "I should have little hesitation, notwithstanding the transposition of the colours, in attributing the fifth quartering of the arms of Rowland Huiyshe, to the family of Lapfode of Sidbury, in which parish the estate of Sand is situated. (see Pole's Collections, pp. 166, 491.) The name of Lapfode occurs more than once as a witness in the transcripts of several ancient deeds now before me, relating to lands in Sidbury during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. The seventh quartering I should agree with the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd, in assigning to the family of Burnell, of Cocktree; but rather in this case to that of Wike, of Bidden, in Axmouth, which assumed the coat, (see Pole, 248.) where it appears that the heiress of Burnell was married to Richard Wike, whose son married the heiress of Avenell. Perhaps the pedigree of Wike in the Visitation of 1562, (Harl. MS. No. 3288, fo. 127) may state how that family was connected with Huiyshe. It may be observed also in connexion with the subject, that Richards married the heiress of Avenell, (Pole, 217); and that John Sydenham married the heiress of Gambon (id. 197). The eighth quartering may, I think, be considered with great probability to belong to the family of Tremayle, the early owners of the estate of Sand. Sir W. Pole, at p. 466, blazons the arms of Tremayle thus, 'Argent, a fess gules, between three tramels Sable;' and at p. 505, he calls these charges 'tremaile.' Neither of the works of Heraldry, to which I have immediate access, define such a bearing, but the word 'trammel' is an ancient term for a pot-hook, an utensil which in form nearly resembles the figures in question. The coat of Tremayle was most likely brought in by one of the other matches, as the estate of Sand had passed from that family prior to the year 1447. According to Risdon, p. 34, the estate was a purchase by Huiyshe, who was then there 'seated in a dainty dwelling.'"

ALVA is informed that "Erdeswicke's Survey of Staffordshire" was reprinted in 1820, with additions by the Rev. Thomas Harwood, F.S.A. and may be purchased of the printers of this Miscellany. Bishop Lyttelton's MSS. are in the library of the Society of Antiquaries; and were employed by Mr. Shaw for his "History of Staffordshire," as well as by Mr. Harwood.

Mr. R. F. HORWOOD inquires for an account

of the ceremonies used by the Popes in consecrating the "Gulden Roses," which they occasionally presented to the sovereigns of Europe. Sleidan, in his History of the Reformation, notes that the rose was sent in 1518 to Frederick, Elector of Saxony, by Leo X. through Charles Militz, to serve as a bribe on that prince in the Pope's favour, as Frederick took great part in the religious disputations then in agitation. The same author also says that Pope Leo X. sent the rose in 1524 to our Henry VIII., as a token of his favour, that king having written against the doctrines of Luther. It would seem by these two specimens that the Pope knew well how to dispose of his roses to advantage; they were considered great gifts, for Sleidan says Frederick had long desired to have one.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT asks "at what time rings were first employed in the marriage ceremony? It is known that the Heathen, long before the Christian era, used the *annulus pronubus*; and about A. D. 633, the episcopal ring was considered a pledge of marriage between the Bishop and the Church."

Mr. A. DAVIS, solicitor, Deptford, would feel much gratified by the communication of any information tending to illustrate the history of ancient Deptford. The loan of any old plans, or notices of local antiquities, and views of St. Nicholas' Church before its re-erection in 1697, and of Says Court at any period, are much desired: also information as to the contents of a pamphlet thus mentioned by Lysons:—"An Account of a great inundation of Deptford is extant, in a small pamphlet published at the time."

A CONSTANT READER wishes for information respecting the Pedigree of the family of James Scaife, of Crosby Garret, in Westmorland, who, he believes, died about 1750, and was buried in Crosby church, at the entrance of the porch.

M. R. D. says: "Will your erudite correspondent J. F. favour your readers with similar notices of the descendants of Daniel Meadows of Chattisham, to those of his elder brother, William Meadows, inserted in vol. xciv. p. 218."

J. J. C. inquires whether there is any lineal descendant of Sir Thomas Hunt, Knight, (mentioned in March, p. 208) now living, and where.

C. would feel obliged for historical particulars relating to Leightonville Priory, co. Salop, noticed in vol. ci. pt. ii. p. 411.

In p. 32, in the head-line, for Havec read Caudebec; and below, for Havec read Havre.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1832.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THE SUBSTITUTION OF STEAM-POWER FOR HORSE-LABOUR.

MR. URBAN,

CONSIDERING the extensive circulation of your Journal among the intelligent classes of the provincial population, I have been induced to submit for insertion in your valuable columns, a few remarks on the promised advantages held out to the public, by substituting steam-power for horse-labour in the conveyance of passengers and merchandise on common roads. Having no other interest in the question than must be felt by every person desirous of promoting our national prosperity and rendering our internal resources available to the utmost possible extent, I shall enter into a few of the leading points connected with the transit of goods and passengers by horse-labour, previously to examining the comparative value of elementary power applied to the same objects.

The superiority of travelling in Great Britain, in comparison with most other parts of Europe, is not less owing to the great improvements which have been made within the last twenty years in the construction of roads, than to the great attention which has been paid in this country to the breed of horses. Indeed the extent to which capital and enterprise have carried the system of running coaches between the metropolis and the great provincial towns, may be said to have almost exceeded its proper limits, whether we take into account the question of humanity, or the risk of life; for the severity of treatment to which the noblest animals of the brute creation are subjected by the cruel practice of driving a set of horses eleven or twelve miles an hour with a heavy load, can scarcely be justified by any pretence of competition among the members of any civilized community. The vast improvements in roads

have unquestionably reduced the actual labour of horses in a very great ratio; yet the enormous loads which are attached to four horses, both in the heavy six-bodied coaches, and the four-horse vans for carrying goods, shows that no other limit regulates the amount of labour demanded from these valuable animals, except their total incapacity to sustain such violent labour with profit to their heartless employers.

Yet the amount of horse-labour in this country, great as it is, bears a very small proportion to the aggregate amount of labour performed by steam engines. Without the introduction of locomotive carriages for the transport of raw produce on rail-roads, a very large proportion of our internal mineral riches would be unattainable, except at such cost as to limit their use within a very narrow field. Indeed, we obtain a very inadequate idea of the vast amount of labour now performed by the aid of locomotive engines, from the quantity formerly executed by horse-power in our large iron and coal works, and slate and stone quarries. A new era has in fact been created by combining the mechanical force of steam as a propelling agent, with the use of iron railways for diminishing the amount of friction. The extent to which this combination of scientific principles with mercantile enterprise in the transit of raw produce, has enriched every class of the community in the great coal and iron districts, naturally led to the introduction of steam-power for the conveyance of passengers as well as merchandise, between the great towns of Manchester and Liverpool; while the advantages resulting from that undertaking having exceeded even the most sanguine expectations of its projectors, there is little reason to doubt that in a few years more, we shall have steam

carriages very generally substituted for vehicles in transporting both goods and passengers on common turnpike roads.

It is not necessary, Mr. Urban, that I should trespass on your readers' patience by giving a detailed account of the progressive experiments made by parties who have devoted their whole attention to the construction of steam carriages, adapted for working on common roads; since the House of Commons, during the last Session of Parliament—being duly impressed with the national importance of the subject—directed a Select Committee to be appointed, with full powers to examine evidence, and “report on the probable utility which the public may derive from the use of Steam Carriages.”—And it is only doing justice to the sound judgment of the House, and to the honourable Members who composed the Committee, to admit that the Report, together with the Evidence on which it is founded, contains a mass of more valuable information to the public at large, than any Report I remember to have seen within the same compass. Instead, therefore, of offering any individual opinion as to the advantages and disadvantages that might result from the substitution of Steam for Horse-power, it will be more satisfactory to your readers to take the collective opinion of a Parliamentary Committee, founded upon the evidence of five or six gentlemen who have been several years engaged, and are still occupied, in bringing steam-carriages to perfection;—of five or six eminent engineers and surveyors who have devoted great attention to the construction of roads and wheel-carriages;—and to the evidence of two honourable Members of the House, distinguished for their scientific attainments and knowledge of political economy.

The first witness examined by the Committee was Mr. Gurney, who made the first successful experiment with a steam-carriage on common roads, about six years back, near the Regent's Park; and about two years since made a journey from London to Bath and back, at a rate of travelling varying from eight to twelve miles per hour. Under favourable circumstances as to the state of the road, and the full power of the engines, Mr. Gurney found it neither difficult nor dangerous

to drive the carriage at the rate of sixteen, eighteen, or even twenty miles per hour on level roads.

Messrs. Summers and Ogle, who have run a steam-carriage many months at Southampton, gave similar evidence as to the perfect practicability of propelling those carriages even at twenty-four miles an hour. Mr. Hawkins, another patentee, who has been running a steam-carriage from London to Stratford, Essex, gives similar evidence as to the perfect practicability of running such carriages for any number of hours on common roads, at ten or twelve miles per hour, including all stoppages.

With regard to any apprehension of danger from the explosion of steam-generators, all the before-mentioned witnesses agree—that with proper management the liability to such accidents is exceedingly remote; but even in case of such pipes or chambers bursting, the only inconvenience that has resulted has been that of extinguishing part of the fire, and making a temporary delay in the journey till the apparatus can be repaired.

Steam-carriages are also, from the concurrent testimony of all the witnesses, far less liable to be overturned than coaches drawn by horses travelling at a rapid pace, both from the centre of gravity being lower than in coaches or other vehicles now in use, and from the great facility with which such carriages can be directed, in comparison with that of guiding or reining-in four high-bred horses.

In descending hills, also, the engineer or conductor has the power of effectually retarding the velocity of a steam-carriage, both by regulating the supply of steam to the working cylinders, and by the still more effectual method of reversing the action of the cranks, in the manner adopted in steam-boats. By this means an incalculable advantage is obtained over the management of vehicles drawn by horses—accidents being in almost every instance the result of horses running away, more especially in descending a hill, or turning sharply round corners in the road.

Steam-carriages can also be turned round, or entirely stopped, within a shorter distance than any coach with four horses, thereby enabling the conductor not only to guard against accident from his own vehicle, but to

turn out of the road at an instant to avoid accident from carriages drawn by unruly horses, or driven by negligent coachmen.

In addition to the greater safety and economy of steam-carriages for carrying passengers and goods, the testimony of the inventors (which is fully corroborated by that of the most eminent engineers) proves that the injury done to turnpike roads is much less than in drawing the same weight with horse-labour. It was proved to the Committee that the injury done to roads by stage-coaches is far greater through breaking up the surface by the horses' feet, than from the action of the wheels: while it appears that in drawing ~~an~~ ^{an} even weight (say three tons), a steam-carriage will admit of the tire of the wheels being made at least double the breadth of the wheels of ordinary four-horse-coaches, thereby reducing the injury done to the road to less than one half, independent of the horses. This fact is of the utmost importance in the introduction of steam power in lieu of horses, and renders the subject one peculiarly entitled to parliamentary notice, and to the attention of road trusts in every part of the kingdom, for the wear and tear of roads (and more especially indifferent roads) requiring an enormous outlay of capital to maintain them in repair, any measure which has a tendency to lessen such expenditure must be deemed a public or national benefit. One of the first measures therefore that ought to be adopted by the Legislature, should be to place steam-carriages upon at least an equal footing with other carriages drawn by horses, instead of allowing the several road trusts to charge any amount of tolls they may think proper.

It having been apprehended that serious inconveniences might arise from the use of steam-carriages on common roads, through the liability of horses to be frightened, the Committee peculiarly directed their attention to this point, and the uniform testimony of all the witnesses who have examined the effect of steam-carriages, shows that in very few instances have horses evinced the least notice of such vehicles on the road—by no means exceeding that shyness high-bred horses manifest on other occasions.

For additional evidence as to the

view taken of this important subject by the Parliamentary Committee, we must refer to the following extracts from the Report itself.

The Committee state, that

“These inquiries have led the Committee to believe that the substitution of inanimate for animal power in draught on common roads, is one of the most important improvements in the means of internal communication ever introduced. Its practicability they consider to have been fully established.....Many circumstances, however, must retard the general introduction of them as a substitute for horse-power on roads. One very formidable obstacle will arise from the prejudices which always beset a new invention — especially one which will, at first, appear detrimental to the interests of so many individuals.”

Mr. Farey, one of the witnesses examined before the Committee, states :

“That steam-coaches will, very soon after their first establishment, be run for one third of the cost of the present stage coaches.”

But the evidence of Colonel Torrens (one of the Committee) bears so particularly on the immediate question of Rural Economy, that I shall be excused for giving it a little more in detail.

“Have you considered the effect which will be produced upon British agriculture by substituting, on common roads, steam carriages for carriages drawn by horses?”—“I have.” “What do you conceive that effect would be?”—“I think it would produce very beneficial effects upon agriculture. I conceive that agriculture is prosperous in proportion as the quantity of produce brought to market exceeds the quantity expended in bringing it there. If steam-carriages be employed instead of carriages drawn by horses, it will be because that mode of conveyance is found the cheapest. Cheapening the carriage of the produce of the soil must necessarily diminish the quantity of produce expended in bringing a given quantity to market, and will therefore increase the net surplus,—which net surplus constitutes the encouragement to agriculture. For example, if it requires the expenditure of two hundred quarters of corn to raise four hundred, and the expenditure of one hundred more on carriage to bring the four hundred to market, then the net surplus will be one hundred. If by the substitution of steam carriages you can bring the same quantity to market with the expenditure of fifty quarters, then your net surplus is increased from one hundred to one hundred and fifty quarters; and consequently either the farmer's profit, or the landlord's rent, increased in a corresponding proportion. There are many tracts of land which cannot now be cultivated, be-

cause the quantity of produce expended in cultivation and carriage, exceeds the quantity which that expenditure could bring to market. But if you diminish the quantity expended in bringing a given quantity to market, then you may obtain a net surplus produce from such inferior soils, and consequently allow cultivation to be extended over tracts which could not otherwise be tilled. On the same principle, lowering the expense of carriage would enable you to apply additional labour and capital to all the soils already under cultivation. But it is not necessary to go into any illustrative examples to explain this, it being a well-known principle that every improvement which allows us to cultivate land of a quality which could not previously be cultivated, also enables us to cultivate in a higher degree lands already under tillage."

Now we apprehend nothing can be more demonstrable in political and rural economy, than the truth of this reasoning; yet it will require more resolution than prevails among the occupying farmers of Great Britain, to believe that any measure which could reduce the present price of corn, can be advantageous to their interests, ultimately. It is a very common, though a very mistaken maxim in rural economy, that high prices are advantageous to the operative farmer. With an average crop and moderate prices, the farmer in *all cases* derives greater profits, ultimately, than by high prices with a diminished crop, and the consequent diminution of consumption. It would not be difficult to demonstrate this by incontrovertible evidence from the best writers, if it were at all necessary for the support of our argument. But with the view of looking fairly at both sides the question, we shall give another extract from the valuable evidence of Colonel Torrens.

The witness being asked by the Committee—

"If horses were displaced from common roads by using steam-carriages, would not the demand for oats, beans, and for pasture, be diminished, and land thereby be thrown out of cultivation, and labour out of employment?"—"If steam-carriages were very suddenly brought into use, and horses thereby displaced, I think the effect stated in the question would be produced for a time; but practically, steam-carriages can be introduced only very gradually, and the beneficial effect upon the profits of trade by bringing agricultural produce to market more cheaply, will tend to increase profits, to encourage industry, and to enlarge the demand for labour; so that by this gradual

process there will probably be no period during which any land can actually be thrown out of cultivation, the increasing population requiring all the food that horses would cease to consume. With respect to the demand for labour, that demand consists of the quantity of food and raw materials which can be cheaply obtained, and as by the supposition the displacing of horses will leave at liberty more food and more material, the demand for labour will ultimately be greatly increased instead of being diminished. It has been supposed (I know not how accurately) that there are employed on the common roads in Great Britain one million of horses, and it is calculated that one horse consumes the food of eight men. If steam carriages, therefore, could be brought to such perfection as entirely to supersede draught horses on common roads, there would be food and demand for eight millions of persons additional. But when we take into consideration, that lowering the expense of carriage would enable us to extend cultivation over soils which cannot now be profitably tilled, and would have the further effect of enabling us to apply with a profit, additional portions of labour and capital to the soils already under tillage, I think it not unfair to conclude that, were elementary power on the common roads to completely supersede draught horses, the population, wealth, and power of Great Britain would at least be doubled."

• If these estimates, given by Colonel Torrens with regard to the number of horses employed in draught, be even near the truth, and we take the amount of food they consume (or in other terms, the amount of land necessary to produce that food,) at one-fourth less than his estimate,—or as equivalent to the sustenance of six millions of persons,—the subject still is one of vast moment at a period like the present, when thousands of our hardy peasantry are annually compelled to expatriate themselves from their native land, in order to procure subsistence. It is no longer a question of merely local policy, in which parochial overseers and district magistrates have very difficult and painful duties to perform; the subject is daily assuming a far more serious aspect from the overwhelming numbers of unemployed poor among the rural population. The subject, in short, has already engaged, and *must* continue to engage in a very increasing ratio the serious attention of the Legislature, with a view to devise some adequate remedy, or at least some palliative for so formidable an evil. Provided the substitution of

steam-power for horse-power offered no advantages as to saving expense in the transit of goods, it would be well worthy of parliamentary support, as a means of economising our national resources, and providing for the first object in the whole circle of political economy—the subsistence of the people. The double evil of the present state of things is,—that while the middling classes in the provincial districts are borne down by the weight of parochial rates, the individuals who receive such rates contribute little or no available labour in return. If, therefore, both the dictates of humanity and the law of the land oblige us to furnish subsistence to the poor, it is not only sound policy but our duty to devise means of providing employment for the poor. If any additional arguments were necessary to show the misery and degradation to which a very large proportion of the peasantry of a country may be reduced from want of employment, we need only direct our view to the present wretched condition of Ireland; and it requires no great gift of prophecy to foresee that the English peasant is rapidly approaching the same vortex of misery, in spite of the legal claims he possesses on the parochial funds, and the gratuitous aid of benevolent individuals. Indeed, no single axiom in political economy is more demonstrable, than the pernicious effects entailed on society through the system of giving subsistence to the able-bodied poor without procuring an equivalent in the form of labour.

To a question put by the Committee to Col. Torrens—"whether the reduction of draught horses on common roads would not throw out of cultivation certain poor soils supposed to be only capable of raising oats?" The Hon. Member expressed "a doubt if there be any land which is worth cultivating with profit, that would not raise some other agricultural produce than oats, in order to supply the increasing population with food." In this view of the question I entirely concur; for it is well known that a fair remunerating crop of potatoes, with alternate crops of artificial grasses, may be in most cases procured from the poorer soils appropriated to the growth of oats. In numerous cases, pulse and esculent roots, both for human food and cattle, might

be grown on light soils now appropriated to the subsistence of horses. If we take into account the enormous extent of land still under pasture in Great Britain, the greater portion of which would afford a profit as tillage land, and consider how much of such pasture is rejected by horses, we shall have a better idea of the waste of land when devoted to horse-keep in this country. Whether in the form of pasture, meadow, or horse-corn land, an enormous sacrifice of the agricultural resources of the nation are swallowed up in the maintenance of horses, that might immediately be appropriated to feeding stock or raising grain for human subsistence.

Inasmuch, therefore, as machinery can be substituted for horses in draught for the conveyance of passengers and goods, so far shall we be enabled to transfer the food of each horse to the maintenance of eight persons; with the additional advantage of saving at least one-half or two-thirds in the transfer of goods from place to place. While, on the other hand, the labour employed in the construction of such steam-carriages will furnish employment for a considerable number of artisans, and promote the consumption of a large quantity of copper, iron, and coal—commodities which may be truly called the mineral treasures of Great Britain, and which have no value whatever until brought into use by the employment of labour and capital.

In whatever form we view this question, it cannot be considered but in the light of ultimate advantage to the community. Every political economist, from the time of Adam Smith to the present hour, concurs in opinion that *labour is the fundamental source of national wealth*, and we have only to look at the produce of our coal mines to be convinced of the vast accumulation of national wealth among the whole community, where that staple commodity exists. By means of cheap transit we virtually give the metropolis and all the other parts of the kingdom remote from our coal mines, a portion of that wealth which is at present limited to certain districts merely in consequence of the expense of carriage. But we have the additional consolation, that by the dissemination of such mineral riches over all parts of the kingdom, we give increased ac-

tivity to commerce and enterprise in all such distant parts, without detracting from those advantages already enjoyed by districts contiguous to our coaleries.

It would extend the limits of this paper beyond due bounds to enter into all the benefits that this country would derive if the whole kingdom possessed such advantages as those in the immediate vicinity of our great coal basins. Even in the article of manure alone, the benefits would be almost incalculable, if coal could be obtained in abundance in the southern counties for lime-burning. I shall therefore close my present remarks by a few observations on the advantages that would necessarily accrue to Agriculture, if Steam Carriages could be applied on a large scale for the conveyance of raw produce and manure.

It is well known that in many clay districts enterprising farmers consider chalk so valuable for amending the staple of the soil, as to employ a team for the conveyance of chalk from a distance of many miles, at an expense of one day's work, of four horses and a man, or at a cost of 20 to 25 shillings per waggon load. Now if steam-power were substituted for such purpose in lieu of horses, can there be a doubt that it would be attended with the most decided advantages? Or, instead of the dreadful wear and tear of horses and harness in drawing chalk, stone, bricks, &c. from the quarry, would it not save an incredible deal of labour, if the proprietor of a chalk-pit were to keep a steam carriage in constant work for a given period in carting chalk from the quarry to the road-side, or to the lands adjacent, as may be found desirable, by the parties interested? Again, what an immense saving in outlay and keep for horses might be effected by substituting steam tug-carriages for conveying agricultural produce to market, on every great line of road leading to market towns; more especially in districts where fuel is abundant? By the use of iron rail-roads, and diminished friction, an enormous increase of power is attained in locomotive engines, yet by the distribution of the load from one carriage to several carriages, so as to prevent the wheels cutting the road, together with the use of broad tire wheels (as recommended by the Committee) for the

steam tug-carriage, incalculable advantages would result from the employment of steam in lieu of horses, both in the various operations connected with rural economy, as well as in the transit of goods for hire and for the conveyance of passengers on every great road in the kingdom.

Yours, &c.

A. A.

MR. URBAN, *Louth, Sept. 1.*

IN 1817 I sent you a short account of the parish of Fotherby, co. Lincoln, which is inserted in your vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 207. I now communicate a few additional notes.

The church is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and is dedicated to St. Mary. It consists of a tower, nave, and chancel; but the upper part of the tower was taken down many years ago, and covered with a pent-house roof, like the nave. It still contains three bells—the first, or least bell, is two feet three inches in diameter; the second, two feet five inches; and the third, or largest, two feet eight inches, with this inscription:

"All men that hear my doleful sound,
Repent before you are in the ground. 1608."

In the chancel, on the south side of the altar, is a piscina.*

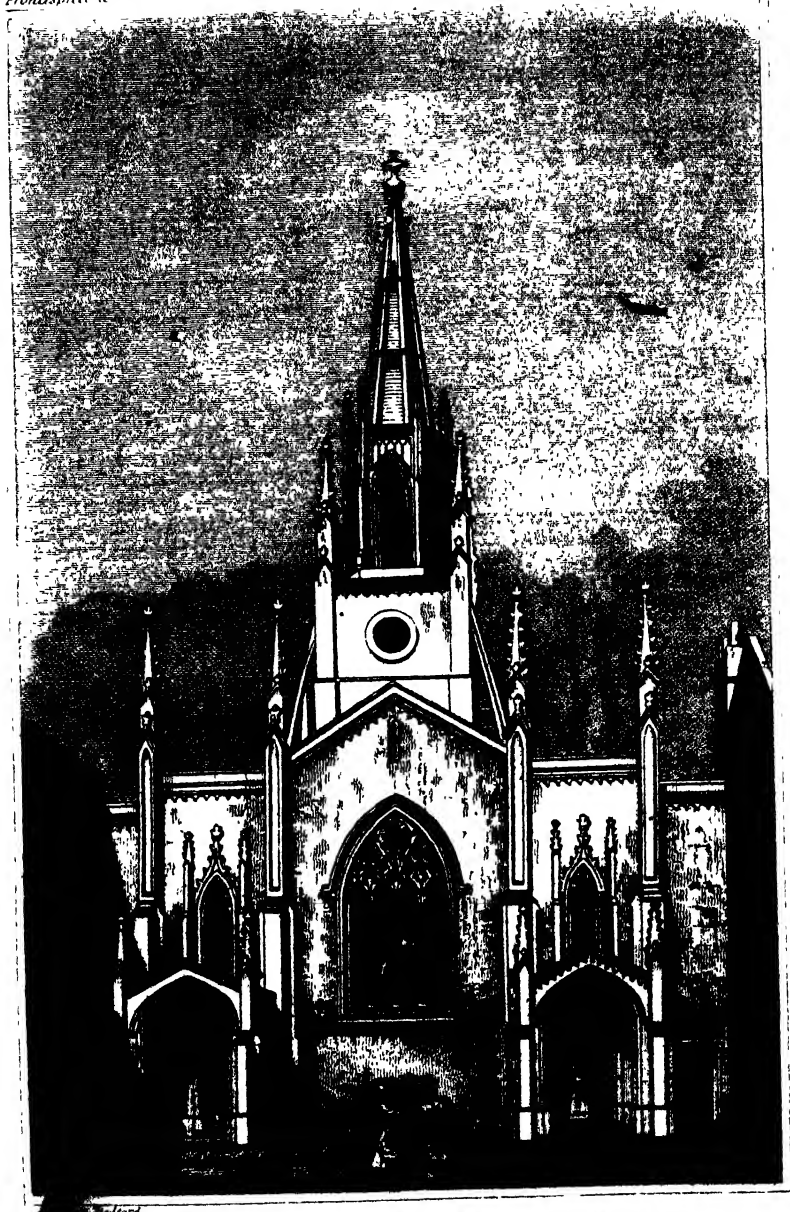
On a tablet against the north wall of the nave is this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Mrs Charlotte Mitchell, relict of Mr. John Mitchell, of Boston, merchant, and daughter of the Rev. Robert Uvedale, D.D. Rector of Langton, near Spilsby, and Vicar of Swineshead, by Diana his wife, daughter of Bennet Langton, of Langton, esquire. She died at Louth, August 29, 1826, aged 51, and is buried here. This tablet was erected by her affectionate brothers, the Rev. Robert Uvedale, M.A. Vicar of this parish and of Hogsthorpe, and the Rev. Washbourne Uvedale, B.A. Vicar of Kirmond and of Markby, in this county."

ARMS: Sable, a fess between three mascles Or; impaling, Argent, a cross moline Gules.

On a slab in the chancel is a short inscription in memory of Mr. Daniel Allenby, who died in 1790, and of his wife, who died in 1791. In the churchyard are three altar-tombs, in memory of Mr. George Richmond, who died in

* The original use of piscinas in churches is satisfactorily explained in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXVII. ii. 649.



TRINITY CHURCH, LITTLE QUEEN STREET, HOLBORN.

See p. 11

1759, aged 77; of Mr. Joseph Shaw, who died in 1829, aged 52; and of Charles Marshall (Cluke, M.D. late of Louth, who died in 1830, aged 75.

The Register commences in 1568.

From a "Topographical Description of the Manor of Fotherby, appertaining to John Kenrick, esq., surveyed by Samuel Holmes, anno 1721," it appears that the parish comprised 1269A. 1R. 30P., upwards of 1100A of which were common. In 1764, an Act of Parliament was obtained for the inclosure of Fotherby. Erasmus Saunders, D.D. and Samuel Roycroft, esq. were then Lords of the Manor, which now belongs to John Maddison, esq.

Yours, &c.

R. U

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XXXIII.

TRINITY CHURCH, LITTLE-QUEEN-ST.
HOLBORN.—*Architect, Bedford.*

THE front of this building, which ranges with the houses on the western side of the street, is represented in our engraving, (*see Plate 1*) and is the only portion of the structure which is not concealed by the adjacent houses. This front is made into five divisions; in the centre is a large window of four lights with circular tracery in the style of the fourteenth century, the points of the several sweeps being ornamented with balls, a favourite decoration of the carpenter's gothic school. The succeeding divisions have porches with pointed entrances, and decorated with small arched ornaments; over them is a sort of lancet window. The outer divisions of the front are merely blank walls, to mask the flanks of the building; each of these portions has an entrance, which is lintelled instead of being arched. The finish of the elevation is a parapet, ornamented with a continuous series of small arches, and the central division rises to a gable; two tall unsightly pinnacles are also added in a poor attempt at ornament. Above the gable in the centre is placed the steeple, consisting of a turret and spire, of small dimensions. The turret, which rises from the apex of the gable, being placed over the opening of a large window, has an awkward appearance; but, as if the architect had anticipated an apparent instability from this cause, he has

propped it up with two flying buttresses, somewhat stouter than a man's arm. An octangular story, and a spire succeed; the latter is pierced near the summit, and the light in consequence showing through the structure, gives it an appearance of flimsiness which no ancient building ever possessed. The flanks of the church not being intended to be seen, are built as plainly as possible; the wall is merely made into five divisions, by pilaster buttresses; in each division is a window of two lights, the points of the sweeps being ornamented with balls, as the eastern one. In the western division is another lintelled entrance. The west front is in the same unornamented style. On the south side is a vestry, communicating with the church by a pointed doorway.

THE INTERIOR

is divided into a nave and aisles by four pillars, each composed of an union of eight, ogee mouldings, in pairs; the exterior points of union of each pair being worked into a fillet. The regular cluster of four columns was doubtless too common-place to suit the architect's taste; he has therefore, instead of a form so often repeated, chosen the present design, which, while it differs from all genuine and ancient examples, in itself possesses no beauty; but not being satisfied with this, these new fashioned pillars are ornamented with hoops at intervals, which girdles, by way of distinction, are very appropriately painted black. I have yet to learn the architect's authority either for the columns themselves or their ornamental bands. On the caps of these pillars rests the vaulted ceiling, which is divided in breadth into three, and in length into five compartments, all groined with slender mouldings, and bearing a very remote resemblance to the groined roofs of pointed architecture. At the east end is a small chancel, the present being the first of Mr. Bedford's numerous buildings in which such an appendage is to be found. In this respect the favourite meeting-house of modern churches has been copied from the church by three arches of equal height with the roof, the openings of different forms; the centre being less acutely pointed than the

lateral ones, which latter are of the sharpest form that can be imagined. The piers are octangular, with mean caps. The whole is a very poor attempt at effect; the ensemble is awkward, and the detail mean. The entrances internally are lintelled, and covered with horizontal cornices—a design to be met with in every "gothic cottage." A gallery occupies the western end of the church and the side aisles; the front is plain, and painted with a dingy tint; in the western portion is an organ in an oak case, ornamented in the pointed style; on each side are small galleries for charity children. The altar-screen is pannelled and inscribed with the decalogue, &c. The pulpit and desk are alike, and placed at a short distance from the chancel; the form of each is octagonal with arched pannels. The same sort of panneling is also applied to the pews, and is in a better taste than the generality of the ornamental portions. The font is octagon and pannelled, and situated beneath the western gallery.

This church is situate in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; it will accommodate in pews 809, which added to 1171 for whom free seats are provided, makes the total accommodation 1980. The amount of the contract was 8831*l.* 7*s.* The first stone was laid on the 21st Aug. 1829, and the Church was consecrated on the 9th Feb. 1831.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 3.

CIRCUMSTANCES which it is unnecessary to detail, have occasioned me to make some enquiries respecting THOMAS MORGAN, Author of the "*Moral Philosopher*;" of whom I believe no distinct biographical Memoir exists: yet he at one time powerfully excited the attention of the literary world as a staunch and bitter polemic, and as a physician obtained some not undeserved celebrity. If you think the few memorials of him I have been able to collect, deserving of preservation in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, they are much at your service.

Thomas Morgan was a native of Wales, but in what part of the Principality born, is not ascertained. He must have migrated from Wales at a very early period of his life, for we

are told * that "he was in early life a poor lad in a farmer's house near Bridgewater, Somerset. The pregnancy of his genius was conspicuous, and the Rev. John Moore, who kept an Academy in that town, offered him tuition gratis, if friends could be found to discharge his board and other necessary expenses." That these friends were found may be inferred, from the fact, that in 1717 he was ordained at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, as a Presbyterian Minister, and here for a few years he exercised his Ministry with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his hearers. At Marlborough he married Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Merriman, one of the principal supporters of the Dissenting interest in that town and neighbourhood, then the residence of many very opulent and respectable Presbyterians.

Soon after the year 1720, Thomas Morgan began to entertain and to promulgate opinions on theological subjects, not at all in accordance with those of his congregation, and he published several controversial tracts on subjects of Theology, in which freedom of opinion and asperity of language were conspicuous. At length his congregation became so much dissatisfied as to wish not to retain his services, and he was dismissed from the ministry.

He now directed his studies to Medicine, and having obtained a diploma, constituting him M.D. he settled at Bristol in hopes of acquiring practice; but not succeeding in that city, he removed to London, and occupied a house in Union-court, Broad-street.

His success as a Physician was not great, yet it may be collected from two medical works, which he published, viz. "*The Philosophical Principles of Medicine*," which went through three editions, and "*the Mechanical Practice of Physick*" which passed through two editions, that his views were rational, and his practice energetic. He recommended opium as one of the most effectual means of allaying what are popularly called "After-pains," and his suggestion is still almost universally adopted: he likewise urged the propriety of giving aperients, while the patient was under a

course of *bark*: and was a strong advocate for the free application of blisters:—to remove one of the painful consequences of which remedy, he proposes a drink, which appears likely to be beneficial in such cases; this consists of "a thin emulsion made with the pulp of roasted apples in milk and water."

The acerbity of temper which shewed itself in his "Theological Disputations," interfered with his medical conduct, so that his brethren of the profession were not upon very good terms with him. This is always injurious to medical men. They sometimes think that, however obnoxious they may be to their medical brethren, they shall obtain the good will of the public. But this is a grievous error: the opinion of the public generally coincides with that of the profession, and he whom the profession does not uphold, seeks in vain to obtain eminence.

His occupation as a physician was not so extensive as to compel him to omit his theological researches; he found leisure to employ himself in writing "The Moral Philosopher," which was published in 1737. This work at once excited great attention. Its doctrines were assailed by many eminent and able polemics, and were as stoutly defended by the author, who in 1739 published a second volume of "the Moral Philosopher," containing Tracts in defence of his opinions; and in 1740 a third volume. But though his pen was ready and his answers acute, his arguments were fallacious and unconvincing. His opponents, it is true, did not always use the evidences in their favour to the best advantage, and therefore he sometimes gave them hard knocks, but could never beat them out of the field. In the midst of all this, the popular feeling began to go against him; he was generally believed to entertain atheistical opinions, though they were in reality deistical, and the little practice he had as a physician was diminished by vituperations on his moral character.

Whether before this time he had addicted himself to excessive drinking, or whether the vexation and disappointment, which now beset him, led to intemperance, cannot be ascertained; but towards the close of his life, in-

dulgence in drink became his great failing.

His death took place in 1743, and it is thus announced in the Gentleman's Magazine of that year:

"Jan. 14. Thomas Morgan, M.D. in Broad-street, Author of the *Moral Philosopher* and other Tracts, and is said to have died with a true Christian resignation."

Dr. Morgan left a widow in narrow circumstances, and an only son, Nathaniel. Unfortunately the father was too much engaged in investigating the more abstruse doctrines of theology, to attend properly to the education of his son, who in consequence grew up in idle and irregular habits. Young Morgan had a cousin, Nathaniel Potticary, descended from a family of that name at Trowbridge and Warminster. These two cousins undertook a roving commercial enterprise to Spanish America; but being unable to escape the jealous apprehensiveness of the Spanish authorities, were both taken prisoners and sent separately up the country. Of Potticary no certain intelligence ever reached his friends, but Morgan made his escape, and after many perils reached Jamaica. Here he became acquainted with the widow of a planter in good circumstances, whom he married, and had a son named after his grandfather, Thomas. This boy, together with a half brother by the first husband, was sent to England for education, and he returned to Jamaica in 1784. Whether he be still living, or what fate befell him, is not known.

Such is the brief information I have been able to obtain, of a man whose intellectual attainments might have enabled his name to descend to posterity, in the same honourable list as those of Watts, Lardner, Lowman, and others; whose writings are held in deserved esteem and veneration, or he might have ranked high as a physician and pathologist. But ill-directed enquiries led him into error. He bewildered himself by attempting to develop the intricacies of theology; he lost the friendship of his relations and of all who entertained serious religious sentiments; he contributed to keep alive an extensively spread opinion, untrue assuredly as a general proposition, that the members of the medical profession are prone to freethinking, or indifference as to religion; he

shortened his life by intemperance; he left a widow in poverty, and was the cause of his son's alienation from his home and his country. His life and his writings, instead of being referred to as bright examples of honour and talent, must be held up as a warning; and happy those, who from his fate may be deterred from hastily and inconsiderately endeavouring to overturn doctrines which have stood, and will continue to stand, firm against all such vain efforts to overthrow them.

Yours, &c.

Ἰλαραμβροπος.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 14.

OBSERVING a communication from one of your correspondents in your magazine for December, p. 483, on that all engrossing subject, the disease termed Cholera,—allow me to offer a few remarks on a part of the subject, which relates to the possibility of propagating the malady from the infected districts to other parts of the kingdom, in a way which your correspondent seems not to have taken into consideration, but which appears to me extremely probable, considering the magnitude of the Coal trade between the ports of Newcastle, Shields, Sunderland, and Seaham, with the other ports of the kingdom.

Let us suppose a vessel leaving the river Tyne with the crew infected with this dreadful disease, and before arriving at her destined port, she should be overtaken by a gale of wind and driven on shore. In any event, if the catastrophe of shipwreck occurs, the humanity of Englishmen is such as to render every possible aid to the sufferers, without waiting to ascertain previously from what port the ship sailed, or where it was destined. The first impulse of our nature is to aid mariners in distress; and sorry should I be, even to be suspected of recommending that sort of deliberation in cases of extremity which should, under motives of precaution or contingent exemption from evil, prevent men from doing their duty to their fellow-creatures in distress.

Yet it is possible, and by no means improbable, that during the severe gales of the winter and spring season such an event might occur as a vessel having the Cholera on board, being stranded on some part of the

coast between Shields and Aberdeen on the north, and between the same port and Plymouth on the west, and as in such case the common motives of humanity would prevail in providing the best possible accommodation for the unfortunate seamen, there is certainly a possibility of this malignant and (as it is now proved) contagious disease being communicated by such means to uninfected districts. That the disease may be communicated by means of shipping (or rather by seamen) seems no longer a matter of doubt; the statement which appeared in the papers a few days since of a vessel arriving in the Firth of Forth, in which some of the crew died, having fully established the fact. Indeed I see no reason to doubt the conclusions drawn by your correspondent (p. 484), that the habits of sailors, together with the duty state of the shipping employed in the Coal trade, affords a very fertile source for propagating the disease, through most of the ports in the east and south east part of the kingdom, unless the most rigid measures are adopted with respect to quarantine. In the case I have supposed, there would, however, be no time to deliberate about a vessel having a clean bill of health, or a foul bill of health. To aid a certain number of fellow creatures in escaping from a watery grave, is the first or rather the only consideration.

In illustration of my argument, I beg leave to mention a circumstance which occurred in the month of August last at Ramsgate, at which delightful watering place I was sojourning a few weeks for the benefit of health; and should I be incorrect in any of the details, I shall feel happy in being corrected by any of your correspondents, who happened to be enjoying the saline breezes at that favourite bathing place at the time.

A vessel sloop rigged, as I understood belonging to Dover, having been out in the North Sea (near the Galloper Light) fell in with a boat having a ship's crew on board, the vessel having foundered at sea. The men having been taken on board the fisherman, stated that they had left Riga (or some other port of the Baltic infected by the Cholera, which I do not at present remember); but as the crew of the fisherman had no other alternative than that of landing the unfortunate

shipwrecked foreigners at some English port, they bore up for Ramsgate as the nearest. On making their report to the harbour-master the vessel was very properly placed under quarantine in the middle of the harbour (the quarantine ground) for six or seven days, till all risk of danger was supposed to be at an end. The vessel was accordingly liberated; but as I was informed—*without the crew obtaining any compensation for their loss of time*, and without taking into consideration the reward they ought to have received from some authority for their humane exertions in endeavouring to save the lives of their fellow-creatures*.

Now, although I should be extremely sorry to argue that any deliberation ought to take place, should a vessel bound from Newcastle to the port of London be stranded on the coast of Lincoln or Norfolk, in giving every possible aid to the unfortunate seamen, yet, in order to fulfil the objects of the quarantine regulation, it will become necessary that immediately after the first offices of humanity are discharged in saving the lives of such men, they should be placed in a detached building for a given number of days, until every possibility of communicating the dreadful epidemic now prevailing in the north of England, shall be placed beyond a doubt by medical examination. Z.

Mr. URBAN,

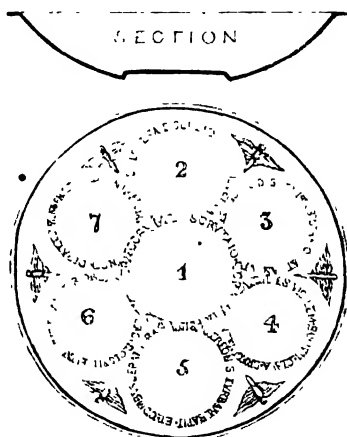
Jan. 6.

IN the year 1824 two curious Bowls were found in the bed of the Severn, near the Haw Passage; one of which, in the possession of Jeremiah Hawkins, esq. was described in your vol. xciv. ii. 104; and further noticed in vol. xcvi. i. 417, 605. It is ornamented in seven compartments, with engravings of the stories of Ganymede, Eurydice, and others in ancient mythology; as is detailed in your pages at the place first named. A large lithograph was also made, and copied in the Monthly Magazine.

Of the second bowl, which was found shortly after the first, at nearly

the same part of the river, and is kept at the Haw Passage public-house, I have seen neither drawing nor description in any periodical, and as I promised the latter when I last wrote to you on this subject, I am now enabled to send it you.

It is in every respect a fellow of the first-mentioned bowl, except in the engravings. The shape is circular, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with an horizontal rim at top, $3\text{--}8\text{ths}$ inch wide. Its depth internally at the centre, $13\text{--}16\text{ths}$ inch, and its thickness $1\text{--}8\text{th}$ inch. It is of a bright yellowish cast, and somewhat resembles bell-metal. The annexed outline sketch and section (drawn to a scale of 6 inches to an inch) will tend to make the description more interesting.



On the surface of its concavity, within seven compartments, are the rude engravings; in the periphery of each of which is a Latin hexameter engraved in Roman capitals. The centre compartment is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and is raised $3\text{--}16\text{ths}$ of an inch above the lowest part of the bowl. Cadmus is here represented at his studies; he is said to have first introduced the use of letters into Greece, which is thus

* On making enquiry as to this point, I was informed by the harbour men of Ramsgate, that Lloyd's committee are accustomed to allow a liberal salvage for all goods saved from wrecks, but that no allowance whatever is made for any exertions in saving lives! Is this honorable to our nation? Is it even a fair inducement for the brave fellows who incur such dreadful hazards in putting off from Ramsgate, Deal and Dover to ships in distress? Ought we not to have a scale of Parliamentary rewards for saving lives as well as goods?

described in the circumference : —
 CADMVS . GRECORVM . SCRVTATOR .
 GRAMATA . PRIMVM .

The remaining compartments are segments of circles $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and contain representations of the labours of Hercules.*

The segments numbered 2 and 3 in the sketch, contain representations of the birth of Hercules, and his strangling the snakes sent to devour him by the jealous Juno. This story is alluded to in the following lines :

MAXIMVS . ALCMENA . LICET . INDIG-
 NANTE . NOVERCA .
 EDITVS . ALCIDES . IMMISSOS . STRAN-
 GVLAT . ANGVES .

No. 4 is a representation of Hercules in his eleventh labour, slaying the Dragon in the garden of the Hesperides, who were celebrated nymphs appointed to guard the golden apples presented by Juno to Jupiter on the day of their nuptials. It is thus described : ALCIDES . VIGILEM . SOPI-
 VIT . CLAVA . DRACONEM .

In No. 5, Hercules is represented destroying the monster Geryon King of Gades, who had numerous herds of cattle which were guarded by the two-headed dog Orthos and the centaur Eurythion. Hercules, by order of Eurystheus, killed Geryon, and afterwards Orthos and Eurythion, and then carried away the flocks which fed upon human flesh.

The circumscription is, GEREONIS .
 - - - - - * RAPIT . ET . COMBVSSERAT .
 IDRAM .

"Et combusserat idram," in this line alludes (I imagine) to his destruction of the Lernaean hydra, which had seven heads. As soon as one was mangled another sprang up in its place, until Iolas with a hot iron burnt the root of the head which Hercules had crushed to pieces.

In the sixth division, Hercules is represented attacking the famous robber Cacus, said to have had three heads, and to have vomited flames. This took place after his victory over Geryon, in consequence of Cacus stealing some of his cows, which the robber dragged backwards into his cave in order to prevent discovery. The allu-

sion is in the three first words of the following line :

CACUS . CESSIT . EI — SUCCUMBIT . JANITOR . ORCI .

The latter part of the above line describes his last labour, which was to bring upon earth Cerberus, the watchful keeper of the entrance into Hell. Pluto permitted Hercules to carry away the dog, provided he used only his own force.

The death of Hercules is the subject of the seventh compartment. He is represented on a burning pile, which was erected by himself on Mount Æta, on account of the credulity of Dejanira, the cruelty of Eurystheus, and the jealousy of Juno. On this he laid himself down, leaning his head on his club. The pile was set on fire, and he was suddenly surrounded by flames. Jupiter seeing him from heaven, raised his immortal parts to the skies, as a hero who had freed the earth from so many monsters.

The circumscribed description is—
 INCENDEBAT . EVM . MERETRIX . DEJANIRA . VIRVM .

Yours, &c. FRANCIS WHISHAW.

• MR. URBAN, Jan. 16.

CONSIDERING the intimate association which exists between the prominent topographical and geographical features of our Island, and the geological arrangement of the mineral strata, I have been induced to believe that a synoptical view of the British series, describing the general outline of the respective strata, together with the application of the several mineral products to the purposes of Civil Economy and the Arts, might be acceptable to a numerous portion of the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine; more especially by way of adjunct to the amusement, if not the edification, of the English tourist.

If true patriotism consists in attachment to our native land and its institutions, how much will that patriotism be augmented, if it can be shown that, independent of our institutions, we possess infinitely greater advantages in Geological position,—or in other words, in mineral treasures, than any spot of equal area on the entire face of the globe.

Were it necessary to make out a case, by citing proofs of the extent to

* The word here omitted is in the copy of the lines I have by me quite unintelligible, but it evidently means cattle, cows, or oxen.

which both our maritime and manufacturing interests are dependant on our Mineral products, it would be only necessary to give a brief history of our extensive Coaleries; of our Iron works; Lead, Copper, and Tin Mines, and the manufactories to which they furnish employment for at least one-third of the population of Great Britain.

Independent of the specific interest which every Englishman must feel (or ought to feel) for the welfare of his country, and the advancement of its internal resources; there is something peculiarly interesting to the intelligent Tourist, in being able to appreciate, and describe to others, the Geological superposition of the strata in any given district over which he may be travelling; more especially should he have leisure to investigate the stratification of the district, so as to explain or account for any anomalies that may exist from the operation of volcanic or of diluvial action, in causing a disturbance of the strata.

A considerable proportion of your readers, Mr. Urban, are either Topographical, Geographical, or Geological *virtuosi*, who would derive but slight information beyond what they already possess from any popular view of our mineral strata. Yet should you think fit to allow me a few columns in your venerable Magazine, I shall feel much pleasure in sending you (monthly) a series of popular Geological Essays on the stratification of the British series, as a guide to the English Tourist; — to which the following may be deemed an introductory paper. A.

BRITISH GEOLOGY.—No. I.

GEOLOGY has engaged the attention of scientific men within the last twenty years, perhaps in a greater degree than any other branch of science that could be named. This may be accounted for principally from the establishment of a Society whose labours are exclusively directed to objects of geological inquiry instead of miscellaneous science, and particularly from the admirable institutions of that Society, by which the united labours of its members are rendered conducive to the formation of a vast mass of valuable evidence supported by *facts*; in lieu of that mixture of hypothesis and sys-

tem-building which constituted the labours of many of the geologists of the last century. The advantages resulting from the subdivision of labour were never more illustrated in any department of the arts, than in the branch of science termed Geology. The members of the Geological Society, as fellows of the Royal Society, had not a sufficient arena for the discussion of their favourite branch of science—even if the regulations of the latter were favourable to that mutual interchange of ideas, and unity of purpose, which is essential to the prosperity of all public as well as private societies. The want of which unity of object had been long felt by its more active members, and which has indeed led to the establishment of a number of branch Societies in the scientific world—each of which may, for the reasons before mentioned, now successfully dispute the palm with the parent institution.

The vast establishments in mining and manufactures, which are connected with, or immediately dependent on, geological inquiries, may however be called the *basement* of that strong interest which Geology has excited in this country of late years. With the exception of part of Saxony, perhaps there is no other country or district in Europe, where the study of the mineral strata is of so much importance as in England; while the great diversity of our mineral products, combined with our insular position, unquestionably give us advantages that cannot be equalled by any part of Germany, or indeed any part of the world. To ascertain the order of the series, the dip, or inclined position of the respective strata, their localities in the several counties, together with the mineral or metallic treasures they contain, must therefore be objects of primary interest, not only to the proprietor of the soil and its substratum, and to the practical miner; but also to the local resident and the intelligent topographer.

It is not, however, necessary for a person to undergo a long course of previous study, in order to arrive at a general or synoptical acquaintance with the strata. The adage—"a little learning is a dangerous thing," however applicable to medicine or metaphysics, will not apply to Geology. Mr. Conybeare, in his mas-

terly introduction to "Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales," with the view of inviting the geological student, truly observes, "Although a competent knowledge of mineralogy is required to instruct the geological student in the nature of those materials as considered in themselves, and of Chemistry to enable him to understand their constitution, yet the number of mineral masses forming rocks of usual occurrence is so small, and the composition of those so simple, that a very limited knowledge of the sciences is sufficient for all *introductory* purposes as far as the general outlines of Geology are concerned. Siliceous, argillaceous, and calcareous masses (substances with which every one is familiar under the common names of *sand, clay, and limestone*.) constitute probably nine-tenths of these materials; and the compound rocks, forming the remaining tenth, consist principally of only four minerals, quartz, feldspar, mica, and hornblende. These great masses contain, dispersed in various manners through them, and in comparatively small quantities, all the other substances included in the mineral kingdom; and of these the various ores of the different metals are the most important. The Geologist must of course, as he proceeds in his inquiries, obtain a competent knowledge of all these substances; but this knowledge, which is the ultimate object of the mere mineralogist, is to the Geologist only a subordinate acquisition, and forms but the alphabet by which he endeavours to decypher the part of nature which he studies."

It is therefore highly consolatory both to the geological student as well as the miscellaneous class of readers of both sexes, to learn from such authority as the distinguished Geologist before mentioned, that much valuable information may be acquired relative to the structure of our Island, without undergoing an elaborate or laborious course of previous study. That, in short, every intelligent tourist may enhance the sources of his own gratification, and prove a valuable *cicerone* to his friends, by acquiring even a very moderate acquaintance with the mineral character and stratification of the district through which he is travelling,

either for amusement, for health, or for professional objects.

To the invalid the study of Geology also offers peculiar attractions. Debarred from the more laborious pursuits and objects of the tourist by infirmity of body, nothing can be a greater auxiliary to the benefits that may be reckoned upon from change of scene, and the contemplation of topographical beauties, than the investigation of those geological phenomena which present themselves in almost every part of our Island. The beautiful order and variety which is observable in the series, must be sufficient to satisfy every well-constituted mind that its arrangement could not have been (as some sceptical theorists have it) the work of mere chance, accident, or "nature." The design of an Omnipotent superintending power, or First Cause, pervades every portion of the terrestrial fabric; not less in the formation of the vast variety of strata which by their inclined position become elevated to the earth's surface, and thereby rendered available to the wants and enjoyments of man, than by the creation and sustenance of countless myriads of animated beings.

The invalid who resorts to the seashore in pursuit of health, would have additional motives for geological inquiry, from the peculiar facilities which nature presents in the many picturesque cliffs that form the bulwarks of our Island against the ravages of the ocean. Such scenery instinctively teaches us "to look through nature up to nature's God!" Even the casual visitor, in traversing those picturesque districts with which our Island abounds, should not, if he regards his own gratification, remain quite unacquainted with the distribution or locality of the geological series. It would betray a want of information discreditable to any well-educated person at the present day, to order a search for coal-beds, slate rocks, or granite, in the strata of the south-east counties of the kingdom; or to look for chalk among the primitive strata of the north-western counties. In a word, the tourist who totally disregards the Geological beauties of any given district, may be truly said to be incapable of duly appreciating its topographical beauties.

W. Bridge the i Gate. G. G. G.

MR. URBAN,

THE origin of the Walls of the city of Gloucester is of the remotest antiquity. The eastern and north-eastern part belonged most probably to the station placed there by the Romans. It is clear, from the account of Gildas, that the Britons, who derived the custom of walled towns from the Romans, afterwards kept them up. There is confirmatory that the walls of Gloucester have a Roman origin, according to the custom of the Britons, "not to build a wall without a fortification of water." There was here a want of wall upon the side of the Severn and the Marston. When Wulfher repaired the city, the walls were not probably neglected; at least it is certain that in the time of Alfred, cities were strongly walled and towered, to defend them from the Danes. As towns without walls were not deemed safe places for the lodging of an army, it is not singular that William the Conqueror, besides instigating the erection of Gloucester Castle, should fortify the north-east and south sides with a strong embattled wall and gates. Kings, nobles, and all their followers, were expected personally to work at the reparation of walls in times of danger. The Roman equites did the same. In the murage of London, in the fifteenth century, the different trading companies took a share of the expense. Several writs of murage were issued during the reigns of Henry III. and the two first Edwards. In

that of the third Edward a well-fortified town had a castle and keep, a towered wall, and a double ditch; and in this era, Thomas de Bradston, constable of the Castle, who died in 1360, was "the special meanes for walling of Gloucester town." The tolls or fee-farm-rents were then and subsequently applied to murage; and in the sixteenth century, the walls are noted by Leland to be strong; and so continued till the demolition of them in 1662, with castles and other fortifications, on account of the mischief experienced from them during the civil war. The gates of our ancient cities, however, remained, and generally added much to the picturesque aspect of the streets; but these have of late years for the most part given way to real or fancied improvement.

Many ancient bridges have also lately been destroyed, to make room for more convenient successors; and this improvement took place at Gloucester about 1809, when the Old West Bridge and Gate, shewn in the annexed view, (*see Plate II.*) were removed. The old bridge is supposed to have been built by Richard Walked in the reign of Henry II. At the end of bridges were generally guard-houses for soldiers. Of these, the chief at Gloucester was the West Gate. This was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. and the custody of it was assigned to the porter of the senior Sheriff.

N. R. S.

* Fosbroke's Hist. of Gloucester.

ON THE STYLES OF HUME, GIBSON, AND ROBERTSON.

Νυν δε τας κριτικας οδους σημειωμεν, οπως τοις—συγγραφοις παραστα ευθους.
Lucian, quomodo hist. conscrib. sit.

"Just criticism demands, not only that every beauty and blemish be minutely pointed out in its different degree and kind, but also that the reason and foundation of excellencies and faults be accurately ascertained."—*Adventurer*, No. 49.

THE ancient complaints, that no eminent Briton have been raised to the Muse, and that no modern historian has rivalled the historians of antiquity, can now no longer be repeated. The works of Hume, of Gibbon, and of Robertson, are distinguished by such merit, both of narration and of style, as may be justly said to have equalled them with the historical productions of Rome, and to have exalted them above those of Greece.

GENT. MAG. January, 1832.

Of these three great, each was equally ambitious to the first historian of Britain. Each was equally sensible, too, of the difficulty of gaining the name to which he aspired; and equally resolute, persevering, and cautious, in the pursuit of it. Each knew that eminence in historical composition cannot be attained without much time and labour. Each was aware of the necessity of attention, not only to matter, but to style. Each

knew that *facta dictis sunt exequenda*, that the manner of telling must be suited to what is told; that the noblest subject, and the finest thoughts, may be rendered unattractive or offensive by an inappropriate dress; and that which displeases the ear, as Quintilian remarks, does not easily find entrance into the mind. They were therefore equally studious to attain excellence in style; but as their tastes were different, they cultivated styles of different kinds, and selected different models for imitation. Hume studied the simple manner of writing, Robertson the dignified, and Gibbon the florid. Hume, in consequence, became the most pleasing writer, Robertson the most elevated, and Gibbon the most ornate.

The History of HUME is, I think, regarded by the majority of readers with more decided approbation than that of either of his rivals. Hume's merits in narration are very great. He was, as Hayley remarks, skilled to form a tale. His story is always equable, natural, and easy; he had the great art of saying just enough to satisfy, without satiating, his reader; he leaves him nothing to desire, and offends him with nothing superfluous. He knew what was to be noticed, and what to be omitted; he seizes only on the prominent points of his subject, and neglects whatever is not essential to it. He speaks always to the purpose; his transitions are never abrupt, his reflections never impertinent, and his digressions never tedious or unnecessary. Whatever he has to tell, he tells in the place where it is fittest to be told.

His style is remarkable for sweetness and ease, for perspicuity of phrase, and modulation of period. Such is its appearance of ease, that it might seem to have been formed without study or elaboration; yet we are assured by Lord Woodhouselee,* who had perhaps better means of learning what Hume's studies—of which himself has told us nothing, and of which but little has been ascertained—had been, than any other writer that has spoken of them, that it "was the cultivated fruit of long practice, and a sedulous attention to those models which he esteemed the best." "Hume," adds his Lordship, "was an admirer of simplicity and ease in composition, and he ap-

pears to have bestowed his attention chiefly on the writers in whom those qualities are most conspicuous. He was partial to the French belles-lettres writers, and admired particularly the easy and familiar style of their moralists and critics, as Montagne, Charron, Rochefoucault, Bonhours, and Fontenelle; and his study of these authors, as well as his long residence in France, not only contributed to the formation of his style and manner of composition, but have given to his writings even a tincture of the French idiom. In his *Essay on Simplicity and Refinement*, he acknowledges his own particular taste, in the following observation, which he gives as one of the rules for attaining to good composition: "I shall deliver it," says he, "as a third observation, that we ought to be more on our guard against the excess of Refinement, than that of Simplicity; and that, because the former excess is both less beautiful and more dangerous than the latter." Among the English authors, Addison was the writer he most admired for his style; and he seems to have formed his own chiefly on the model, and on the writers whose characteristics were ease and familiarity, rather than elevation, or even correctness, as Shaftesbury and Temple."

His attention to the French writers seems to have been given chiefly in the early part of his life, at or before the time when he wrote the works which are now called his *Essays*, whose style has much more resemblance to the French than that of his History. He, however, retained his favourable regard for French to a much later period; for he remarks, in his account of the reign of William I., that the mixture of French, which the Conqueror's regulations, and the intercourse of the invaders with the natives, introduced into the English tongue, composes the best part of our language.

That he formed the style of his History on the style of Addison, he that compares the two writers will find no great difficulty in believing; for he will see that the sentences of the one have a close resemblance in structure to those of the other. Hume's style, indeed, is more correct, and more full and verbose, than that of Addison; but Addison may be easily supposed to have been Hume's master. Of

* *Memoirs of Lord Kames*, vol. i. p. 236.

Swift's style Hume was no admirer; he even spoke of it as having "no harmony, no eloquence, no ornament, and not much correctness."^b

His labour, however great it may have been, is always happily concealed. His reader is never offended by anything forced or affected; he exercises his art so successfully that no man perceives that it has been exercised. All seems easy and unstudied. His "careless inimitable beauties," says Gibbon,^c "have often forced me to close his volumes with a mingled sensation of delight and despair."

But his style is not faultless; and, as it has always been thought a useful part of criticism to point out the defects of a great author, that succeeding writers, whether able to reach his excellencies or not, may at least avoid his improprieties, I shall think no apology necessary for bringing to notice the defects and inelegancies in his language. I shall likewise take the same liberty with the styles of Gibbon and Robertson. If any of my remarks shall be thought minute, let it be remembered that no blemish is too small to be noticed; that equal freedom has been used by the Guardian in pointing out the faults of style in Lord Bacon's History of Henry VII., a freedom which has hitherto passed uncensured; and that Hume himself has observed,^d that "no criticism can be instructive, that descends not to particulars, and is not full of examples and illustrations."

Hume's chief deficiency is a want of vigour and energy, such as distinguishes the style of some of our earlier English authors, who wrote when neatness and polish of language was less studied; such as forces the reader onward with an irresistible impulse; such as compels him that begins, to proceed. Hume's periods are elegant, but not vigorous; they flow with smoothness, but not with rapidity.

His other faults are of a minor sort; such, for the most part, as affect, not the general character of his style, but the beauty or elegance of particular sentences or passages. Like many other writers, he was not always cautious to keep his own composition

free from those blemishes which he disapproved in that of others. To the sentence which he censured in Robertson,^e "This step was taken in consequence of the treaty Wolsey had concluded with the emperor at Brussels, and which had hitherto been kept secret," saying that it should have been "which Wolsey," &c., and adding that "the relative ought very seldom to be omitted, and is here particularly requisite to preserve a symmetry between the two members." Many sentences similar in inaccuracy may be found in his own pages: "These advantages, possessed by the church, and which the bishops did not always enjoy with suitable modesty,"^f—"Froissard, a contemporary writer, and very impartial, but whose credit is somewhat impaired by his want of exactness in material facts,"^g—"Williams, bishop of Lincoln, a man of spirit and learning, a popular prelate, and who had been lord keeper."^h He also objected to Robertson's adoption of the word *wherewith*, but allowed himself to use *thereby*, which to a nice ear is equally offensive. He cried out against the *fancy* which Robertson had taken of saying *an hand, an heart, an head*, yet could not keep himself from saying *an union, an unity*; expressions which are surely not less reprehensible.

It is somewhat strange that a writer who criticised thus minutely should not have rejected from his pages the expression *you was*: "You was my counsellor and assistant in all my schemes: you was the director of my conscience."ⁱ Equally unaccountable is his admission of the phrase *besides that*: "But James, besides that he had certainly laid no plan for extending his power, had no money to support a splendid court, or bestow on a numerous retinue of gentry and nobility."^k Of the phrase *now that*: "Now that the aids of France were withdrawn."^l Of *whether that*: "Whether that such were his real sentiments, or that he hoped."^m And of *whence ever*: "They cast their eyes on

^e Stewart's Life of Robertson, sect. ii.

^f Ch. liii. vol. vi. p. 321, 8vo. ed.

^g Ch. xvii. vol. iii. p. 28.

^h Ch. lii. vol. vi. p. 310.

ⁱ Ch. ii. vol. i. p. 119. [vi. p. 169.

^k Appendix to the Reign of James I. vol.

^l Ch. xlvii. vol. vi. p. 82.

^m Ch. xxxvi. vol. iv. p. 73.

^b Letter to Robertson, in Stewart's Life of Robertson, sect. ii.

^c Miscell. Works, vol. i. p. 122.

^d Essay on Simplicity and Refinement.

all sides,—whence ever they could expect any aid or support.”^a Nor will his frequent use of the phrases *to wit*, *any wise*, and *no wise*, or his adoption of the participles *creeped*, *sitten*, *gotten*, and *outed*, add much to his character for elegance and taste in the judgment of readers of the present day.

Expressions of the following kind: “On account of *his being born* among them;”^b “The stories of *his accusing* her, and of *her justifying herself*;”^c “A reason for *their supporting* his measures.”^d “We perhaps admire, the more those beauties, on account of *their being surrounded* with such deformities;”^e “*The coming* to any dangerous extremity;”^f “*The taking* prisoner in battle the bishop of Beauvais;”^g “Her offence was not *the having laid* her hand upon the crown, but *the not rejecting* it with sufficient constancy;”^h “*This princess’s espousing* a person of his power and character;”ⁱ—he considered, I suppose, with many other writers, that the genius of the language admitted; but it would certainly be much to the advantage of the language if they were wholly excluded from it. The only writer that seems to have been solicitous to exclude them is Johnson.

Hume has fallen, like most other English authors of his day, into the absurd use of the past tense of the infinitive for the present: “John intended *to have hanged* the governor and all the garrison;”^j “Wolsey intended *to have enriched* the library of his college at Oxford.”^k It may appear singular that the absurdity of such phrases did not occur to every man who formed them. John did not *intend to have hanged* the governor, nor did Wolsey *intend to have enriched* his college; John’s intention was *to hang*, and Wolsey’s *to enrich*. A man intends or resolves *to do* a thing, not *to have done* it. Equal inaccuracy, though of a different kind, is seen in the sentence, “It *might prove* extremely dan-

gerous for Suffolk, with such intimidated troops, to remain any longer in the presence of so courageous and victorious an enemy;”^l propriety certainly requires *it might have proved*.

In defence of the phrases *expelled*, *banished*, *dismissed the kingdom*, in the use of which Hume and Goldsmith equally indulged themselves, nothing can be alleged; nor has any one, I believe, so far departed from common sense as to attempt to allege any thing in their defence.

He sometimes descends, through too great a love of simplicity and ease, to familiar and mean phraseology. Henry VIII. learned that the Duke of Guise’s daughter was “*big made*;”^m “Two sons of the Duke of Norfolk by a second *venter*;”ⁿ “We shall be better able to comprehend the subject, if we *take the matter a little higher*.”^o His use of the words *no wonder that*, at the beginning of a sentence, without any words preceding them, is not much to be commended. “*No wonder that* during the reign of Henry VII. these matters were frequently mistaken.”^p

He frequently exhibits, I know not whether to say a strange want of skill in connecting the last part of a sentence happily with the first, or a perverse desire to give an example of a stiffer construction of period than any preceding author had ventured to give. “Profound capacity, indeed, undaunted courage, extensive enterprise; in these particulars, perhaps, the Roman do not much surpass the English worthies;”^q “The narrow streets of London, the houses built entirely of wood, the dry season, and a violent east wind, which blew; these were so many concurring circumstances;”^r “Royalist, republican; churchman, sectary; courtier, patriot; all parties concurred in the illusion;”^s “Severe, but open in his enmities, steady in his counsels, diligent in his schemes, brave in his enterprises, faithful, sincere, and honourable in his dealings with all men: such was the character with which the Duke of York mounted

^a Ch. liii. vol. 6, p. 335.

^b Ch. iii. vol. 1, p. 155.

^c Ch. iii. vol. 1, p. 161.

^d Ch. xvi. vol. 2, p. 487. [vi. p. 192.

^e Appendix to the Reign of James I. vol.

^f Ch. vi. vol. 1, p. 327.

^g Ch. x. vol. 2, p. 32.

^h Ch. xxxvi. vol. 4, p. 393.

ⁱ Ch. xl. vol. 5, p. 157.

^j Ch. xi. vol. 2, p. 93.

^k Ch. xxxiii. vol. 4, p. 280.

^l Ch. xx. vol. 3, p. 149.

^m Ch. xxxii. vol. 4, p. 201.

ⁿ Ch. xxxv. vol. 4, p. 161.

^o Ch. xxix. vol. 4, p. 21.

^p Ch. xxvii. vol. 3, p. 397.

^q Ch. liv. vol. 6, p. 388.

^r Ch. lxiv. vol. 7, p. 415.

^s Ch. lxvii. vol. 8, p. 74.

the throne of England ;”^b “Broken armies, disordered finances, slow and irresolute counsels ; by these resources alone were the dispersed provinces of Spain defended against the vigorous power of France ;”^c “Slow without prudence, ambitious without enterprise, false without deceiving anybody, and refined without any true judgment : such was the character of Philip ;”^d “Headstrong in his passions, and incapable equally of prudence and of dissimulation : sincere from violence rather than candour ; expensive from profusion more than generosity ; a warm friend, a furious enemy ; but without any choice or discernment in either : with these qualities, he had easily and quickly mounted to the highest dignities ;”^e “By what arguments he could engage the prince to offer such an insult to the Spanish nation, from whom he had met with such generous treatment ; by what colours he could disguise the ingratitude and imprudence of such a measure ; these are totally unknown to us ;”^f “When we consider Charles, as presiding in his court, as associating with his family, it is difficult to imagine a character at once more respectable and more amiable . a kind husband, an indulgent father, a gentle master, a steadfast friend ; to all these eulogies, his conduct in private life fully entitled him ;”^g “The eager expectations of men with regard to a parliament, summoned at so critical a juncture, and during such general discontents ; a parliament which, from the situation of public affairs, could not be abruptly dissolved, and which was to execute every thing left unfinished by former parliaments ; these motives, so important and interesting, engaged the attendance of all the members.”^h The reader contemplates these sentences, and wonders why the author chose to give them so awkward and displeasing a form.

In his character of James I. he gives us a sentence without a verb ; a liberty which no writer before or since, except Robertson, who once copied him,

has ventured to allow himself. “Of a feeble temper more than of a frail judgment ; exposed to our ridicule by his vanity ; but exempt from our hatred by his freedom from pride and arrogance.”ⁱ He presents us with another sentence similarly deficient in another place : “What security either against the farther extension of this claim, or against diverting to other purposes the public money, so levied ?”^j

He is occasionally too little regardful of accuracy of expression, using a phrase without attaching any meaning to it, or at least without making it apparent to his reader that he attached any : “He bestowed pensions, to the amount of sixteen thousand crowns a year, on several of the King’s favourites ; on Lord Hastings two thousand crowns ; on Lord Howard and others in proportion.”^k What does he mean by *in proportion* ?

There is also a want of exactness in saying, “A prince whose character, containing that unusual mixture of dissimulation and ferocity, of quick resentment and unrelenting vengeance, executed the greatest mischiefs.”^l We never say that a man’s character executes either good or evil, but that the man himself executes it.

The following sentence is of a kind that has too frequently disgraced the pages of elegant writers : “It must be confessed that nothing could equal the abject servility of the Scottish nation during this period, but the arbitrary severity of the Administration.”^m The abject servility of the Scottish nation might be equalled by other things. It must be acknowledged, however, that such absurd language occurs but seldom in Hume.

A few other inelegancies in his style remain to be noticed, of which these may be thrown together without any remark : “The goods which he *laid hold of* ;”ⁿ “Such weapons as country people are usually *possessed of* ;”^o “The liberty of private judgment is not in reality *accepted of* ;”^p “Events

^b Ch. lxxi. vol. 8, p. 305.

^c Ch. lxii. vol. 7, p. 305.

^d Ch. xlv. vol. 6, p. 6.

^e Ch. xlix. vol. 6, p. 128.

^f Ch. xlix. vol. 6, p. 137.

^g Ch. xlvii. vol. 6, p. 82.

^h Ch. liv. vol. 6, p. 365.

ⁱ Ch. xlix. vol. 6, p. 154.

^j Ch. lii. vol. 6, p. 316.

^k Ch. xxii. vol. 3, p. 256.

^l Ch. xl. vol. 5, p. 210.

^m Ch. lxx. vol. 8, p. 237.

ⁿ Ch. xvi. vol. 2, p. 489.

^o Ch. xxvi. vol. 3, p. 373.

^p Ch. xxxi. vol. 4, p. 127.

which might, *all of them*, have been foreseen before the embarkation ;”^v “Men of education in England were, *many of them*, retained in their religion more by honour than by principle ;”^a “They had, *all of them*, been previously disgusted ;”^a “Complaints rose as high against the credit of the Gascon as ever they had *done* against that of the Poitevin and Savoyard favourites.”^b “Laws which he *made* be enacted for the government of his subjects.”^c “*As much* as the bold and vivid spirit of Montrose prompted him to enterprising measures, *as much* was the cautious temper of Hamilton inclined to such as were moderate and dilatory.”^d

In the following sentences, the word *what* is ungracefully, if not ungrammatically used with a noun and verb in the plural. “But *what* threatened more immediate danger to Mary’s authority, *were the discontents* which prevailed ;”^e “*What* rendered the King’s aim more apparent, *were the endeavours* which he used to introduce into Scotland some of the ceremonies of the Church of England.”^f A remark nearly similar may be applied to the word *whoever*, in this passage : “It was required, that *whoever* had borne arms for the King, *should forfeit* the tenth of *their* estates.”^g Such phraseology seems to convict a writer of a want of absolute command over his language.

In two or three places he has used words for which he had no precedent, and which do but little credit to his taste : “The *intolerating* spirit of that assembly ;”^h “The *affrightened* and astonished mind ;”ⁱ “*Introit* to the communion service.”^k

He is commonly careful to keep his sentences free from useless words, yet in a few instances he has clogged them with some that are wholly superfluous and highly offensive : “Without the *most manifest* and *most flagrant* im-

piety ;”^l “*Universally* to be the standard of belief to *all mankind* ;”^m “All men remained in *silence* and *mute astonishment*.”ⁿ This last piece of tautology he seems to have admired, for he inserted it without variation in a subsequent passage.^o “Sheerness was soon taken, nor could it be saved by the valour of Sir Edward Sprague, who defended it.”^p This reminds us of a remark of Hawkesworth in his *Voyages*, that “the sailors could not find anchorage, nor could anchorage any where be found.”

He often gives an unpleasing stiffness to his periods, by omitting, after the manner of Sallust, but, I think, with somewhat less art than the Roman author, the connective particles : “Overcome by the fond love of life, terrified by the prospect of those tortures which awaited him, he allowed the sentiments of nature to prevail over his resolution ;”^q “The Lords Boyd and Ochiltree, Kirkaldy of Grange, Pittarow, were instigated by like motives.”^r

He occasionally, though but seldom indeed, uses, after the French mode, the present tense for the past. “The Commons send Shirley to prison ; the Lords assert their powers. Conferences are tried, but no accommodation ensues. Four lawyers are sent to the Tower by the Commons, for transgressing the orders of the House, and pleading in this cause before the Peers. The Peers denominate this arbitrary commitment a breach of the great charter, and order the Lieutenant of the Tower to release the prisoners : he declines obedience.”^s In this manner he proceeds for some lines farther ; a manner always ungrateful to English ears.

Such are the defects in the style of Hume ; but what is to be blamed in it is very trivial, in comparison with what is to be praised. When all his faulty passages are considered, the general character of his periods will still be, that they are well constructed and modulated ; and of his diction, that it is select ; and, what is always

^v Ch. xxv. vol. 3, p. 354.

⁷ Ch. lxxi. vol. 8, p. 281.

^a Ch. lxxi. vol. 8, p. 303.

^b Ch. xii. vol. 2, p. 165.

^c Ch. xxvii. vol. 3, p. 397.

^d Ch. lviii. vol. 7, p. 45.

^e Ch. xl. vol. 5, p. 189.

^f Ch. xlvii. vol. 6, p. 84.

^g Ch. lvii. vol. 7, p. 37.

^h Ch. xlv. vol. 6, p. 27.

ⁱ Ch. lvii. vol. 7, p. 42.

^k Ch. viii. vol. 1, p. 401.

^l Ch. xi. vol. 2, p. 73.

^m Ch. xxxii. vol. 4, p. 205.

ⁿ Ch. xl. vol. 5, p. 107.

^o Ch. xlii. vol. 5, p. 320.

^p Ch. lxiv. vol. 7, p. 420.

^q Ch. xxxvii. vol. 4, p. 429.

^r Ch. xxxix. vol. 4, p. 90.

^s Ch. lxvi. vol. 8, p. 14.

to be commended in a Scotch author, free from scotticisms; and his few blemishes are no more to be regarded in the number of his excellencies, than the spots in the sun are noticed in the splendour of noon.

LAMBDA.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 30.

I HAVE transcribed, from the original, a List of the Boys at Eton in the years 1779—1780, upwards of half a century ago. Your readers will recognise among them the names of many, highly distinguished in after-life in their different characters of Statesmen, Judges, Generals, Ambassadors, and men of learning. It would be matter of curious inquiry to ascertain how many out of the number of these three or four hundred boys are yet alive. I have marked with an asterisk some of the names of those believed to be now living; of others, your readers may be better informed.

Yours, &c.

Zo.

A. D. 1779—1780.

Provost of Eton—Dr. Barnard.

Provost of King's—Dr. Cooke.

Fellows of Eton—Dr. Aphorpe, Vice-Provost; Dr. Roberts; Messrs. Betham, Barnard, Chamberlayne, Sleech; Dr. Young.

Upper Master—Dr. Davies.

Lower Master—Dr. Langford.

Assistants in the Upper School—Messrs. Sumner, Heath, Foster.

Assistants in the Lower School—Messrs. Nurbury, Prior, Hawtrey, Savage.

Private Tutors to Noblemen and others, not assisting in the School.

Mr. Luxmoore, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph.—To the Earl of Dalkeith.

Mr. Kelly.—To the Marquis of Huntley.

Mr. Kerr.—To the Earl of Downe.

Mr. Hand.—Mr. Butler.

Mr. Plumptre, afterwards Dean of Gloucester.—To the Hon. Mr. Bathurst.

Mr. Cole.—To the Marq. of Blandford.

Mr. Bayley.—To the Hon. Mr. Montagu.

Mr. Norbury, jun.

Sixth Form.

Becher.—Brown's Medal in 1782, for the Latin Ode, Master of Bury School.

Reeves.—Browne's Medal for the Latin Ode in 1784.

Lloyd.—Norrisian Prize in 1784; Vicar of Weedon, co. Northampton.

Raine.—A Welch Judge, M.P. for Newport; Chancellor's Medal, 1787; Members'

Prize, 1788, and 1789; Browne's Medal for Epigrams, 1783, for the Greek and Latin Odes, and Epigrams, 1785, and for the Greek Ode in 1786; Craven Scholar in 1785.

Myddelton.—Of Chirk Castle.

*Manby, *ma.*—Vicar of Lancaster.

Luxmore.

Roberts.—Rector of Spawll, co. Norfolk.

*Grey.—Earl Grey, the Premier.

Dyson, *ma.*—Son of the Clerk of the House of Commons.

Anguish.—Prebendary of Norwich.

Edmonstone.—Sir Archibald E. Bart.

Samnders.—Pawlet.

*Leycester, *ma.*—Chancellor's Medallist, M.P. for Shaftesbury.

Bayley, *ma.*—Fellow of St. John's, Camb.

Townsend.—The late Lord Sydney.

Squire.

Fifth Form.

Bayley.

Dyson, *mr.*—Son of the Clerk of the House of Commons.

Freeman, *ma*—Rector of Hayes, Middlesex.

Boggust.—Assistant at Eton.

*Bearblock.—A writer on Tithes.

Leicester.—Butt.—Dennis.

Mr. Brodrick.—Lord Middleton.

Crespigny, *ma.*—Crespigny, *mr.*

Manby, *mr.*

*Hume—Canon of Salisbury.

Lambton, *ma*—M.P. for Durham, and father of Lord Durham.

Selwyn.

Mr. Fitzroy, Henry.—Son of Lord Southampton.

*Bayley, *mr.*—Baron of the Exchequer.

*Smyth—Professor of Modern History, Cambridge.

Price.—Vicar of Evesham.

*Hunt.—Barrister-at-Law; Assessor of Cambridge University.

Moore.—Barrister-at-Law; Senior Bachelor's prize-man in 1792; Browne's Medal for the Latin Ode, 1786, and Greek Ode, 1787.

Lowndes.—Barrister-at-Law.

*Fancourt.—Incumbent of a Church at Leicester.

Mr. North, Francis.—Son of the Earl of Guilford.

Grove.—Wasted a good estate, and was reduced to poverty.

Eden.—Sir Frederick E. Bart.

Mellish, *ma.*—Dean of Hereford.

*Lord Downe.

Saodys.—Sir Edwin S. Bart.

Pott.—Son of the celebrated surgeon.

*Lord Blandford.—Now Duke of Marlboro'.

Mr. Montagu.—Eldest son of the Earl of Sandwich.

*Evans.—Under-Master of Harrow School; Chancellor's Medallist.

Cooper.—Sir Grey Cooper, Bart.

Poeock.—Sir George Poeock, Bart.

Waller, *ma.*—descendant of the Poet.

Heys.—Fellow of Trinity Coll. Cambridge;
Members' Prize for Bachelors in 1791;
Craven scholar, 1787; a Barrister-at-Law.

*Cottrel.—Barrister-at-Law.

*Lockhart.—M.P. for Oxford City.

Mellish, *mi* ——— Elton. — Reid. — *Jones.

*Freeman, *mi*. — Rector of Milton near Cambridge.

*Grover.—Fellow of Eton; senior Bachelor's prize in 1793.

*Lord Stopford.—Earl of Courtown.

Mr. Stopford.—Second son of the Earl of Courtown.

Astley.—Sir Jacob Astley, Bart.

Skinner.—Western. — Leicester, *mi*.

Lomax.—Caleb Lomax, esq. near St. Alban's.

Blencowe.—Sheriff of Northamptonshire.

*Ellis.—Travelling Bachelor of Cambridge, Vicar of Wotton, Warw.

*Philpot.—Rector of Everdon, co. Northampton.

Brogden.—Burgh. — Deverel.

Hammersley.—A banker in London.

Anson.—The first Viscount Anson.

Tucker.—Koycroft.

Lord Clifton.—Earl of Darnley.

Tighe.—M.P. for Wicklow.

*Bendon.—Canon of Wells.

*Pigot.—Gen. Sir George Pigot, Bart. Tonman.

Suchall.—A clergyman in London.

Mr. Windsor.—Son of the Earl of Plymouth.

Harvey.

Michelson.—An Esquire near Reading.

Morse.

Fennel.—Went upon the stage.

Smith.—Late Paymaster of the Navy, a writer in the Microcosm, and author of some ingenious works.

Plumptre.

*Parker.—Colonel of the Cheshire Militia.

Power.—An Irish gentleman.

Remove.

Rolfe.—A gentleman in Norfolk.

Gulston.—Son of the celebrated collector of prints, who was a wealthy merchant.

*Harwood.—The historian of Staffordshire.

*Hibbert.

*Ellison.—Rector of Slaughtam, Sussex.

Briggs.—Rector of Piddlehinton, and Prebendary of St. Paul's.

Griffith.

Blake.—Sir Patrick Blake, Bart.

Page.

Butcher.—A clergyman at Wandsworth.

Harding.

Wicks.—Rector of Belton, Rutlandshire.

Peach.—A gentleman in Gloucestershire.

Ord.

Worgan.—Son of Dr. Worgan, the musical composer.

*Blick.—An eminent special pleader.

Jefferson.—Col. Serjeantson, of Sussex.

Worthington.

*Cooper.—Sir Grey Cooper, Bart.

Ashton.—Colonel Ashton.

S Smith.—Sir Culling Smith, Bart.

Fourth Form.

Marsh.—West.

Scott.—Rector of Wootton Courtney.

Bell.—Pye.—Smith.—Woodbridge.

Lloyd.—Rector of St. Dunstan's.

Griffiths.—Coppinger.

Marshall.—Rector of Kingston in Jamaica. Roberts.

Street.—Son of a banker at Bath.

Ellis.—Rector of Long Compton.

*Cowper.—Rector of Hamstal-Ridware.

Harrison.—Knott.

Douglas.—Canon of Salisbury.

Broadhead.—Colonel B.

*Wallace.—Lord Wallace.

Anguish.

Mr. Evans.—Earl of Carbery.

Tilson, *ma*. — Colonel Tilson of Oxfordshire.

*Hird.—Rector of Munxton.

Herne ——— Tilson, *mi*. — Beedell, *ma*.

Brown. — Bullock ——— Chambre.

Langford.—An assistant at Eton.

Metcalf.—Captain in the Staffordshire Militia.

Sneyd.

Mr. Bathurst.—Son of the Earl Bathurst.

Mr. Watson.—Lord Sondes.

Davis.

Sawbridge.—Son of Alderman Sawbridge.

*Smith.—Advocate-general of Bengal, and M. P. for Lincoln; Bachelor's prize in 1794 and 1795; Browne's medal for the Latin Ode in 1791, Battie's scholar in 1791; a writer in the Microcosm.

Spencer ——— Beedell, *mi*.

Noverre.—Son of the ballet-master at the Opera.

*Abbot.—Assistant at Eton.

Hunter.

Packington.—Sir Herbert P., Bart.

Coppin.

Sykes.—Sir Francis Sykes, Bart.

Lewin, *ma*.

*Woodcock.—Canon of Christchurch.

Lambton, *mi*. — M.P. for Durham.

Webb.

Freere.—Ambassador to Spain; the Members' prize in 1792; a writer in the Microcosm.

*Mr. Clive.—Son of Lord Clive.

Read.

Second Remove, fourth Form.

Bligh.—General Bligh.

Sir George Wombwell, Bart.

Smith.—Symmons.

Mr. Lamb.—Eldest son of Lord Melbourne.

Rider.

Littlehales.—Prebendary of Southwell; a writer in the Microcosm.

Spragg.—Boone.

Sykes, *mi*. — Son of Sir Francis Sykes, Bart.

Crawford.—Barrister-at-Law.

*Moore.—Rector of Wrotham; Preb. of Canterbury; son of the Archbishop.

Becket.—Leader.—Snow.

Third Remove, fourth Form.

Lord Henry Spencer.—Son of the Duke of Marlborough; a writer in the Microcosm.

Clark.—Licut. in the Navy.
 Townsend.—Son of the first Lord Sydney.
 Price.—Lord Ashbrook.
 *Bartlam.—Precentor of Exeter.
 Mr. Bligh.—General B. son of the Earl of Darnley.
 Waller, *mi*.—A descendant of the Poet.
 Manning.
 *Arden.—Son of an ingenious Poet, the friend of Garrick.
 Champness.—Monk.
 Grey.—Sir George G. brother of Earl Grey.
 Bridges.—Eldest son of Sir Brooke B. Bart.
 Hart.—Vicar of Ringwood
 *Lanke.—Fellow of Sidney Sussex College.
 Palmer.—Sir Palmer, Bart.
 Copley.
 Hankey.—A banker in London.
 Walpole.—Adams.—Plummer.—Trigg
 Baker.—Sir George Baker, Bart.
 Lord Downe.—Earl of Moray.
 Oliver.—A clergyman at Leicester.
 *Mr. Wesley.—The Duke of Wellington.
 *Mr. Wesley.—Prebendary of Durham.
 *Moore, *mi*.—Son of the Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Hazlewood.
 *Anson.—Gen. Sir George Anson.
 Concannon.—Lucy.—Careless.
 Langley.—North.—Prior, *ma*.
 Prior, *mi*.—Whitmore.

Lower School, third Form.

Moss.
 Pigott.—Brother of Sir George P. Bart.
 Langford.
 *Lord Huntley.—Duke of Gordon.
 Stocking.
 *Biggs.—Fellow of Eton
 Roberts.—Grant.—Oxley.
 *Blake.—Sir James Blake, Bart.
 Clinton.—General Sir Henry Clinton.
 Harvey.—Dayrell.
 Sir Charles Cope, Bart.
 Roby.—Mansel.—Mordaunt.—Freeman.
 Mr. Montagu.—Son of the Earl of Sandwich.
 Douglas.—Roberts.—Kenrick, *ma*
 *Dolphin.—Sheriff of Gloucestershire.
 Robinson.
 Wey, *ma*.—Of Denham, Bucks.
 Bateman.—Churchill.—Pogson, *ma*.
 Pogson, *mi*.—Boldero.—Dalling.
 Lewin, *mi*.—Elton.
 Anson.—Archdeacon of Carlisle.
 Parrother.—Hulse.
 Campbell.—General Sir Arch. C.
 Forester.
 Sir Griffith Boynton, Bart.
 Marsh.
 Mr. King.—Lord Kingston.
 Langham.—Sir James Langham, Bart.

Second Form.

Lord Dalkeith.—Duke of Buccleugh.
 Poyntz.—Berry.—Hill.—*Wey, *mi*.
 Parsons.—Griffithhoofe.
 *Mr. Dawney.—Son of Viscount Downe.

GENT. MAG January, 1832.

Earle.—A gentleman of Nottinghamshire.
 York.—M P. for Grantham.
 Broadhead.
 Leigh.—Colonel Leigh.
 Kenrick, *mi*.—Langford.—Pigott.
 Philpot.

First Form.

Wragg.—P1.—Prior.
 *Mr. King.—Son of Lord Kingston.
 Brown.—Fonnereau.—Boone.
 Charters.—Broadley, *ma*.
 Broadley, *mi*.—Parsons.—*Wey, *min*.
 *Lord Holland.
 *Mr. King.—Lord King.
 Batson.—Price.—King.—Tomlinson.

TENANTS IN CHIEF OF DOMESDAY BOOK.

"Much remains to be done in identifying the Tenants in Chief of Domesday Book: that this is not, long before this time, been carefully and completely performed, redounds little to the credit of our Antiquaries."

MR. URBAN,

THESE remarks of your Reviewer (Nov. Magazine, p. 427) induce me to send you, earlier than I had intended, some particulars of a foreign family, members of which shine eminently as Tenants in Capite in the great Book of Domesday: and afterwards appear, though at long intervals, in the pages of English history.

Previously, however, to my submitting the statement purposed, you must allow a few words of defence, on the neglect of Antiquaries here noticed. Imperfect as the execution of my wishes must have been, I have for some time past given occasional attention to the subject, and have wished to give to the antiquarian and historical world, memorials of the Domesday Tenants in Capite, and their descendants in the male line; but sadly few are the records of those who lived eight hundred years since; and small is the proportion, even of those few records, which is of a public nature; for I cannot call one to mind between the Domesday Survey in 1085, and the Pipe Rolls in 1129, a period of 80 years; during which time most, if not all of the Conqueror's soldiers, must have shaken off their mortal coil. The consequence of this is, that our only information must be obtained from some accidental and very rare recital in a subsequent record; or in the Chronicles and annals of religious houses; or in private charters (or the enrolment thereof, as the Cartæ Antiquæ

at the Tower of London), the latter being chiefly grants of lands by various persons to religious houses :—and of these, how few afford more information, than that some person whose name and lands are specified in Domesday, did at some unknown period, by a deed or charter without a date, grant some portion of those lands to another.

To these impediments in the way of ascertaining the biography of the Norman Invaders, must be added the difficulty arising from the objects of our research being foreigners. It has not occurred to me to discover that the Norman archives and pedigrees have been investigated; and it appears remarkable that whilst some of our ancient nobility have expended much time and money in tracing a descent from one of the Conqueror's chieftains, they should have made no attempt to ascertain who this chieftain was; as if it were either uninteresting, or impossible, to trace the existence of an ancestor for a single year before the date of 1066; when in all probability the antiquaries and genealogists of Normandy could give evidence in some cases of an ancestry of Princes or Nobles for generations earlier. That such is the case in some instances I now proceed to show.

Amongst the Domesday tenants in capite, will be found the following :—*GOISFRIDUS DE BECH*, *GOISFRIDUS MARESCAL*, *MIL0 CRISPIN*, *TURSTINUS FILIUS ROLF*; and I shall be enabled, through the aid of the documents and pedigree of a foreign family, to communicate some particulars regarding them which are unknown to the English antiquary.

The document affording the greater part of the ensuing information, is a genealogy of the Italian family of *GRIMALDI*, sovereign princes of a small principality named Monaco, situated at the confines of France and Genoa. The manuscript was compiled in 1430 by Nicholas Grimaldi, Seigneur of Seminare in Naples, a nobleman very well skilled in historical matters. In 1647 the then reigning Prince of Monaco published it in a small folio, having employed his secretary, Venasques, for twenty years in collecting further proofs, and in making additions to it. Of the great attention which foreign Nobles give to the preservation of their descent, in comparison with the English Nobles, some

estimate may be formed by a perusal of that which has come to my knowledge respecting this family; doubtless much more is unknown, than is known to me.

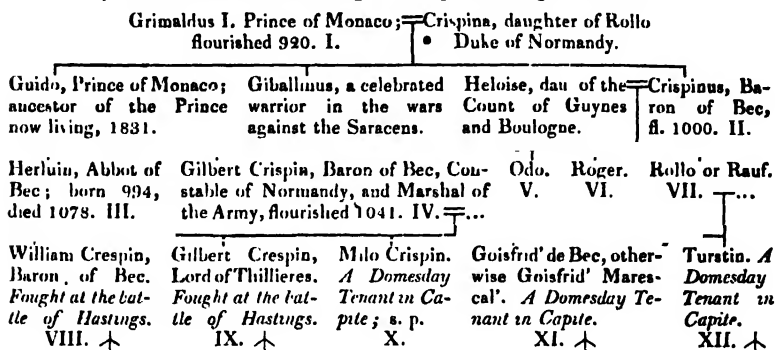
Independently of the ancient charters and "tresors" of the Grimaldi family, they compiled in 1333 a *list of the names, and the descent*, from some noted ancestor, *of every Grimaldi then living*. In 1433 the family pedigree was fully and skilfully compiled and deduced from the remotest periods of which there are records, by the Nicholas Grimaldi already mentioned. In 1554 a *compilation of the names, and the descent*, from some noted ancestor, *of all the Grimaldis then living*, was again made. In 1630 an "*albero general*," or *complete pedigree of the whole family*, was made, in which each descendant of every branch was confirmed by citing legal documents. In 1634 a third compilation of the names and descent of every Grimaldi then living, of this family, was made; and in 1647 the Prince of Monaco having completed the pedigree, upon which his secretary had been for twenty years employed, printed and published it.

The family pedigree is set out in too many English as well as foreign histories to require minute notice here. It appears by Anderson's Royal Genealogies, that the sixth in descent from Pharamond King of the Franks, was named Grimoald or Grimbald; which Skynner, the etymologist, derives from *Grim*, anger; and *Bald*, power. He was Duke of Brabant, and slain in 658. His son, the King of Mentz, died without issue, when the name was used by the Duke's great nephew, a brother of the renowned Charles Martel. This second of the name was Duke of Brabant, and slain in 714, and from his time the surname was hereditary. It is partly for the purpose of mentioning this unusually early instance of an hereditary family name, that I have travelled so far back, when my material inquiries are connected with a period much later. The fourth in descent from this last named Duke, was the first Prince of Monaco, and one of the principal Commanders of the army of the Emperor Otho I. in his wars with Louis IV. of France; by the strength of his own arm he freed the Emperor from being made captive, in return for which, and other services,

Otho granted to him, in 920, the castle and territories of Monaco, to hold in sovereignty; and from this ancestor has this principality descended in lineal succession, unto the present day; for, though revolutionized in 1792, and sold by the French republic to a citizen of Paris, yet it was, by the definitive treaty of peace of 1814, restored to the Grimaldi family. The descent was in 1715 continued by a female of the family, who became sovereign

Princess, and transmitted the title, and name and arms, to her children, by her husband James Leonor Goyon De Matignon, but foreign jurists have considered the principality as a male fief, and that it belongs to the nearest male heirs, who are perhaps the Marquisses Grimaldi of Genoa.

The following genealogical table of the persons noticed in this communication, will assist much in clearly comprehending the detail.



II. CRISPINUS, surnamed Ansgothus, on account of his maternal descent from the Goths, settled in Normandy, his mother's country, where he became possessed of the Barony of Bec, in the district of Caux. He married Heloise the daughter of Rodulph, Count of Guyenes and Boulogne, by Rosella, daughter to the Count St. Paul. Of this marriage there was issue Herluin, Gilbert, Odo, Roger, and Ralph or Rollo.

III. HERLUIN was the canonized founder of the very celebrated Abbey of Bec in Normandy, lying within the district of the Barony of Bec. He died in 1078, aged 84 years. Grants of land, and possessions to this Abbey, from our Norman sovereigns, and their Norman followers, are frequently met with, especially from the Crispin family.

IV. GILBERT CRISPIN,* Baron of Bec, Governor and Lord of the Castle of Thillieres, Constable of Normandy, and Marshal of the Army of the Duke of Normandy in 1041, relinquished

the surname of Grimaldi, and assumed that of Crispin from his father, which latter he transmitted to his posterity. He had issue three sons, William Crispin, Baron of Bec; Gilbert Crispin, Lord of Thillieres; and Milo Crispin; all warriors at the battle of Hastings.

V. and VI. ODO and ROGER. No particulars are known to me of these brothers, excepting that in a charter of Herluin, after describing himself as "Herluinus filius Ansgoti," he adds, "adstantibus et laudantibus fratribus meis Odone et Rogero."

VII. ROLLO or RAUF; he was the father of Goisfrid de Bec, otherwise Goisfrid the Marshal, and of Turstin; called in Domesday Book "filius Rolf."

VIII. WILLIAM CRISPIN, Baron of Bec, was a celebrated hero in the battle of Mortimer, in the year 1059. He married a daughter of Simon Earl of Montfort, and was a witness to William the Conqueror's foundation charter of the Abbey of Saint Stephen of Caen, in Normandy. He acquired great glory for his valour in the battle of Hastings, and it is concluded survived that victory, as his name is in one of the copies of the Battle Abbey Roll; but it is difficult to account for his not appearing amongst the great tchants of the Conqueror in Domesday

* Dugdale, in his *Baronage*, deduces the descent of the Clare family from a Gilbert Crispin, Earl of Brion in Normandy; whose son, Richard Fitz-Gilbert, accompanied the Conqueror. This Gilbert Crispin is stated to have been the son of Geoffrey, the natural son of Richard Duke of Normandy.

Book, as his younger brother, Milo, had very numerous possessions granted to him. He had issue William Crispin, Baron of Bec, from whom was a long succession of Barons of the same title, residing in Normandy, and having great hereditary offices in that Duchy, under the Dukes. Some of his descendants also appear in our English records as holding lands in England under the Plantagenet dynasty.

Dugdale, in his *Baronage*, whilst writing of Milo Crispin, adds, "of this family I presume was William Crispin, one of the Conqueror's chief commanders in the war against Henry King of France." Some further particulars of his life are given by Dugdale, which I refer to rather than transcribe, on account of your space; but it is evident that, as neither Dugdale nor any other historian mentions William Crispin's parentage, it was unknown; this concluding paragraph in the *Baronage* greatly corroborates the foreign genealogy.

"All that I shall say farther of him is, that he (William Crispin) gave to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, the Church of Droecourt, with the lands and tithes thereto belonging, as also [to] the Lordship of Tilla in the diocese of Lisieux."

It is evident that the Abbey of Bec was thus endowed, because it was founded by William Crispin's uncle, Herluin; and it appears by the pedigree that the Lordship of Tilla (Tilleres) in Normandy, was amongst the possessions of Gilbert Crispin his father.

IX. GILBERT CRISPIN, the second son of Gilbert Crispin, Baron of Bec, was Seigneur of the Norman fief of Thilleres, and one of the warriors at the battle of Hastings, but not a Tenant in Capite of the Conqueror, or (as far as these researches have extended) a grantee of lands as sub-tenant; but he is mentioned in the "*Chronicle of Normandy*" as "*Le Seigneur de Tilleres*," together with his brother "*Guillaume Crespin*," amongst the companions of William the Conqueror, in 1066.

The circumstance of thus describing Gilbert Crespin by his Lordship of Tilleres, affords evidence of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of identifying many of the Norman tenants and their families at this period, since, as in the case of the Seigneur de Tilleres,

probably no document, excepting a private pedigree or charter, exists to show the family which held such estate at the time of the Conquest. Indeed, nothing can be more fatal to correct genealogy than the foreign practice of naming individuals solely by fiefs or seigneuries, which were constantly changing owners; and the preceding proprietors of which, frequently continued the use of the title of the Lordship, after it had been transferred to some new purchaser, so that various persons existed at the same period, using the same designation. No industry can, under such circumstances, prevent the biography of one party being occasionally confused with that of another.

Of the Battle Abbey Roll, a minute investigation respecting this family proves Camden's assertion, that "whoever considereth it well shall find it to be forged;" for only one, out of the five Knights of this house who accompanied the Conqueror, is therein named, although three of them were Tenants in Chief in Domesday; and the individual who was planted by the Monks in the Roll, was one who does *not* appear to have been a Chief Tenant of the Conqueror, and therefore probably had a less share of danger or honour on the eventful day of the battle of Hastings, than either of his brothers or cousins, who had lands granted to them by the King.

X. OF MILO CRISPIN, a great Captain, favoured warrior, and Tenant in Capite of the Norman, I have no material particulars in addition to the biography in Dugdale's *Baronage* (title Crispin), and in Dr. Lipscomb's *History of Buckinghamshire*; excepting the important fact of his descent, already set forth, and to a knowledge of which neither of these historians could have any reasonable means of attaining. The circumstance of Milo being son to the Baron of Bec, who was the brother of the founder of the renowned Abbey of that name, readily accounts for the large grants which are mentioned by Dugdale and Dr. Lipscomb to have been made by him and his widow to that religious house.

Milo's possessions are enumerated in Domesday, and comprised the honour of Wallingford and 88 Lordships. He died without issue in 1106, forty years after the battle of Hast-

ings. There are other instances in Dugdale, showing great longevity in these Norman warriors.

XI. GOISFRID' DE BEC, otherwise GOISFRID THE MARSHAL. This warrior fought at Hastings, and is named in Domesday under both titles, appearing consequently as two distinct Tenants in Capite. There were no means by which the editors of the printed volumes of that Survey could have known the fact of such two names applying to one person: and, as Dugdale was ignorant that the Crespin family were the same as the baronial family of Bec,* he makes no mention of Goisfrid, under his account of the Crespins. The varied appellation given to Goisfrid in Domesday, has many similar examples, and is easily accounted for: that Survey was made by inquisitions held in the various counties where the lands were situated, and since Goisfrid de Bec was the Conqueror's Marshal, there would be nothing extraordinary in his being designated as Goisfrid the Marescal in Hampshire, whilst in Herefordshire he was called Goisfrid de Bec.

Goisfrid was brother of Turstin de Bec, and son of Rollo or Ralf, the brother of Gilbert Baron of Bec, Constable of Normandy, and Marshal of the Army of the Dukes of Normandy in 1041; an office which seems to have been hereditary,† like many or all of the Norman offices of honour. Goisfrid de Bec, I therefore presume, succeeded his uncle as Marshal, and was the person designated as Goisfrid the Marshal, in Domesday; and I am further led to the conclusion that he possessed this high post, since his brother Turstin was Standard-bearer to the Conqueror at Hastings, and they were relations of the Invader.

XII. TURSTINUS FILIUS ROLF, is thus mentioned in Domesday as a Tenant in Capite, a descent which is in accordance with the ancient Grimaldi pedigree, where he is called son of Rollo or Ralf; and the agreement which is found here, and in many other instances, between the English records, especially Domesday, and

this ancient pedigree, compiled 400 years ago—a time when Domesday was unknown to foreigners, and a reference to, or knowledge of our records was impossible,—is positive proof of the correctness of the pedigree in such instances, and presumptive evidence of its general accuracy.

Turstin was (as well as his first cousin William Crispin) Baron of Bec. It was customary on the Continent for many members of the same family to take the same feudal title at one time; in the same way that in England we have often several joint tenants of the same manor, who are all Lords or Ladies of that manor. He fought at the battle of Hastings, and held the high office of Standard Bearer, in which capacity he is depicted in the Bayeux tapestry, near the Conqueror. In Dr. Meyrick's History of Ancient Armour, is an account of Turstin, translated from Wace's Metrical History of Normandy, in the Royal Library, stating that the hereditary Standard-bearer of Normandy having declined to carry the Conqueror's gonfalon, William

“Then called a Knight

Who had great prowess,

Tonstainz fitz Rou the fair was his name,

In the fields near Bec was his house.

To him he delivered the gonfalon,

And he knew how most suitably

To carry it willingly, well and handsomely,

Bowing most profoundly.”

“Thurstan who came in with the Conqueror,” is stated in Dugdale's Usage of bearing Arms, to have been father of Ralph Basset, from whom the ennobled family of Basset was descended: but the account of this family given in the Baronage, is at variance with such a statement, and the foreign pedigree is silent on this head.

I have an account of the descendants of Goisfrid, with whom it is not now intended to lengthen this memoir; but I cannot omit calling the attention of future inquirers to a probability that the Marshals Earls of Pembroke were also descended from Goisfrid the Marshal, for the following reasons:

1. Dugdale commences his genealogy of the Mareschal family with Gilbert Mareschal, so named from his office, who flourished in the reign of Henry I.; and it would seem that he must have had this office by descent, because in the record first naming

* There was a Flemish family of the name of Bec, eminent at the time of the Conquest, holding Eresby and other manors; they were not related to the Barons of Bec, of Bec in Normandy.

† See the Clare pedigree in Dugdale's Baronage.

him, he was impleaded for the office of Mareschal to the King, by two other men of importance, but without success, so that it remained with him for his life, and then descended to his issue for many generations. Now we know that in the reign of King Henry the First's father, the office was held by Goisfrid de Bec, apparently as inheriting it from his uncle, and that he was also named Marshal from his office.

2. The uncle of Goisfrid was named GILBERT, as were the descendants of that uncle for many generations; it was a family name of baptism, and it will be perceived that the Marshal pedigree begins with a Gilbert.

3. The armorial bearings of Goisfrid's family were Lozengy, and the most ancient known coat of the Marshals, was a Bend Lozengy. Variances of greater moment in the bearings of different members of the same family, were common: and it may be lastly added, that although Dugdale was unable to ascertain the parentage of this Gilbert Mareschal, yet he must be presumed to have been a man of eminent family from the office he held.

I shall conclude with a few lines respecting the arms of this family. It must be well known to your readers that Mr. Henniker, in a letter addressed to the Society of Antiquaries in 1788, endeavoured to prove the use of arms coeval with the Conquest, by means of some Norman tiles with armorial blazonings. He was unable to assign an owner to the tile No. 13, containing a shield Lozengy, 3, 2, and 1. It is to me a probable presumption that it belonged to a member of this family, who was one of the Conqueror's Chieftains. The same appropriation may I think be made of the unascertained shield in Westminster Abbey, of the reign of Henry III.; viz. *Mascally Argent and Gules*; the Grimaldi or Bec arms being Lozengy Argent and Gules; for the terms Lozengy and Mascally, or mascally voided, are often used in ancient rolls as synonymous.

The length to which this memoir has extended, compels me to defer to another number a notice of some of this family who have been connected with English History, or driven by foreign revolutions to preserve their name and lineage upon the hospitable soil of Britain.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

THE following extracts from an account of the library of M. John Aymon (of whom Harley, Earl of Oxford, purchased several MSS.*), inserted in the *Travels of Zach. Conr. Von Uffenbach*, 4to, vellum, 1753, in German, and translated by Mr. Stegmänn of Berlin, for the information of the Trustees of the British Museum, in 1760 (MS. Add. 5338), may be considered worth preservation, as the original work has never, to my knowledge, appeared in an English form, and can be but little known.

"1711. Jan. 29. I visited M. Aymon, who lodges in the Hoff over the Gate at the Hague; because, as he confessed himself, the King of Spain threatened to put him in prison, as he escaped from France, and went over to the Protestant Church. But I rather believe the reason of it was, because he had robbed the King's, as well as other libraries. As he was a Divine and a Clergyman, they offered him in Holland a living, though he is neither fit for the pulpit, nor is his learning of such extent. The States General allow him a certain stipend, to write against Popery. He has published several curious pieces, and he is in possession of many excellent and valuable MSS. which you don't find even in the largest libraries. I marked the following pieces among them, which he showed me.

1. 12 single leaves, written upon vellum, in 4to, and cut out of a book. They were very antique, and quite equal to the *Codex of Beza at Cambridge*; containing St. Paul's Epistles in Greek and Latin. M. Aymon told me, that the remaining Epistles, together with the Acts and the Revelations, were preserved at the King's Library at Paris. It is probable, that he himself cut them out of this *Codex*. I fancy, the Gospels of Beza at Cambridge, do likewise belong to it, because the sheets are written pretty much in the same form. One page contains the Latin, the other the Greek text. It is written in short lines, which are very distant from one another, so as if it were verses, *litteris uncialibus*.

Some leaves in folio, written upon vellum, not so ancient as the former: viz. the Epistles in Latin, *litteris majusculis*, with several golden letters. M. Aymon told me, that one of St. John's Epistles

* See Wanley's Diary, MS. Laned. 771, and two Letters from M. Aymon to Wanley, MS. Harl. 3777, Nos. 96, 97.

(perhaps the first) was dedicated to the Parthians, which Milla advances, because it begins: *Incapit Epistola Johannis ad Parthos*. It wants 1 John, v. 7, which place M. Aymon takes for supposititious; especially as the text had a better connexion with the precedent verses, if this passage be omitted.

3. One single leaf on vellum, which certainly is cut out somewhere, containing the First Epistle of St. John, almost of the same date with the former. The seventh verse is here written by a modern on the margin; the eighth verse is written in the text by the same hand which wrote the seventh verse.

4. A MS. in 4to, damaged by fire, with very ancient characters in the Saxonian form, viz. the Epistles and the Revelations, in Latin, quite different from the Vulgate, especially the Epistle to the Hebrews, where ch. x. 8, it is said of the sacrifices: *noluit, nec exquiescit*, which is conformable to M. Spencer's opinion. Ch. xi. 1. is expressed: *Est autem fides, horum quæ sperantur, substantia rerum, apparentium argumentum, exprobatum, quæ non videntur*. In hac enim testimonium habuerunt seniores; which seems to be contrary to the ordinary readings of this text.

5. A volume on vellum, 4to minori; the Four Gospels in Latin, *cum glossa interlinearibus Hybernica*; which MS. certainly was stolen out of the King's Library at Paris. See Simon, *Biblioth. Critique*, t. 1. ch. 18, p. 271. M. Aymon falsely asserted, that this MS. was written by Father Dom Aelbriht, a Benedictine Monk, and that the Gloss was English. The name of the compiler is Donyel Brigitte, which Simon converts into Don Ellbriht. Donyel signifies in Irish, Daniel, which name is expressed at the end of this MS. where the author says in the Irish, that he had written and compiled the Gospels by order of seven Irish Kings or Princes, whose names he mentions. M. Toland has decyphered and translated this, and delivered to M. Aymon, whom he assured, that considering the chronology and time of the reign of these Kings, this Codex must exceed the age of 900 years. On the margin is a *Catena Patrum*, wherein the passages quoted from the Fathers differ very much from the ancient MSS. and editions; nay, the text itself is quite different from the Vulgate; f. e. Matth. v. 22, *qui irascitur fratri suo*, is the marginal note. "In alio Codice sic legitur, *sine causa*." Simon says that additions are made to it by a modern; but they are very few, and of little moment.

6. A volume on vellum, 8vo. three fingers thick, very ancient. It is written with the same *litteris uncialibus per breves lineas*, as the Codex Bezaan at Cambridge, and is, perhaps, of the same date. It contains the four Gospels in Latin. You find there a

great many corrections, written by a modern, and several things which were omitted in the text are put on the margin.

7. Four Original Letters from Charles Visconti, secretary to Pope Pius IV. at the Council of Trent, which are very much praised by Amelet in his Preface to the *Histoire du Concile de Trente*. These letters clear up all the several intrigues committed at this Council, more than even Sarpi does. M. Aymon has published some of them. He is in possession of many more Original Letters of Catherine de Medici, Henry the Second and Fourth, Kings of France, and others.

8. The Original Letter of Hercules, Cardinal of Mantoua, primus Legatus at the Council of Trent, 1562, 1563, to the Pope, wherein he very warmly complains of the intrigues, and if it should not be mended, he would quit his service, from which he was afterwards dismissed.

9. M. Aymon has likewise the MS. of the *Memoires d'Estrades*, Ambassador in Holland, which he published, without mentioning his name: and the *Memoirs of the Ambassadors* who were at that time at Vienna, Rome, and in England, which he intends to publish.

10. M. Aymon showed me some very remarkable MSS. which, as he told me, he received from the Bishop of Lyons, with the condition to publish them. The Bishop was in China eight years, where he had a great dispute with the Jesuits about the adoration of Confucius. That he might discover the better their forgeries and malice, he took care to get, by the help of a young Mandarin, the first translation of Confucius out of the library of the Emperor of China, which MS. is that of M. Aymon. This translation is quite different from that which the Jesuits published afterwards. It was executed by the most learned among the Jesuits, as soon as they came over to China, and is done so well and exact, that all the Chinese words are numbered. The Latin translation is numbered in the same manner, and written with large letters, that they could be the better distinguished, and that one may see the proper meaning of each word. The modern Jesuits, who published Confucius, did not exactly perform it after this first translation, but they omitted whole chapters which were against their purpose, and corrected and altered many things. The MS. of Confucius is in five volumes, folio, each volume two fingers thick, but the modern Latin translation contains only one single volume in print. M. Aymon told me, that he saw at Rome, in the Vatican, *Baronii Annales*, xiv. vols. in MS. where many passages are blotted out, which they afterwards omitted in print: nay they left out two volumes, concerning the 10th century, where Baronius relates all the wicked actions of the Popes.

[Then follows an account of various printed Chinese books and maps.]

14. Six leaves on vellum, folio, whereupon are these words, *Ex Cod. 1827* (which is, perhaps, a reference to the King's library at Paris, and cut out of a Codex belonging to it). The contents are *Sapientissimi Scholarum, Patriarchæ Constantinopolitani, de Christiana Fide, scil. Confessio*. M. Aymon had made the following note to it: "*Hæc fidei confessio Gennadii S. Georgii, legitur in Codd. 1004. 1686. 1816. 1727. 2388. Bibl. Reg. Par. et in Bibl. Patr. T. iv. et in Hæresiologia, sed notandum, quod iste Codex nonnulla in fine addat, quæ in aliis frustra quæras.*"

15. A volume in 4to. forma oblongiori, wherein was noted, "*Hic liber formularum characterum Kuræ d.cto, continet Ejstolas elegant. Imp. Solymani ad Schach Tamas Persarum Regem.*"

16. A vol. in fol. MS. on vellum, viz. *Sermones Ricardi de S. Victore, Parisiensis*, which is, as M. Aymon said, published by the Fathers of the Congregation of S. Maur, under the name of Hugo de S. Victore, because Richard is reckoned as a heretic, and there are many things in his Sermons they do not like, therefore they made in their edition several alterations and transpositions. M. Aymon takes this Codex to be 400 or 500 years old; but I believe it does not reach to 300 years.

16. M. Aymon gave me a sight of a very remarkable book, which, as he confessed, he had stolen from Rome, viz. two volumes in fol. min. each two fingers thick, containing a perfect *Taxam Cancellariæ Rom. S. Apostolicæ*. There are two printed copies of it, one in Latin in 12mo, published at Lyons, the other in French, at Amsterdam. But you do not find the tenth part of the original in them, especially of the second volume, wherein is treated *de peccatis et absolutione*. Here are named the most shocking crimes, of which nothing is said in the printed copies. There is in this original MS. an Index of the sodomy, whoredom, &c. committed by the Clergy with their spiritual children. A Key is affixed, or a *Modus solvendi taxam*, wherein it is said, that each x signifies a ducato di Camera. This Codex is the more to be observed, as the Papists deny that this Tax ever has been in use. It is now and then added in the margin, that on that day such a sum was paid, and that remission was received for it *ex speciali gratia*. M. Aymon discovered to me his intention to publish it.

17. Lastly, M. Aymon took the pains to shew me 200 of the scarcest and most beautiful foreign plants and herbs. He told me that they formerly belonged to the collection of Professor Herman, part of which he kept for himself, the rest he sold to the King of Prussia. But as M. Herman's wife

tion to the said King, it seems to me, that M. Aymon had the disposal of it, and that he acted *mala fide* as a commissioner.

The above extracts will demonstrate pretty clearly what a scoundrel this Aymon was, and there is too much reason to fear that depredations of a similar kind on the Continental libraries, have within the last century been carried on to a great extent. The system, indeed, on which most of them are conducted, renders it difficult, if not impossible, to guarantee the safety of a MS. or printed book. I could add several instances, from my own knowledge, of volumes purloined; but the above is quite sufficient to prove how necessary it is to have some voucher for the respectability of a stranger admitted to a public library, and for the MSS. he may there be permitted to consult. It is well known that Sir Robert Cotton lost many MSS. out of his library, both before and after the fire; and No. 4, described by V. Uffenbach, has very much the appearance of having escaped in this manner. I may add, that at a public auction last year in Dublin, one of the original Cotton MSS. taken out of the library *previously* to its being deposited in the British Museum, was sold, and purchased by a friend of mine, of whose collection it is not the least valuable ornament.

Yours, &c.

C. N.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

AFTER a residence of a fortnight at Rouen, I proceeded to Caudebec about twenty-two miles on the road to Havec. This small town is situated in a deep and narrow valley, through which a clear and rapid stream, turning several miles in its course, finds its way into the Seine, which washes the walls of the town. The Seine makes a bend opposite this place, and forms the most magnificent feature in the prospect. The walks on the banks of the river, have lofty and precipitous rocks on one side, above which the views are most magnificent, having the extensive forest of Brintom in front, and commanding a view of the course of the river for many miles. The view from Richmond-hill, if we except the numerous and beautiful villas with which that prospect is ornamented, is a miniature representa-

tion of the Seine which the heights above Caudebec present.

The town itself, containing about 5000 inhabitants, consists of narrow crowded streets, or rather alleys, some very ancient and all picturesque, especially that through which the rivulet flows. Its principal ornament is the church, one of the most splendid monuments of the Architecture of the commencement of the 16th century, which France, or any other country, can exhibit, and well deserving the encomium which Henry the Fourth of France passed upon it, as being the most beautiful chapel in his dominions. The building was commenced, as we learn from an inscription on his monument, by Guilac de Telier of Fontaines le Pin near Falaise, on the 1st of September 1484. The church consists of a nave, two aisles, with a circular apse, supported by 24 columns, and lighted by 26 windows below, and 22 in the clerestory. These, which are of large dimensions, give a great lightness to the building. The entire length is 260 feet, by 75 wide and 68 high. The windows have been filled with painted glass, and though many of them are much defaced, yet those on the north side are very perfect, and coeval with the original building. A window on the south west, representing the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea has given the artist an opportunity of displaying a profusion of that gorgeous red which distinguishes the works of the ancient vitriers. In one of the windows at the west end, is a representation of the Last Supper, which bears, in the arrangement of the figures, a strong resemblance to that by Leonardo da Vinci on the subject. The top of the church on the outside is surrounded with an open balustrade of gothic letters, three feet high, containing the commencement of the hymn *Salve Regina* and the *Magnificat*, and which have been originally gilt. The elaborate carving round the arch of the west entrance, consisting of various series of figures under gorgeous tabernacles, is, for elegance of design and delicacy of workmanship, beyond my power of description in the short account which this letter must contain. The tower is on the side of the church. It is like the south tower of the cathedral of Rouen and that of the church

of St. Ouen, being surmounted by an octangular lantern of great beauty and elegance. On this lantern is a low spire of open tracery, chiefly of fleurs-de-lis, and enclosed by three crowns. It is quite in keeping, as to richness of ornament, with the other parts of the building.

The neighbourhood of Caudebec is rich in places of great antiquarian interest. As the monastery of St. Vaudrille is not mentioned either by Dr. Dibdin or Mr. Dawson Turner, I cannot omit giving a slight account of it, though I should fail of making it so acceptable to your readers, as if it had come from the pen of either of those accomplished tourists.

At a mile and a half on the road to Rouen a small valley is crossed, which divides about a mile higher into two narrow dells. That on the right, about a mile from the high road, contains the interesting ruin of one of the most ancient and most magnificent monastic establishments in France. The first object on arriving at the village is the parish church, which contains more than a small sprinkling of the figures of Saints, with considerable remains of painted glass. The tower in the centre is of early Norman architecture, and would remind a Sussex antiquary of Old Shoreham, except that all the parts are much more fresh and sharp. A few paces to the east of the church are the remains of the monastery, which was the oldest established in Normandy, except St. Ouen at Rouen, being founded by St. Vaudrille in the year 684. To trace its history, from its first establishment, under the name of Fontanella, and recount the various accidents from fire, and the ravages of barbarians, would take up too great a portion of your pages. The church was commenced in 1255 and finished in 1304. The fall of the tower in 1631 destroying a great part of the nave, left it in an imperfect state, which was never afterwards restored, so that at the time of the revolution there was only the quire, the transepts, and about half of the nave. These remains, though extremely beautiful, are now under the hands of the Goths and Vandals, and in less than six months will probably have entirely disappeared, or only be found in heaps by the road side. The house of the Abbot;

the apartments for the guests and visitors on the west side, and a wing 300 feet in length, containing the cells of the monks on the east, were built in the latter part of the 17th century. Between these are the cloisters and refectory of a much earlier date. The door leading from the cloisters to the church, and that leading to the abbot's house, are in the richest style of florid Gothic. The lavatory near the door of the refectory, is 7 feet in length, supplied by four streams, and ornamented in the style of Gothic arabesque. The refectory is 125 feet long, 35 feet wide, with an arched roof 50 feet high of very excellent carpentry. The Gothic windows, eight on each side, contain fragments of painted glass. A corridor under the dormitory, 140 feet long and 25 feet wide, is supported by pillars and lighted with windows of plain glass, surrounded by a rich border of painted glass, representing flowers, fruits, and animals. The original purchaser of these extensive buildings, converted them into a cotton-spinning manufactory, which since his death has been discontinued. The husband of his two daughters and coheirs have disagreed as to the division of the property, and a wall was building when I was there between their separate shares. The destruction of the church, which was their joint property, seems to have been the only matter on which they have agreed. Through the narrow valley in which this monastery is situated, and indeed, under a great part of the building itself, a clear stream flows, from which it took its ancient name of Fontanelle. On the side of the bank facing the south, are the extensive gardens of the monks, where many of the fruit trees planted before the revolution, still luxuriate. The most striking circumstance relating to these ruins is the extreme whiteness and freshness of the stone. That part of the building erected about 160 years ago is as white as chalk, while that of the older part is of a rich creamy hue, with the ornaments and carving as sharp and fresh as when they came from the sculptor's hands.

Yours, &c.

SUSSEXENSIS.

R. UREAN,

Jan. 9.

THE persevering exertions of the friends and admirers of antiquity saved Mark Cathedral from a greater mis-

chance than that which the hand of the incendiary had inflicted. Let us hope that by means of the same exertions the impending fate of the Priory Church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, may be averted. With this view, I beg to occupy a page in your Magazine with another notice. Though I have already more than once pressed the same subject upon your readers' attention, I feel no apology is necessary for again recurring to it. The friends of the ancient building are gaining strength; a sensation is excited in its favour which is mainly to be attributed to the notice bestowed by the public press on this interesting building; but, as considerable error seems to be abroad, it shall be the subject of the following letter to remove, in the first place, the erroneous notions which exist with respect to the Lady Chapel.

The advocates for the destruction of this portion of the building are evidently in error, in supposing that it is an extraneous piece of building, in no way connected with the church. This is a serious but manifest error; and, if exposed, will no doubt induce some of the opposers of the existence of it to change their opinions. The Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's is a portion of the church situated at the east end of the building. It consists of four aisles in breadth, and three in length, and the disposition is as follows: of the four aisles which make up the breadth, the two external ones are continuations of the aisles of the choir; the other two are situated immediately behind the altar-screen, and make up together an extent equal in breadth to the nave, the architecture being in the best style of the thirteenth century. Now, inasmuch as the nave and transepts had been rebuilt in the fourteenth century, the exterior features of the choir and Lady Chapel were certainly different to the other portions; but any person taking the trouble to compare the mullions in the very singular windows in the north aisle of the choir with those on the south side of the Lady Chapel, will perceive, not only that the same general features are prevalent in both, but that in fact the windows are perfectly fac-similes of each other.* The four

* To the architectural antiquary these windows are highly interesting, as presenting one of the earliest specimens of the mullioned window.

gables which form the eastern termination of the Lady Chapel contain triple lancet windows, in two series, which assimilate with those in the clerestory of the choir, except that there the central arch is alone pierced, the others being blank; an arrangement which arose from the architect's fear of weakening the walls of the choir by piercing the whole of the apertures, and so rendering it insufficient to sustain the stone vault. So far the exterior features of the structure show the work of one hand; and, though a buttress built by Mr. Gwilt on the restoration of the choir, appears to make a distinction between the aisle and the Lady Chapel, such distinction is entirely modern, and is, after all, only made by an alteration in the cap of a buttress. Before the restoration, the rough flinty walls of the Lady Chapel and the aisle of the church showed plainly enough the workmanship of one period. Now, it is true, from the improved state of the choir and the neglect of the Lady Chapel, the latter certainly does, to fastidious eyes, present the appearance of an uncouth excrescence; yet this is a fault easily removed by repair, and calls not for total destruction. In the interior, the connexion is the more striking: a spectator standing in either aisle of the choir, would, if the wooden partition was removed, see the aisle terminated by a lancet window of three lights, and, if he looked to the vaulting, he would perceive it to be continued in a uniform design from the eastern wall of the transept to the aforesaid lancet window, without interruption, without any change of ornament, or any distinctive mark whatever, to show where the aisle terminated and where the Lady Chapel began. How, then, can it with any propriety be termed an excrescence? It was built at the same time with, and is in the same style of architecture as the choir. To an antiquary, or to any one at all acquainted with the antique ecclesiastical arrangement, it appears to bear the same relation to the church as the head does to the human body; it is the appropriate finish—the harmonious termination—of a grand and beautiful design.

I shall be told that it is an excrescence, in so far as it is not wanted for the purposes of public worship, according to the ritual of the Church of

England. I am ready to admit that as far as mere utility is concerned, it is not a necessary part of the Church; but as every building consecrated for public worship in the Established Church is expected to present a handsome and imposing appearance, the parts of such a structure ought not to be tried solely by the test of utility. The steeple, for instance, is a necessary appendage, not only to contain the bells, but to add to the dignity of the structure, and to distinguish it from all secular buildings; and if the architecture is Grecian, the portico also is almost indispensable.* View the dome of our Cathedral, crowning the stupendous metropolis to which it is so proud an ornament. If a mere room for public worship was all that is required, the swelling cupola, the aspiring steeple, and the noble portico, are all excrescences, and ought to be lopped off and destroyed; but, inasmuch as they add to the dignity of the building, they are as much entitled to protection as those portions which possess the merit of utility. I may therefore affirm without hesitation, that not only such parts of the church as are absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the congregation and the performance of worship, are essential, but also all those which add to the beauty and increase the dignity of the church as a building. Now of this class is the Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's; it is not required for public worship (of its uses I shall speak by and by), but its existence is absolutely necessary to preserve the integrity and beauty of the building. The church of which it forms a part is built on the perfect cathedral arrangement; it bears a resemblance in its ground plan to the matchless Cathedral of Salisbury; and if any part is destroyed, the harmony of the whole design is essentially injured. How, then, can the dignity of the church, as a building, be preserved, if it is mutilated and denuded of an important member? The ground plan, as it now exists, was laid down by the original architect, and the elevation raised as we now see it. To improve a finished design is a difficult,

* If every part of a Church which is merely ornamental, is to be considered unworthy of preservation, what will become of the cariatid porticoes of St. Pancras, for which the parish paid so dearly?

but to mutilate and destroy its proportions is an easy task. The dedication of this part of the Chapel to Our Lady is an accidental circumstance, and forms no part of the architect's plan; to him it only constituted the appropriate finish and completion of his design; and to whom it was to be dedicated, or for what purpose it was to be used, was to him a matter of no consequence. If it had never been dedicated to any saint, but had been only used as an ambulatory, still it would have equally formed part of his design, and borne the same relation to the other parts as it still does. The question, therefore, is, not whether the Chapel of our Lady, or the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Winchester, is to be preserved; but whether the integrity of the architect's plan is to be broken and its harmony destroyed, or whether a complete and perfect design is to be retained in its original state. I flatter myself I have said enough to rebut the assertion of its being an excrescence: a word now in favour of its existence on the ground of utility. It is now the *Consistory Court of the Diocese of Winchester*, and therefore has its use. This fact has been overlooked by the Utilitarians.

I did intend to press the claims the building has to preservation upon churchmen, on the score of the many who were here brought to the bar of Bishop Gardiner, to answer for their religious opinions, in the dismal times of persecution; but having already occupied so much of your time, I can only state, that here was this Court, and here still remains, or did until lately, in all probability the very wainscoting of the very Court in which Gardiner presided, and before which several who afterwards obtained the crown of martyrdom were arraigned by their cruel persecutors.

Although I have trespassed so long, I must add a word or two on the Vestry which was held a few days since, to consider the propriety of pulling down the Lady Chapel.* I must own I blush when I hear a banker, a magistrate, and a gentleman treating the question as merely one of pounds, shillings, and pence, and expressing most gratuitously his contempt of "the book-reading lovers of

antiquity," and I cannot help adding, that it was with no small degree of pleasure and gratification that I read the very able and eloquent speech made by a legal gentleman in reply to the cold calculator who advocated the destruction of the pile. It is my misfortune, perhaps, that I cannot view this and many other subjects as mere pounds, shillings, and pence questions. I am (perhaps to my own disadvantage in the pounds, shillings, and pence way) a "book-reading lover of antiquity;" and having derived a fund of instruction and amusement from such a line of reading, am not likely to deviate from it, however much it may be despised by men who look into no books but their ledgers, their journals, and their day-books; to whose admiration a dark smoky counting-house offers higher claims than the temple or the cathedral; and in whose estimation the king's head on a sovereign is a piece of workmanship far above the Apollo or the Laocoon.

The destruction of the structure is postponed for the present, and whilst life is there is hope; and there is moreover a chance of my again troubling you on this subject, unless I hear, as I sincerely hope to do, that the Lord Bishop of the diocese has issued his mandate against the demolition. And one important reason to urge such a step is this: for many years the respectable part of the inhabitants of the Borough have been buried in this Chapel, for which large fees have been paid. Now surely the Diocesan will not allow families who have paid heavily for the liberty of depositing the remains of their relatives within a building, to be in a worse situation than if they had paid only the common rate of burial-fees, and laid their relatives in the church-yard, where the remains of their friends would still be in consecrated ground, instead of the underground vaults and cellars of perhaps—a banking-house.

Yours,

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 23.

SO intense an interest has been excited by the threatened demolition of the Lady Chapel at the east end of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark; so many persons of the first respectability and acknowledged judgment have

* See these addresses hereafter, p. 39.

stepped forward and voluntarily professed their personal services to endeavour to defeat the measure, and their purse to contribute towards the restoration of the building; that I doubt not a few remarks on the subject will readily find admission in your pages, always open to the conservators of our national antiquities.

It is evident, from the rapid strides and insidious measures of the enemy, that promptitude, perseverance, and united activity, are necessary to the success of so good and patriotic a cause.

The Bishop of Winchester is said (in the exercise of a mild and excellent judgment) to have refused his assent to the proposal, on the ground that nothing could justify the demolition of an edifice set apart for the worship of God, but the indispensable necessity of a case affecting public convenience; but as the proposed measure was the very converse of this plea, he could not give it his approbation.

Scarcely has this just decision of an eminently respectable Christian Bishop been made known, than we hear of the introduction of a Bill into the House of Commons for the purpose, it is said, of controlling his jurisdiction, and giving facility to that spoliation to which his "*velo*" would have legally set a bound!

It cannot however be, that a British House of Commons will consent to become the instruments of a base cupidity, which in order to gain a few feet of ground for the purpose of erecting shops, warehouses, or other commercial buildings, would sweep from the surface of the earth a matchless edifice, that has for ages resounded with prayers and praises, addressed by our forefathers to the common Father of us all.

It will be a vain endeavour, even in days when party feeling unfortunately runs high, to give a *party* colouring to this matter; because those who can advisedly advocate such an act of barbarism, will be disowned by every humane being who has an iota of sound judgment, or respect for that one faith which unites all sects of real Christians in an universal consent to protect the places which are set apart for religious worship and instruction.

It has been shown to demonstration, by a gentleman who has on a late oc-

casion so eloquently advocated the cause of public taste, that even on the question of "pounds, shillings, and pence,"* the worshippers of Mammon must be losers by the measure; because the restoration of St. Saviour's Church, in an open space, surrounded by buildings of a superior class, must tend to bring the neighbourhood of the Borough into good repute, and to attract to it those who will, by their opulence, benefit the inhabitants.

The Church of St. Saviour's was erected in the middle of the thirteenth century, a period in which Gothic architecture flourished in elegant simplicity, and that it consists of one uniform design, a nave, two transepts, a central tower (which should be open to the view from within), a choir (lately correctly restored at great expense by the parish, under the superintendence of George Gwilt, Esq. F.S.A.), and the Chapel of the Virgin, which in the superstition of the dark ages of Christianity (as to matters of faith) was erected by the pious of that day behind the high altar. Now certainly it may be admitted that the appearance of the exterior of the Lady Chapel, viewed from the opposite point on the Bridge, is at present unsightly. Pan-tiles, excrescences of modern brick-work, &c. &c. deform, nay totally obscure, to the general observer, the primitive appearance of the building—but a few simple observations will correct any misapprehensions arising from this unfavourable *comp-d'œil*. The Lady Chapel retains on the outside, even now, all its essential primitive forms of four high pointed roofs; and in the interior they constitute at the present time, without any mutilation, four avenues of groined arches, resting on light and elegant insulated pillars.

The Lady Chapel, moreover, as part of the original design, abuts against and props, as it were, the high altar of the Church; remove it, and the east end of the Church will inevitably fall on the heads of the "money changers" who would erect their stalls in the Temple. Will they aid the parish in rebuilding it?

Having now viewed this edifice from a near point on the magnificent new

* See Speech of Thomas Saunders, Esq. F.S.A. as reported in p. 39.

bridge, of which the Church, in a restored state, would become so grand an appendage in perspective connection, let us look at it from the centre of the bridge, or from the city side of the river. St. Saviour's Church, from the great west door to the eastern extremity of the Lady Chapel, is in length some 250 feet; the tower rises from the centre. The nave, at present unroofed, lies open to the winds of heaven, to sapping damp and dislocating frosts; in this state, in a few years, the nave will no longer exist. The walls of the nave down, we have then the centre tower and the choir left standing, in deplorable and ridiculous aspect, to disgrace the moneyed interests of Southwark and her august parent—but this is not all, the Lady Chapel has been swept away, to make room for a smug banking-house, duly edified in the pseudo-Greek style, and covered with some pecks of Roman cement. There stands the tower—there stands its only prop the choir, *shortened to little more than the tower's breadth by the excision of the Lady Chapel!!!*

Antiquaries, Artists, Countrymen at large, you are not such fools as this! You will not construct a bridge, unrivalled, in its way, in Europe, that foreigners may stand on it and laugh at you!

Little more need be added, than that the parish of St. Saviour's is, taken in the aggregate, poor; they certainly ought not to be burthened with the charge of restoration, they cannot sustain it. The Government, the City of London, the spirited part of the public at large, will contribute a sufficient fund to restore this important building, the only conspicuous one in the ancient pointed style which remains to adorn London,* the Queen of Cities, the Augusta of ancient Britain, the Emporium of the World! A. J. K.

AT a meeting of the parishioners of St. Saviour's, Southwark, held on the 5th of January,

Mr. WESTON, banker, rose to propose that the proposition of the London Bridge committee should be adopted. He was of opinion that the parish was now called, from a regard of its own interest, and as a matter of duty, to consent to the removal

of that part of the church called the Spiritual Court. They should not allow any nonsense of national pride to deter them from merging all other objects in their own advantage. The parishioners who pay rates should not be deluded by antique fame, or by the magnificence of masonry. They should look to the present times, and to themselves. The dilapidation of that old appendage, however beautiful, gorgeous, and noble, would still be a pecuniary saving to the householders. From a calculation, he came to the conclusion that the householders would gain by its demolition. To be sure, the book-reading lovers of antiquity would cry, "horrible." With such men he had nothing to do—with such men he possessed no sympathy of feeling.

Mr. SAUNDERS, solicitor, and F.S.A. said, that it was better for the meeting to confine itself to the definite object before it, and not wander into wild and extraneous discussion. The simple proposition was, should the venerable old chapel attached to the church, the pride and ornament of the city of London, not of the parish alone, be pulled down to gratify the cupidity of a few, or should it be upheld (for it was still durable and strong) to reflect a glory on the parish, as a monument to which every citizen of the empire would point the notice of a stranger with triumph and delight. This was not a cold question of pounds, shillings, and pence; but was an inspiring question of national glory, and of English disinterestedness. It was not a question whether the parish may save a miserable pittance by its dilapidation (and all the laboured arguments and calculations of the counting-house had as yet failed to convince him, as he was sure they had failed to convince every other reflecting man), or whether the rich and vaunting citizens of one of the most independent parishes in the wealthiest city in the world, would sacrifice a little (but no, there was no sacrifice), to retain, in its antique grandeur, a venerable pile, to which the learned and curious stranger would again say, as he often did before, to the personal knowledge of many who heard him, "Well, these islanders are not only, but have been, a mighty people; learned in the arts, as they are great and proud in arms; this style of architecture is their own, not borrowed from ancient models: it is noble in its conception, and lasting in its execution." (Great cheers.) Let it be recollected, too, that this chapel is the only consistorial court in the whole diocese of Winchester in existence. Demolish it, and what will become of the interests of that important diocese? But retain it, and see what an advantage will be gained, by increasing the value of houses in the neighbourhood. A splendid view will be thrown open at the metropolitan entrance to this great city. Every man of

* It will be recollected that Southwark is a member of the City of London.

common discernment must see the advantage of not choking up such an edifice in a crowded part of the city, with the trumpery of temporary buildings. He had devoted much of his time to the study of the liberal arts, and the cultivation of literature; but it was as a man of business, a parishioner, and a citizen, that he would cry out against this outrage on public decency, and this inroad on the real interests of the parish. The parish, in point of money, the god of some men's idolatry, will suffer deeply. There is no man who does not see that, eventually, the preservation of the church, and the formation of a free space about it, will be pregnant with immense benefit. No one plan of any architect (and there are many) suggested the propriety of destroying the building, but all spoke of it as a thing that ought to be upheld. Will any one deny this? Why not keep it as a vestry-hall? The parish wants such a place. Should not the parish imitate the noble example of the Fishmongers' Company, who a short time ago sacrificed a source of revenue to the splendour of their hall? If this building be levelled, what security is there that the mania of dilapidation would stop here? Then nothing, however sacred, can be safe from spoliation and ruin.

After some debate the question was postponed; but at a subsequent meeting was carried in the affirmative.

The following reasons against pulling down the LADY CHAPEL, have been circulated, under the names of Messrs. Savage and Cottingham; and as the opinions of architects of such merited eminence are deserving of the utmost attention, we think it desirable to insert them entire.

HAVING been requested by some highly respectable gentlemen to give our opinions upon this projected spoliation, we have great pleasure in offering all the aid in our power to stay such irremediable mischief; and beg to say that our opinions perfectly concur against the measure, for the following reasons:

Because it is one of the most chaste and elegant specimens of early pointed architecture of the thirteenth century of which this country can boast.

Because it is an important and necessary appendage to the venerable and beautiful edifice of the ancient Collegiate Church, and cannot be removed without destroying the splendid architectural effect of the whole structure.

Because it is of the same date and in unison with the side Ailes of the Choir (which have been already restored with the most correct judgment), and communicates therewith in direct line: And because these

beauties will now acquire additional value by being brought into view in a much more ample manner than heretofore; and with an elevated horizon, when viewed from the southern grand approach to the New London Bridge, exactly as an artist would desire; whereby the grandeur of design and variety of outline of the whole composition will be exhibited to the greatest advantage.

Because the eastern wall of the Choir was never intended to be exposed below the roofs of the Consistorial Court, as is sufficiently proved by the ancient doorways of the gallery of the Clerestory communicating with the roofs of this building, and which ancient doorways still remain. And the walls below are not of sufficient thickness to admit of arched recesses sufficiently deep to correspond in style with the architecture of the Choir, without entirely destroying the remains of the magnificent Altar-piece, now in progress of restoration by subscription: and because a new design will be required for the parts exposed to view by the removal of the said Chapel, to correspond with the able restoration already made of the Choir end above the roofs of the said Chapel, and for which new design there is not nor can be any authority whatever.

Because, upon the dry question of pounds, shillings, and pence, we hesitate not to say that the perfect restoration of the Consistorial Court will cost less money than the necessary alteration to the East End of the Choir, in case of its removal. Notwithstanding the neglect which this beautiful edifice has suffered, it is still stable and firm in all its bearings: its beautiful clustered pillars are truly perpendicular; its pointed ribs are not at all displaced from their centres or intersections, and are capable of maintaining themselves for as many more centuries as they have already existed. The walls and elegant windows of the interior remain nearly perfect; while those of the exterior, although neglected and injured, have sufficient remains of their various parts to guide the architect to a perfect restoration of the whole, without the slightest innovation,—a circumstance of the highest importance; as it enables us to hand down to distant posterity, in all their original purity, these splendid works, illustrating the skill and imaginative genius of our forefathers, and which, through neglect and want of taste, or more sordid motives, are daily suffered to crumble into dust.

Because, if for no other reason, the Parishioners require the use of the Chapel for their numerous attended Parochial Meetings, as a Vestry Hall.

Because it is apprehended that the unworthy motive for destroying and removing the Chapel is, that houses may be built, so as again to encumber and obstruct the public view of this beautiful pile of

building; which, be it remembered, is the third church in the Metropolis; and possessing, as it does, sufficient merit to attract the attention of all foreigners of taste visiting this country,—to whom, as well as to our own countrymen, it has ever been a subject of regret, that our public buildings should, from an ill-judged parsimony, be exhibited to so little advantage. It would therefore be an unaccountable perversity, to neglect the opportunity now so fortunately given to remove the stigma in this instance. And there can be no question but that the leaving an ample view of this magnificent edifice will give great additional value and interest to this approach to the metropolis; as was originally understood to be the intention of the London Bridge Committee, and as the honour of the parish and ornament of the metropolis most imperiously require.

We therefore trust that the Chapel will be suffered to remain, at least until an appeal is made to the public for providing the necessary resources for its restoration by subscription,—which appeal we feel assured, from the recent examples in respect of York and Hereford Cathedrals, will not be made in vain, for an example equally valuable, and situated in the centre of the metropolis.

JAMES SAVAGE, 31, Essex Street.

L. N. COTTINGHAM,

Waterloo Bridge Road.

14th January, 1832.

Since the above was written, a meeting in favour of the restoration of the Chapel was held, on the 21st January, when a conservative Committee was decided upon, to which Mr. Taylor, the author of the History of the Church and Parish, now in course of publication, acts as gratuitous Secretary. And in furtherance of the object, a declaration was prepared against the demolition:—one in duplicate for the signatures of the parishioners, another for those of the friends of the restoration. Both are numerously and respectably signed; and to the latter may already be seen a collection of signatures which will be sure to meet with that attention which is ever due to exalted talent.

Jan. 28. We are happy to close this subject for the present, with a more cheering prospect. A highly respectable meeting has taken place this day at the Freemasons' Tavern, at which (in the unavoidable absence of the Marquis of Lansdowne) Arthur Pott, esq. of Southwark, took the Chair. A series of Resolutions was passed, and

unanimously moved and seconded in very eloquent speeches from gentlemen of the first character as Architects, Antiquaries, and men of taste;—all agreeing in their sentiments, of the singular beauty of the Lady Chapel, as a fabric inferior to none in the kingdom for the purity of its style, and remarkable also for many peculiar beauties in its construction.

These important Resolutions, among others, were unanimously agreed to:

"That the parish of St. Saviour having expended upwards of 30,000*l.* in the repairs of their magnificent Church, of which sum a debt of 8000*l.* is still unpaid, it is therefore expedient that all who take an interest in upholding the glory and reputation of their country, should forward those objects by enabling the parish to restore the Chapel of our Lady by a public subscription.

"That, as it is now ascertained that the New London Bridge Committee do not insist upon the "Chapel of our Lady" being destroyed, a Committee be formed to promote the important local and national object of its restoration, by soliciting subscriptions, and acting in concert with the parishioners; and that an application be made to the London Bridge Committee to allow a more ample space for the view of the edifice by the public."

At the moment of this sheet going to press, we have not time or space to do justice to the high talent displayed by the respective speakers; among whom were Thomas Saunders, esq. (who deserves the highest praise for calling the meeting together), William Paynter, esq. barrister-at-law, the Rev. Mr. Wix, L. N. Cottingham, esq. architect, James Savage, esq. architect, George Gwilt, esq. architect, T. F. Robinson, esq. architect, Robert Wallace, esq. the present architect of St. Saviour's, W. Walton, esq. F.S.A. barrister-at-law, Richard Taylor, esq. F.S.A., A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A., G. Woodfall, esq. F.S.A., W. Etty, esq. R.A., Sydney Taylor, esq. and numerous other eminent individuals.

The meeting was assured by professional authority, that 2000*l.* would restore the Lady Chapel, and that its wanton destruction would incur nearly as large a sum, in upholding the Choir after the Lady Chapel was taken away. A subscription was then commenced, headed by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, who contributed 300*l.*; and several gentlemen various sums from 50*l.* downwards.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

MR. URBAN,

THE rectification of Greek grammar in all its important points for clearness of understanding, and for expeditiousness in teaching it, as well as for truth, appears to me an object highly worthy of attention, from those gentlemen certainly who are professionally engaged in giving lessons or lectures on it.

Amongst other contributors to that desirable end, my humble quota has not been wanting; and especially in a new edition of the Glasgow Greek Grammar recently published, I have faithfully laboured to promote what may without offence be called the rectification of Greek grammar.

In the note, at p. 110, I have purposely thrown out a hint for the instruction of young teachers, that learners under them may reap the advantage:

"Perfecta aliqua hujusce ordinis, ut *ἱστολα*, *λέλογα*, &c. speciosæ cuidam cum nominibus, *στόλος*, *λόγος*, &c. analogiæ debentur; cui jam nimium diu data est venia."

Now it may be necessary to premise, that a splendid doctrine by this time almost forgotten (practically so, I am happy to believe,) once prevailed to an extraordinary degree of admiration: the doctrine to which I allude, was suggested by Hemsterhuis, advanced by Valckenær, ripened by Lennep, and carried to its very last stage by Scheid. The whole matter is known by the general and imposing title of *Analogia Linguae Græcæ*; and never were men of finer talents, of profounder erudition, of more ingenious acuteness, employed in giving currency to an elegant and plausible hypothesis.

One peculiar department of it alone I am at present desirous so far to revive, as may suffice to justify my allusion to it in the note above quoted.

The nouns, then, *λόγος*, *στόλος*, *πόνος*, are considered as having arisen in natural process of generation from the *preterite middles* (so called), *λέλογα*, *ἱστολά*, *πέπινα*: and this is one of the analogies which compose the system. My remarks in reply are the following.

1. Those particular forms, *λέλογα*, *ἱστολά*, *πέπινα*, with decads of others, never appear to have existed at all: of such existence *nec vola nec vestigium*.

2. If those forms did exist and were

preterites *middle* (sixty years ago) in any proper sense of that term, then the nouns *λόγος*, *στόλος*, *πόνος*, ought to have signified, *self-telling*, *self-sending*, *self-labouring*, which it is quite notorious they never did.

3. In reality, therefore, it becomes a mere question in the Algebra of Grammar.

When the tense, correctly called *Falso-Medium* or *Perfectum Secundum*, actually does exist, this is the problem:

Given *γέγονα* and *ἔφθορα*, to find *γόνος* and *φθόρος* respectively.

Or when the noun exists, and the possible but non apparent tense is required; then the case might be put thus:

Given *νόμος* to find *νένομα*.

But how vastly more simple would it have been in the first instance to gain the noun from the verb itself by grammatical algebra.

All the usual cases are seen immediately; and as it is highly probable *à priori* that many verbs existed before the correspondent nouns came into use, one may fairly talk of *νόμος*, *λέγος*, &c. as naturally derived from *νέμω*, *λέγω*, &c.: while for the verbs of another form, the same ingenuity which directs, Given *σπείρω*, *φθείρω*, to find *ἔσπορα*, *ἔφθορα*, whether realities or not, would just as readily direct how to find the numerous forms, *σπόρος*, *φθόρος*, &c. which have unquestionable reality.

But the analogical formations from the PRETERPERFECT PASSIVE, exhibit the most striking absurdities, if any thing is meant beyond the facility of solving the problem: Given certain syllables in one word to find certain syllables which constitute another.

Given *κέκριμαι*, *κέκρισαι*, *κέκριται*, to find *κρίμα*, *κρίσις*, *κριτής*. If any thing else is intended, if any necessary or natural origination of the one word from the other is involved in the analogy, let us proceed and see then how the account will stand in the balance of reason.

No point is more clearly now understood and agreed upon, I conceive, amongst scholars, than the following; that the letters *μ*, *σ*, *τ*, in *κέκριμαι*, *κέκρισαι*, *κέκριται*, are in fact distinct vestiges of pronouns, conveying the ideas of *I*, *thou*, *he*, respectively.

* GENT. MAG. January, 1892.

Now in κρίμα, κρίσις, κριτής, first of all, it is quite impossible that any eye should trace the least signification of *me, thee, or him*. But secondly, if ANY natural connection existed betwixt the three persons of that passive verb and the three nouns respectively, some regular congruity might be expected to show itself. Well, then, to the fact: κρίμα may answer passively for judgment given; but what is to become of κρίσις, the act of judging, and of κριτής, the judge or agent in the business?

Enough for the present: two or three remarks more, hereafter, if you please, to place the question, if not in a decisive, yet in a somewhat new light.

Yours, &c.

R. S. Y.

J. T.

Plato's four Dialogues; the Crito, Hippias, Alcibiades, and Sisyphus, with English Notes, and Examination Questions. For the use of Colleges and Schools. Post 8vo, pp. 203.

THE works of Plato abound with the sublime, but are too intermixed with the soarings of imagination, to be deemed philosophical. Of course, in writings of such a character, the fancy parts at the best only furnish hypotheses, useful or otherwise, as they suggest or mislead further research of a sounder character. But this is only a school and college book, consisting of "four dialogues, selected by different scholars on the continent, as the fittest to prepare the mind of youth for the perusal of those philosophical writings of antiquity, which modern times and tongues may perhaps imitate, but must vainly attempt to equal, much less excel."—Pref.

Christianity has superseded a taste for such studies as to the public at large; although in the improvement of intellect, they are most valuable.

An assimilation between the Greek and English idioms has been often noticed, but not, as far as we know, the following facts.

Shakspeare has "We ne'er shall look upon his like again." Plato has "οὐδὲνα μᾶλλον εὐρησω." The editor says,

"Compare Horace's 'Quando ullum invenies parum,' and Cicero's 'Moveor enim tali amico orbatum qualis, ut arbitro, nemo unquam erit.'"—p. 6.

"Cowards die many times before their deaths," is another obligation of Shakspeare. See p. 12.

Our phrase, "who will make much of you," is literally Plato's, "οἱ σε περι πολλον ποιησονται."—p. 9.

Under note 4, p. 153, we have

"Ανιυχρομνοι, praying the contrary. Hence the origin of the vulgar superstition, that saying the Lord's prayer backwards will raise the Devil."

Our proverb, a Jack of all trades, but master of none, is derived from Τον δ' ουτ' αρ' τεχνης, ος γ' ηπιστατο πολλα κακος δ' ηπιστατο παντα.—p. 165.

Every body does not know that Socrates was a man midwife.—p. 141.

We have seen with regret a certain discussion in Muller's Dorians, and hope that note 9, in p. 151, will be expunged in a future edition.

This work is indeed ably edited, and must be of high value to the student of Greek; and as the Germans are the great microscopists of the learned languages, it is important that their elaborate works should be naturalized among us.

The third Greek Delectus; or the New Analecta Majora. By the Rev. F. E. J. VALPY, M.A. 8vo.

MR. VALPY in his Preface has made an unnecessary apology for good selections. In our opinion, it is best that pupils should know the styles of different authors, because it is impossible that they can read all or most of them, or parents endure the expense of forming a whole library, which would be surely mutilated, and afterwards become waste paper. Mr. Valpy has added useful illustrative notes. We shall extract one, which requires further illustration. In a passage of Euripides (p. 376), Hippolytus is represented as tying his body with the reins, from the front to his back.

"Habenis corpus pone alligans.—Such is the meaning, provided Heath rightly conjectured that Hippolytus folded the reins about his own body."—Note, p. 112.

In Montfaucon's Antiquities, vol. iii. pl. L. f. 4, edit. Humphreys, is *Scorpus*, a famous charioteer, with the reins wound round his body, because his hands were embarrassed with the crown and palm-branch; and in the same plate are other instances of the reins encircling the body, where one hand is placed upon the former, and the other holds a whip.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Geological Manual. By H. T. De la Beche, F.R.S. Treuttel, Wurtz, and Co. *Principles of Geology; being an Attempt to explain the former changes of the Earth's Surface, by reference to Causes now in operation.* By C. Lyell, Esq. F.R.S. Vol. II. Murray.

Sketches and Glimpses of the Ancient Earth. By Maria Hack. Darton and Harvey.

WE have embraced the three before-mentioned works within the limits of a single notice, not by any means with the view of placing them in juxtaposition with each other as to merit, but from having, through some accident, omitted to notice the excellent little volume of Mr. De la Beche a few months back, when the work first made its appearance. It is therefore only a measure of justice to give it our first consideration on the present occasion, in order to relieve ourselves from the charge of wilful negligence, more especially as Geology is daily making such rapid progress through the indefatigable labours of the members of the London Geological Society; while the miscellaneous nature of our columns prevents us from rendering any thing like adequate justice to the aggregate labours of that essentially British institution.

It has been often remarked that the greatest impediment to geological study is the want of a grammar of the science, or in other words, such a classification of the strata as shall be easily intelligible, and sufficiently in harmony with the actual order of superposition. The subject is beset with so many difficulties, and the anomalies are so abundant in different localities, even in the same country, as almost to bid defiance to any plan of classification that shall embrace all the points requisite for a tolerably correct tabular view of the series constituting the crust of the earth. Accordingly, the most eminent geologists have felt that they were rendering greater service to the cause in which they were embarked, by devoting their energies to the formation of a correct alphabet for the practical geologist, than by employing their mental resources in the formation of

vague hypotheses, or the construction of useless theories, like too many of the geological writers of a preceding generation.

Among the foremost in disentangling Geology from the mysticism of certain schools of mineralogy, stands the author of the little "Manual" before us; the chief defect of which work is, that it was not entitled the *Geologist's Vade Mecum*, for it assuredly contains more interesting and valuable information than we have ever hitherto met with in the same compass;—not excepting in some points the very valuable joint production of Messrs. Conybeare and Phillips.*

We fully concur in opinion with Mr. De la Beche, that "classifications of rocks should be convenient, suited to the state of science, and as free as possible from a leading theory. The usual divisions of primitives, transition, secondary, and tertiary, may perhaps be convenient, but they certainly cannot lay claim to either equality with the state of science, or freedom from theory." Still we are not of opinion that the nine groups into which Mr. D. subdivides the whole strata, from the most recent alluvium down to the Gneiss rocks, will prove more satisfactory to the majority of geologists than the arrangement proposed by Messrs. Conybeare and Phillips. It is, however, due to our readers who may not have Mr. De la Beche's work, and to the author himself, to state, that it would be difficult to apply terms more definite than the following, for the entire genera of "*Superior Stratified or Fossiliferous Rocks*," comprehending, 1. Modern group; 2. Erratic-block group; 3. Supercretaceous group; 4. Cretaceous group; 5. Oolitic group; 6. Red sandstone group; 7. Carboniferous group; 8. Grauwacke group; 9. Lowest fossiliferous group; beneath which we have Inferior Stratified, or Non-Fossiliferous; and below all the Unstratified rocks, or igneous class.

* "Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales."

Now although these "groups" look very regular in their order of superposition on paper, we are afraid the anomalies produced (by volcanic and diluvial action) in the strata, are so numerous as to bid defiance to perfect classification, as a general index to the student for exploring the series. Besides, if our author intended his work as a Manual for the English student (as we presume he did), why not abandon the crack-jaw German phrase of *Grauwacke*, and substitute either conglomerate-limestone, clay-stone, or sand-stone, or any other more intelligible generic English term?

The "Manual" abounds with so many well-condensed extracts from other works, interwoven with a mass of information derived from personal observation of the author, not only of the Geology of our own Island, but that of various parts of Europe and the West Indies, that we feel it very difficult to make extracts from such an abundant field of produce.

Mr. De la Beche, speaking of the degradation of rocks by the operation of water, observes,

"When we contemplate the present surface of our continents and islands, we cannot but be struck with the great effects that have been produced upon them by the agents commonly known as existing causes; and among these, the weathering and degradation of land are very remarkable; attesting a lapse of time far beyond the usual calculations. The tors of Dartmoor, in Devon, may be referred to as excellent examples of the weathering of a hard rock. These are composed of granite, which, as Dr. Macculloch has observed, are divided into masses of a cubical or prismatic shape. By degrees, surfaces which were in contact become separated to a certain distance, which goes on to augment indefinitely. As the wearing proceeds more rapidly near the parts which are most external, and therefore most exposed, the masses which were originally prismatic, acquire an irregular curvilinear boundary, and the stone assumes an appearance resembling the Cheese-wring (Cornwall). If the centre of gravity of the mass chanced to be high, and far removed from the perpendicular of its fulcrum, the stone falls from its elevation, and becomes constantly rounder by the continuance of decomposition, till it assumes one of the spheroidal figures which the granite boulders so often exhibit. A different disposition of that centre will cause it to preserve its position for a greater length of time, or, in favourable circumstances, may produce a logan (or logging) stone (Cornwall)."

Although atmospherical agency is the only agent that can have produced these changes in the hardest species of rocks—for they are placed in positions previous to their being hurled into valleys, altogether beyond the reach of water currents, except those of rain-drops—yet the degradation of such rocks, as Mr. De la Beche observes,

"Is so exceedingly slow, that the life of man will scarcely permit him to observe a change; therefore the period requisite to produce these appearances, shows a very considerable lapse of time. Whatever be the nature of the rock, it is disintegrated to considerable depth, porphyries, slates, compact sand-stones, trap-rocks,—all have suffered."

With regard to the transport of debris by water, the author observes:

"Not only are gravels brought from various distances, but even huge blocks, the transport of which by actual causes into their present situations, seems physically impossible. We find the evidences of a transporting power are far greater in midland and northern England than in Devon and Dorset, the gravel having been carried far greater distances, and huge blocks added to the transported mass. How far these gravels may be contemporaneous, can only be determined by future and exact observation. Between the Thames and the Tweed, pebbles and even blocks of rock are discovered of every mineralogical character, that they are considered as derived from Norway, where similar rocks are known to exist. Mr. Phillips states that the accumulation at present termed *diluvium*, in Holderness on the coast of Yorkshire, is composed of a base of clay containing the fragments of pre-existent rocks, varying in roundness and size. The rocks from which the fragments appear to have been transported, are found, some in Norway, some in the Highlands of Scotland, and in the mountains of Cumberland; others in the western and north-western parts of Yorkshire; and no inconsiderable portion appears to have come from the sea-coast of Durham, and the neighbourhood of Whitby. In proportion to the distance they have travelled, is the degree of roundness which they have acquired."

We regret that our limits preclude us from giving any extracts from the valuable collection of facts relative to that portion of the tertiary beds called by our author the supercretaceous group. The whole section of the work is replete with interesting remarks.—We shall therefore close our notice by giving a specimen of the philosophical

spirit and modest tone of the author of the *Manual*.

Speaking of the mineralogical differences observable in almost every specimen of calcareous rocks that undergo examination in the works of art, our author observes,

"It might so happen that in a deep part of an ocean, successive depositions were effected during periods when frequent changes were produced in other and remote situations, so that though contemporaneous, there might be no mineralogical agreement between them; and if, in the course of events, the continuous and quiet deposits were upheaved, as might happen by a very moderate thermometrical expansion of a portion of our globe, and a continent be the result, the difficulty of identifying clear divisions in the one place, with the mass in the other, would be insurmountable. It is more than probable that this supposition has been realized on the surface of our planet, and that eventually geologists will show less determination in identifying deposits, more particularly those of moderate comparative antiquity, over very considerable distances. It is much more desirable, for instance, that India should be described with reference to itself, so that when its geology shall have become sufficiently advanced, Europe may be fairly compared with it, than that there should be a determination to find nothing but European equivalents in that quarter of the world."

With this gentle hint to geological system-makers, we take leave of Mr. De la Beche, by recommending his "*Manual*" to every class of readers, as a work containing a vast fund of research and observation, embodied in a style of composition that might serve as a model to many scientific writers of the present day.

We had occasion to notice the first volume of Mr. Lyell's "*Principles of Geology*" with more than ordinary satisfaction (see our number for Oct. 1830), owing to the great mass of facts the author had collected in illustration of his favourite system of attributing changes in geological structure to causes now in operation on the superficial crust of the earth. We therefore opened the second volume with full assurance of having our time interestingly, if not instructively occupied. This hope was, however, by no means realized; for we were compelled to wade through one half of the volume among *disjecta membra* of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, which might do, as speculations on natural

history, or under any other title than that of "*Principles of Geology*;" it having no reference whatever to the earth's structure, for which our author contends, and satisfactorily contends, by means of the evidence adduced in the former volume.

Whether our author may have been recommended to sacrifice the *utile* to the *dulce* in the compilation of his second volume, we are not able to determine, but his work undoubtedly contains a vast deal which might easily have been omitted, in order to arrive at the end of his subject within the ample space of 2 vols. 8vo. However, we shall endeavour to do justice to the industry of Mr. Lyell, though we may not agree to all his conclusions or speculations.

After tracing the dissemination of species (both of the vegetable and animal kingdoms) over continent, and islands, and through seas and rivers, and the changes which are presumed to be induced from their extinction,—our author proceeds to offer some judicious remarks on the recent discoveries made by Captain Beechey in his late voyage to the Pacific; more especially with regard to the formation of coral reefs and coral islands. We quite agree in opinion with Mr. Lyell,

"That the increase of these calcareous masses should be principally if not entirely confined to the shallower parts of the ocean, or in other words, to the summits of submarine ranges of mountains and elevated platforms, is a circumstance of the highest interest to the geologist; for if parts of the bed of such an ocean should be upraised, so as to form large continents, mountain chains might appear, capped and flanked by calcareous strata of great thickness, and replete with organic remains, while in the intervening lower regions no rocks of contemporary origin would ever have existed."

When we take into consideration the vast extent of coralline rocks now forming in the Pacific Ocean, and the well-ascertained fact that in the immediate vicinity of such coral reefs, the depth of the bottom is usually so great as to be out of soundings, we have no other method of explaining their formation than that of ascribing them to volcanic elevation in the first instance, and that the great mass of such subaqueous mountains may consist of various species of tertiary or even secondary rocks, forced up from beneath by chains of mountains like

those of the Andes of Chili and Peru. The labour of lithophytes, even on so large a scale as the coral reefs of the southern hemisphere, can only be considered as mere grains of sand compared to the vast edifices raised by volcanic force. While the nature of the rocks, as well as the existence of active volcanoes on the most gigantic scale in the south-east portion of the globe, shows the prodigious extent of volcanic action still in operation within the vast caverns of the subaqueous part of our planet. Neither is it necessary to imagine that such elevations should take place at one period. For, as Mr. Lyell truly remarks, the Alps and Appenines afford unquestionable evidence of at least two distinct periods of elevation. It is therefore by no means improbable that these progressive elevations may now be going on so as to upraise a whole continent in the southern hemisphere, like that of Australia, at no very distant period.

Mr. Lyell, however, seems to conclude that the amount of subsidence by earthquakes equals that of volcanic elevation, or the islets which stud the Pacific Ocean, would before now have been elevated in a sort of connected or continent form. This opinion has not any means of confirmation or refutation, for we know the effects of subaqueous elevation, whether by volcanic energy or the coralline animalculæ, but we have no means of ascertaining subaqueous degradation.

It is extremely well worthy of consideration in a nation that has already established a vast colony (and which colony ultimately bids fair to reward the parent state for its sacrifices), to anticipate as much as possible two rival nations who have shown some jealousy at our geographical discoveries in the southern hemisphere. England cannot employ her enterprising sons better than in carrying on such maritime surveys.

The chief novel feature in Mr. Lyell's volume is a coloured Map, showing the extent of surface in Europe supposed to have been covered by water since the commencement of the deposition of the older tertiary strata. Though our author acknowledges that he has constructed his map chiefly from that of M. A. Boué, this actual view of the district included in the tertiary formations,

would have been much better defined, had the shading (or ruling) been less heavy on the land than on the portion of sea included within the supposed boundaries of these deposits. Presuming the outlines and sinuosities by which the secondary and tertiary beds are traced on this map only an approximation to accuracy, it forms an interesting field of study for the young Geologist; though its application to practical purposes must be very limited. Perhaps it is but an act of justice to our author to give a short extract from his own observations respecting this geological Map.

"We were anxious, in the observations annexed to the title of this map, to guard the reader against the supposition that it was intended to represent the state of the physical geography of part of Europe at any one period. It is not a restoration of a former condition of things, but a view of the change which a certain amount of surface has undergone within a given period, an alteration so complete, that not one of the species of organic beings which now inhabit the large space designated by ruled lines (three-fourths of the entire surface of land and water that comprises Europe) beyond the borders of the existing seas, can have lived there during some other period subsequent to the commencement of the tertiary æra. In conclusion, we may remark that the portion of Europe distinguished in this map by colours and ruled lines (the secondary coloured *blue*, and the primitive rocks *red*,) comprises the greater part of the globe examined by geologists; almost all at least, that is known in such a manner as to entitle any one to speculate on the mutations in physical geography which have taken place during the tertiary period. In regard to other parts of the world, we have no reason for inferring from any data hitherto obtained, that during an equal lapse of the ages which immediately preceded our times, an equal amount of alteration of surface may not have taken place."

What relative period would be necessary for the formation and elevation of the tertiary strata into the positions they now occupy in the geographical map of Europe, Mr. Lyell has given us no means whatever of forming any estimate; while, for the same reason, we are at a loss to understand what he means by an "equal lapse of ages which immediately preceded our times." We trust these and other points will be further illustrated at no distant day, in the form of a third volume.

In noticing the third work on our list,

"Geological Sketches and Glimpses," it would not be fair to class it with either of the volumes before mentioned. The authoress evidently had in view the direction of the juvenile mind to one of the most beautiful studies within the whole scope of physical science. And although the work might probably have been arranged with more judgment, in order to suit the capacity of children, yet the moral tone which pervades the volume compensates for any other defect, and enables us conscientiously to recommend it as a valuable present to the rising generation.

◆

Traditions of Lancashire, Second Series.
By J. Roby, M.R.S.L. 2 vols. 8vo.

RICH indeed in legendary lore is the county of Lancashire; and well for her *Traditions* is it that they have fallen into such able hands as those of Mr. Roby. To a thorough knowledge of antiquarian learning he unites a brilliant imagination, and is thus enabled to throw over the pile of hoar antiquity the light which renders the ruin so beautiful and attractive. With the wand of the magician, he stays the rapidly departing shadows; more than this, he imparts a new substance and reality to them, and gives relief and prominence to things but dimly seen; he rescues 'the relics of the past from the oblivion to which they were hastening,' and by a rare union of the antique and the modern, he illustrates manners and customs now obsolete, by tales that, however bearing upon tradition, have still a distinct and separate interest to recommend them. If his imagination is tempted to overstep her limits, the severity of the antiquary restrains her flight, and thus the keeping is perfect. The style of the work is another of its excellencies—whether of humour or of pathos—whether of love or terror—whether in the whirlwind of passion, or in lady's bower—in the conflict of the elements, or in the placid lake—Nature in her summer beauty, or the howling of the winter's storm.—Mr. Roby has appropriate language for each and all. Nor is it the least of his merits, that in every tale there is a fine moral tone, and a moral purpose, while the impress of a pious mind is visibly stamped upon the whole. It is true that we are constantly reminded of

Sir Walter Scott; and this has been supposed to detract from the originality of Mr. Roby's work. We do not think so; for it is not in parallel passages, or in characters for which we could find a prototype in the author of *Waverley*; but we find ourselves perpetually saying, "This is in Scott's manner," meaning that if Scott had chosen the subject, he would thus have treated it; and this we consider as very high praise.

Having thus briefly offered our opinion of the general merits of Mr. Roby's volumes, we proceed to give extracts which will justify our praise; premising that in tales, none of which are of any length, it is difficult to discover passages which can afford a fair specimen of Mr. Roby's manner.

The following describes the person of that young Pretender to the crown of England in the reign of Henry the Seventh, by some historians said to be Lambert Simnel, and by others the unfortunate Earl of Warwick. It was at the Peel or Castle of Fouldrey that his mimic and motley Court was first held:—

"Before a long narrow table, near the bell, and on a high-backed oaken chair, sat the young Pretender. He was dressed in a richly embroidered gown, the sleeves wide, and hanging down from the wrists like lap-pets. On his head was a low cap, surmounted by long waving feathers, and his manners and appearance were not devoid of grace and gentility. He displayed considerable self-possession, and wore his kingly honours with great assurance. He was of a fair and sanguine complexion, pale rather than clear, and his hair clustered in heavy ringlets on his shoulders. A rapid and somewhat uncertain motion of the eye, and his mouth not well closed, showed, that although he might have been schooled to the exhibition, and could wear the outward show of firmness and decision, yet in the hour of emergency, and in the day of trial, his fortitude would in all likelihood forsake him."

Then we have portraits of his followers:

"At his right hand sat the priest, in a white cassock and scapulary. A black hood, thrown back upon his shoulders, exhibited the form and disposition of his head to great advantage. His features were large, expressive, and commanding. The fire of a brilliant grey eye was scarcely tempered by his overhanging brows; though, at times, the spirit seemed to retire behind their grim shadows, to survey more securely and unob-servedly, the aspect and appearances without.

"Swartz, the Flemish general, a blunt military chieftain, was at his side. A black bushy beard, some inches in advance of his honest, good-humoured face, was placed in strong contrast with the wary, pale, and somewhat dubious aspect of the priest.

"Kildare, the Irish deputy, and Lovel, with several of the senior officers and captains, were assembled round the table.

"The room was lofty, lighted by a small pointed window, and contained the luxury of a fire-place, in which lay some blazing embers: a grateful and refreshing sight in that chill and ungenial atmosphere."

By the artifices of Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, a mysterious personage of gigantic stature appears and directs the councils of the rebels, and is by them supposed to be supernatural; this fact comes to the knowledge of the Abbot of Furness, a loyal adherent of Henry—by dispatches intercepted by a half-witted fellow, Dick Empson; and an attempt is made to turn this information to account, and to induce the rebels to quit the castle.

Of Mr. Roby's talent for the ludicrous, not unmixed with the terrible, we could not mention a better specimen than the tale entitled "The Dule upo' Dun." But we must refer our readers to the volumes, where they will find much that is curious, and all entertaining. We will not repeat our praise of the work; we hope soon to find Mr. Roby employed with equal talent on the Traditions of other counties, assured that so diligent a reaper will gather an abundant harvest wherever he shall put in his sickle. His defence of Tradition against the charges of the Historian, in the introduction to this Series, is a learned and clever dissertation.

◆

Meditations from the German of J. G. Burkhardt.—18mo. pp. 144.

THERE is a simple yet persuasive eloquence in the language of Burkhardt, well calculated to awaken the best affections, and to raise the heart to the purest and holiest of all contemplations—that of Deity—in his works, both of providence and grace. The Translator of this "Selection from the *Meditations*" of the pious German, displays a kindred spirit; and this has evidently rendered the task a labour of love; she finds in the sublimest fighs, and the loftiest thoughts of the

original, an echo within; and she has thus caught its true tone and temper.

The little volume will be found a most useful manual to those who, even amidst the bustle, the engagements, and the cares of the world, delight to turn aside and refresh the wearied soul at the living fountains of divine truth, and rekindle the expiring torch at the altar whose fire is from above. It is from this fountain—the Bible—that the rich stream of Burkhardt's piety flows; it is from this altar that his fervid eloquence derives its warmth, and his Translator has done the good cause good service, by making the English reader acquainted with the writings of one so gifted, yet so humble—so simple, yet so great.

A Guide to Syllogisms, or Manual of Logic.
By the Rev. Chas. Wesley, B. D.

WE have read this little book with care, and consider it well calculated to promote the study of that very useful and interesting science, Logic. The object of the compiler appears to be to introduce his readers into a knowledge of the art of reasoning, with as little preliminary labour as possible. Accordingly, he begins his treatise with a definition of syllogism, and proceeds at once to what is usually reckoned the second part of Logic, viz. a consideration of the specific character of the various sorts of propositions, and of what is implied in any given proposition respecting the truth or falsity of other propositions, containing substantially the same terms, though otherwise differing; giving by the way, only such explanations of the nature of simple terms (the subject of the first part of Logic) as are absolutely necessary for understanding the nature of propositions and syllogisms, and throwing into an index and vocabulary his account of all other points which are generally comprehended in the first division of Logic. Thus Mr. Wesley's little manual comprises every subject which usually enters into a treatise on Logic, with a difference of arrangement only. The advantage of this plan is, that the student is not so likely to be deterred from the prosecution of his logical studies as he would be, were he to meet in the outset with abstruse and metaphysical distinctions respecting the nature of predicables. Mr. W.

has also consulted the advantage of beginners by explaining, with more particularity, and more in detail than is customary, the technicalities of logic. For a masterly exposition, however, of the nature and object of Logic, and for a complete defence of it against the misrepresentations of Locke, Dugald Stuart, and others, we must refer our readers to the very able treatise on the "Elements of Logic," by the present Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately. Mr. Wesley's book has an appendix on the forms of disputation in use at Cambridge, which we have no doubt will be found serviceable to the members of that University.

The Rev. Dr. Croly's Sermon, preached at Northfleet, Kent, in aid of the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

THIS is a fervent and eloquent appeal to the intellect and the heart; possessing the best qualities of pulpit oratory—the sobriety of investigation, and the animated earnestness of one impressed with the full conviction of the truths he is delivering, and of their paramount importance on the temporal conduct and eternal happiness of man. From the text, Matthew xxvi. v. 16 to 20, the preacher explains the "great commission of Christianity;" the command—the doctrine—the comfort and support—"Go forth, baptise and teach"—and "lo, I am with you to the end of the world." He then explains the object of his address:

"A great institution (he says) this day stands beside your altar, appealing to you by every name that awakes a pulse in the human bosom; by kindred and country, by the noble memories of your fathers, by the blessing which awaits the posterity of the merciful, by national honour, and still more by Christian duty, to sustain it in its illustrious task, to enable it to go forth on its sacred pilgrimage with the vigour due to the work of God; to do your Christian part in supplying your poor and remote fellow-creatures with a wealth more invaluable than the wealth of worlds, with holy truth, with moral dignity, with peace of heart, and with the hope of glory. It is to send into the wilderness a great mission, the track of whose footsteps is virtue and light, the true representative of our Lord; giving eyes to the blind, and voice to the dumb; feeding spiritual hunger with the bread of which, who eats, shall never die; refreshing the

withered heart with the waters of eternal life; raising the dead in trespasses and sins from the more than grave; extinguishing every vanity and every violence of our nature, smoothing the thorny ways of life, divesting the deathbed, painful and inevitable as it is, of its chief pain; and pouring down, even into the sullen recesses of the grave, a light borrowed from above."

The early history of our holy religion, in which every part of the text is beautifully illustrated, is given in the same eloquence of language and reach of thought; a glance at its corruption follows, to be succeeded—to use the words of Milton—"by the bright and blissful Reformation;" of which Dr. Croly speaks in a strain worthy of an event, in which the arm of God was as visible as His promise was unchangeable.

The field of missionary labours is laid open—the good already effected, and the "vast task" yet to be undertaken, are explained—and an appeal, warm, affectionate, and powerful, calls upon every Christian to do his duty. We cannot resist extracting the closing passages of this truly pastoral address, worthy of the best days of pulpit oratory; and we are the more readily tempted to this, seeing that the least timid, and also the most unreflecting, are predicting evil days for our Church.

"We live in a time of universal trial. Great changes threaten all things. Whether those changes arise from the caprice of the time, or from the mere progress of empire, as of men, to maturity, the pulpit is for other enquiries. But it may be fearlessly pronounced, that the Church of England has it in her competence to be the great security of England; that, whatever thunder-cloud may gather over the land, it is in the church must be erected the conductors. Among her twelve thousand clergy—a body the most educated, the most conversant in all the better parts of human intercourse, and the least liable to personal imputation of any clergy of Europe; neither corrupted dependents on public life, nor ascetics of the cloister, nor sullen refugees from society; there must be minds capable of leading in any cause that ever tasked the faculties of man.

"We must look to no humbler influence than religion for the permanent peace of empires. All the statutes that ever loaded the shelves of legislation, and all the weapons that ever enforced them, could not fabricate a peaceable community out of an irreligious people. The heart is the spring of good and evil; the Scriptures alone can

reach it. From the pulpit, in its wise and honest seal—in its eloquence—chastened courage, and scriptural integrity, must go forth the spirit that reconciles and heals, and this must be the pulpit of the Established Church. In all our history, there is no fact more thoroughly demonstrable, than the vital connexion of British prosperity with that Church. The hour that sees her shaken, will see more than the tarnishing of croziers and mitres. All sectarianism is repugnant.

"For the encouragement of the Church, she has only to revert to days, when, though every step was through the ashes of her martyrs, she made good her victory, alike for king and people. With the liturgy for her language, the articles for her law, the virtues of her Halls and Latimers for her example, the Scriptures for her faith, the good of man for her desire, and God for her dependence,—the Church of England cannot fail. To all taunting questions, What she has done for England? we answer by pointing to the illustrious institutes for education which she has founded; to the countless establishments for charity; to the myriads of the people which she has brought from the depths of ignorance and vice, into knowledge and virtue; to the myriads which she is still bringing; to the innumerable temples that she has raised, and is still raising, through the land; to her unwearied diffusion of the Scriptures; to this *Society*, a mission for mankind!!"

We congratulate the Church, that the genius, learning, and superior talents of Dr. Croly are now laid upon her altar, and exercised for her weal. A more zealous advocate, and a warmer friend, is not among the many of her distinguished sons.

Anecdotes of William Hogarth; written by himself: with Essays on his Life and Genius, and Criticisms on his Works; to which are added lists of his Paintings and Prints, with an account of their variations; Parts I. and II.—8vo. Nichols and Son.

THE more we read about Hogarth and his works, the more we must esteem him as a man and admire him as an artist. As an individual moving in a public sphere of life, he was good and benevolent—as a satirist, he was morally severe and amusingly instructive—and as a painter, he ranks much higher than the class of "clever" artists. To support this opinion of the moral painter we need not quote authorities; though the interesting volume before us furnishes us with abundant evidence—for no man who is at

all acquainted with the history of his life, or who has been accustomed to contemplate the productions of his powerful mind, but must have felt its truth.

The autobiographical sketch is particularly valuable and interesting; inasmuch as it lets us into the secret of his feelings during the struggles of early life, and furnishes us with particulars relative to his method of study; his own estimate of his powers; his opinions respecting the Royal Academy as the means of encouraging the arts; the origin of his quarrel with Wilkes the politician, and Churchill the satirist; and his correspondence with Lord Grosvenor relative to the celebrated historical picture of Sigismunda, an engraving of which appears in the first part of Mr. Nichols's book.

The following extract on the subject of portrait-painting furnishes us with the origin of the beautiful portrait of Capt. Coram, presented by the artist to the Foundling Hospital:—

"With respect to portrait-painting, whatever talents a professor may have, if he is not in fashion, and cannot afford to hire a *drapery-man*, he will not do; but if he is in vogue, and can employ a journeyman, and place a layman in the garret of his manufactory, his fortune is made; and as his two coadjutors are kept in the back-ground, his own fame is established.

"If a painter comes from abroad, his being an *exotic* will be much in his favour; and if he has address enough to persuade the public that he had brought a new discovered mode of colouring, and paints his faces all red, all blue, or all purple, he has nothing to do but to hire one of these *painted tailors* as an assistant, for without him the manufactory cannot go on, and my life for his success.

"Vanloo, a French portrait painter, being told that the English were to be cajoled by any one who had a sufficient portion of assurance, came to this country,* set his trumpeters to work, and by the assistance of puffing, monopolised all the people of fashion in the kingdom. Down went at once *—, *—, *—, *—, &c. &c. &c. painters who, before his arrival, were highly fashionable and eminent; but by this foreign interloper were driven into the greatest distress and poverty.

"By this inundation of fully and fuss, I must confess, I was much disgusted, and determined to try if by any means I could stem the torrent, and by opposing end it. I laughed

* Vanloo came to England, with his son, in 1737.—*Walpole's Anecdotes.*

at the pretensions of these quacks in colouring, ridiculed their productions as feeble and contemptible, and asserted that it required neither taste nor talents to excel their most popular performances. This interference excited much enmity, because, as my opponents told me, my studies were in another way. You talk, added they, with ineffable contempt of portrait painting; if it is so easy a task, why do not you convince the world by painting a portrait yourself. Provoked at this language, I one day, at the Academy in St. Martin's-lane, put the following question: Supposing any man at this time were to paint a portrait as well as Vandyke, would it be seen or acknowledged, and could the artist enjoy the benefit, or acquire the reputation, due to his performance?

"They asked me, in reply, if I could paint one as well? and I frankly answered, 'I believed I could.' My query as to the credit I should obtain if I did, was replied to by Mr. Ramsay, and confirmed by the president and about twenty members present: 'Our opinions must be consulted, and we will never allow it.' Piqued at this cavalier treatment, I resolved to try my own powers, and if I did what I attempted, determined to affirm that I had done it. In this decided manner I had a habit of speaking, and if I only did myself justice, to have adopted half words would have been affectation. Vanity, as I understand it, consists in affirming you have done that which you have not done,—not in frankly asserting what you are convinced is truth.

"A watchmaker may say, 'The watch which I have made for you, is as good as *Quare*, or *Tompson*, or any other man could have made.' If it really is so, he is neither called vain, nor branded with infamy, but deemed an honest and fair man, for being as good as his word. Why should not the same privilege be allowed to a painter? The modern artist, though he will not warrant his works as the watchmaker, has the impudence to demand twice as much money for painting them, as was charged by those whom he acknowledges his superiors in the art.

"Of the mighty talents said to be requisite for portrait-painting, I had not the most exalted opinion, and thought that, if I chose to practice in this branch, I could at least equal my contemporaries, for whose glittering productions I really had not much reverence. In answer to this, there are who will say with *Peacrum* in the play, 'all professions berogue one another'—but let it be taken into the account, that men with the same pursuits are naturally rivals, and when put in competition with each other, must necessarily be so: what racer ever wished

that his opponent might outrun him? what boxer ever chose to be beat in pure complaisance to his antagonist? The artist who pretends to be pleased and gratified when he sees himself excelled by his competitor, must have lost all reverence for truth, or be totally dead to that spirit which I believe to be one great source of excellence in all human attempts; and if he is so polite and civil as to confess superiority in one he knows to be his inferior, he must be either a fool or an hypocrite; perhaps both. If he has temper enough to be silent, it is surely sufficient; but this I have seldom seen, even amongst the most complaisant and liberal of the faculty.

"Those who will honestly speak their feelings must confess that all this is natural to man; one of the highest gratifications of superiority arises from the pleasure which attends instructing men who do not know so much as ourselves; but when they verge on being rivals, the pleasure in a degree ceases. Hence the story of *Rubens* advising *Vandyke* to paint horses and faces, to present, as it is said, his being put in competition with himself in history painting. Had either of these great artists lived in England at this time, they would have found men of very moderate parts—mere face painters, who, if they chanced to be in vogue, might with ease get a thousand a year; when they, with all their talents, would scarcely have found employment.

"To return to my dispute with *Ramsay*, on the abilities necessary for portrait painting; as I found the performances of professors in this branch of the art were held in such estimation, I determined to have a brush at it. I had occasionally painted portraits, but as they required constant practice to take a likeness with facility, and the life must not be rigidly followed, my portraits met with a fate somewhat similar to those of *Rembrandt*. By some they were said to be nature itself, by others declared most execrable; so that time only can decide whether I was the best or the worst face painter of my day; for a medium was never so much as suggested.

"The portrait which I painted with most pleasure, and in which I particularly wished to excel, was that of *Captain Coram*, for the *Foundling Hospital*; and if I am so wretched an artist as my enemies assert, it is somewhat strange that this, which was one of the first I painted the size of life, should stand the test of twenty years' competition, and be generally thought the best portrait in the place, notwithstanding the first painters in the kingdom exerted all their talents to vie with it.* To this I refer *Mr. Rams-*

* "[The rival portraits here alluded to, are, *George the Second*, patron of the foundation, by *Shackleton*; *Lord Dartmouth*, one of the vice-presidents, by *Mr. Reynolds* (afterwards *Sir Joshua*); *Taylor White*, treasurer of the hospital, in crayons, by *Coates*, *Mr.*

eye,† and his quick-sighted and impartial coadjutors.

"For the portrait of Mr. Garrick in Richard III. I was paid two hundred pounds (which was more than any English artist ever received for a single portrait), and that too by the sanction of several painters who had been previously consulted about the price, which was not given without mature consideration.

"Notwithstanding all this, the current remark was, that portraits were not my province; and I was tempted to abandon the only lucrative branch of my art, for the practice brought the whole nest of phiz-mongers on my back, where they buzzed like so many hornets. All these people have their friends, whom they incessantly teach to call my women harlots, my Essay on Beauty borrowed, and my composition and engraving contemptible.

"This so much disgusted me, that I sometimes declared I would never paint another portrait, and frequently refused when applied to; for I found by mortifying experience, that whoever would succeed in this branch, must adopt the mode recommended in one of Gay's fables, and make divinities of all who sit to him.‡ Whether or not this childish affection will ever be done away, is a doubtful question; none of those who have attempted to reform it have yet succeeded; nor, unless portrait painters in general become more honest, and their customers less vain, is there much reason to expect they ever will."

One of the striking features of the truly acceptable book now before us

is its selection of criticisms on the artist's life, genius, and productions:—thus doing for the great pictorial dramatist what Dr. Drake has done for the dramatic "Bard of Avon," in his Memorials of Shakspeare. To prove that the selection has been made with taste and discrimination, we need only enumerate the names of the eminent writers whose opinions are here brought together—Walpole, Gilpin, Lamb, Ireland, Christie, &c. are the chief. That contradictions may be discerned in this mass of interesting criticism is not to be wondered at; for men of powerful minds—of different education—of different situations in life—and accustomed by the vigour and nerve of their intellect, to think for themselves—cannot be expected to view through the same mental lens;—but it is impossible to rise from a perusal of this display of their feelings and tones without an increase of admiration for the artist whose peculiarly original talents have elicited them.

Each part contains twelve plates, and eighty pages of letter-press. This is intended as a supplementary volume to Major's new edition of Dr. Trusler's "Hogarth Moralized;" to which book it must necessarily be annexed.

Of the plates we shall have occasion to speak under the "Fine Arts."

Milner, and Mr. Jackson, by Hudson; Dr. Mead, by Ramsay; Mr. Emerson, by Highmore; and Francis Fauquier, esq. by Wilson. To say that it is superior to these, is but slight praise; independent of this relative superiority, it will not be easy to point out a better painted portrait. The head, which is marked with uncommon benevolence, was, in 1789, engraved in mezzotinto, by M'Ardell. J. IRELAND.]

+ "[Thus does Hogarth pun upon the name of Mr. Ramsay, who he seems to think peered too closely into his prints; though he acknowledges, that in a book entitled the Investigator, Ramsay has treated him with more candour than any of his other opponents. J. IRELAND.]

‡ "[The fable here alluded to, is entitled, 'a Painter who pleased every body and nobody.'

'So very like a painter drew,
That every eye the picture knew.—
His honest pencil touch'd with truth,
And mark'd the date of age and youth;'

But see the consequence,—

'In dusty piles his pictures lay,
For no one sent the second pay.'

Finding the result of truth so unpropitious to his fame and fortune, he changed his practice;

'Two bustos fraught with every grace,
A Venus, and Apollo's face,
He placed in view;—resolv'd to please,
Whoever sat, he drew from these.'

This succeeded to a tittle,—

'Through all the town his art they prais'd,
His custom grew, his price was rais'd.' J. IRELAND.]"

Change of Air ; or, the Diary of a Philosopher in pursuit of Health and Recreation ; illustrating the beneficial influence of bodily exercise, change of scene, pure air, and temporary relaxation, as antidotes to the wear and tear of Education and Avocation. By James Johnson, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the King. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 300.

AS a tourist, Dr. Johnson is one of the most agreeable and amusing writers we have met with for some time past. As novelty of description is now scarcely to be expected, in a tour so frequently undertaken of late years, our traveller endeavours to amuse his readers with the originality of his observations, and the variety of incidents that arose during the progress of his journey ; for impressions and reflections (as he well observes) will continue to be varied till the minds and features of human beings become similar to each other ; and in this respect only, can novelty, or rather variety of sentiment, be expected.

The work may be said to consist of three parts. The first contains general reflections connected with the objects and pursuits of travellers in general, which are replete with many valuable philosophical remarks. The second portion of the work consists of reflections and observations made during excursions through France, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, in the years 1823 and 1829 ; and this is decidedly the most pleasing portion of the volume. The third division is of a more professional character, in which the author displays a thorough knowledge of the various topics on which he treats. His speculations relate principally to the moral, physical, and medicinal influence of foreign climate and residence, in sickness and health ; and particularly as relates to the places he visited.

The author's opinions and statements are in general extremely unfavourable to the national character of the Italians ; and indeed it is almost impossible for a philosophical and unprejudiced mind, notwithstanding the classic glories of the "eternal city," to arrive at any other conclusion. Notwithstanding the amiable predilections of Eustace (who, in his pious enthusiasm for the "metropolis of the Christian world," was disposed to gloss over its vices and overrate its virtues, declaring that "the spirit and

magnificence of the ancient Romans still animated the Italians")—Italy ranks low in the European scale of nations. Pride, infidelity, and vice are the distinguishing traits of the nobles ; whilst ignorance, bigotry, and poverty pervade the lower orders of society. For Italy, nature has done every thing, and man nothing, or worse than nothing. Her geographical situation is calculated to defy the world, her clime is the most genial in Europe, and her soil, by its productiveness, almost spontaneous ; but such is the paralyzing influence of papal bigotry and oppression, that the blessings of heaven and the gifts of nature are in vain :

Soft zephyrs blow, eternal summers reign,
And showers prolific bless the soil in vain.

Of true political liberty the Italian has little notion ; the opera, the cantatrice, or the barrel-organ, are more agreeable to his feelings. "Clear, and shrill, and loud, and mellifluous, as are Italian notes and throats on the stage," says Dr. Johnson, "they are as mute and ineffectual in the cause of human liberty on the political arena, as are the tears of the stag, or the bleating of the lamb, against the tusks of the tiger or the paws of the lion, in the jungles of the Sunderbunds."

The extreme state of degradation and poverty to which the peasantry and lower orders are reduced, is the source of the most loathsome diseases ; and whilst the ordinary traveller is oft enchanted with the fertility of the soil, the beauty of the lakes, the romantic grandeur of the prospects, and brilliancy of the skies, he entirely forgets the misery of the poor inhabitants, and the diseases that carry them to a premature grave. Among the most horrible of human diseases, perhaps, is the PELLAGRA of the Lombardo-Venetian plains, a description of which is thus given by Dr. Johnson :

"This horrible malady, or complication of maladies, has only been observed during the last sixty or eighty years, and is rapidly increasing. The proportion of cases in the hospital is very considerable. It begins by an erysipelatous eruption on the skin, which breaks out in the Spring, continues till the Autumn, and disappears in the Winter—chiefly affecting those parts of the surface which are habitually exposed to the sun or the air. This cutaneous symbol of an internal disorder is accompanied or preceded by remarkable debility, lassitude, melan-

choly, moroseness—hypochondriacism—and not seldom a strong propensity to suicide. Year rolls on after year, and the cutaneous eruption, as well as the general disorders, become more and more aggravated, with shorter and shorter intervals in the winter. At length the surface ceases to clear itself, and becomes permanently enveloped in a thick, livid, leprous crust, somewhat resembling the dried and black skin of a fish. By this time the vital powers are reduced to a very low ebb, and not seldom the intellectual functions. The miserable victim of the dreadful pellagra loses the use of his limbs, more particularly of the lower extremities—is tormented with violent colic, head-ache, nausea, flatulence, and heartburn—the appetite being sometimes null, at others voracious. The countenance becomes sombre and melancholy, or totally void of expression, the breath fetid, the teeth rotten, the inside of the mouth ulcerated, the mucous membrane highly irritable, and diarrhœa is a common accompaniment of the other disastrous train of miseries. But the most distressing phenomenon of all is a sense of burning heat in the head and along the spine, whence it radiates to various other parts of the body, but more especially to the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, tormenting the wretched victim day and night, and depriving him completely of sleep. He frequently feels as if an electric spark darted from the brain, and flew to the eyeballs, the ears, and the nostrils, burning and consuming those parts. To these severe afflictions of the body are often added strange hallucinations of the mind. The victim of pellagra fancies that he hears the incessant noise of millstones grinding near him, of hammers resounding on anvils, of bells ringing, or the discordant cries of various animals. The disease, when advanced, takes the form of many other maladies, as tetanus, convulsions, epilepsy, dropsy, mania, and marasmus; the patient ceasing at last to exist and to suffer, when reduced to the state and appearance of a mummy. It is by no means uncommon (who can say it is wonderful?) that the wretched being abbreviates the term of his afflictions, and anticipates the too tardy hand of death in a paroxysm of suicidal mania. It is remarkable that this tendency to self-destruction very often assumes the form of a desire to consummate that last act of the tragedy by drowning; so much so, that Straumbi, a writer on the pellagra, has given it the name of *hydromania*, when this propensity exists.”

Whatever may be the precise nature of the cause of this dreadful disease, it is certain that it is almost universally confined to those who reside in the country, leading an agricultural life—and to the lowest orders of so-

ciety. It is not bounded by any age, being frequently seen in the youngest children. The whole of the flat country, on both sides of the river Po, but more especially the fertile and level plains between that river and the Alps, are the theatre and head-quarters of pellagra.

Such is the sweeping and terrible scourge of those beautiful and fertile plains, that furnish themes of admiration for the poet, the painter, the novelist, and the romantic tourist! Had Rogers and Wordsworth, while celebrating the borders of Como and the Lago Maggiore, representing them as terrestrial paradises, been acquainted with the pestilence that afflicted one seventh of the inhabitants, they would have curbed a little their poetic fancies, or added a back-ground to the picture.

In passing between the Po and Bologna, the writer, adverting to the misery of the peasantry, observes,

“The vintage was in full operation, and every man, woman, child, and beast, were at work in securing the nectarious harvest of old Bacchus. Did the appearance of the peasantry correspond with the scenes of peace, plenty, and fertility around? Travellers say little or nothing on this subject. If they did but inspect the countenances of the inhabitants, they would see poverty, disease, and depression in every feature. Some mysterious and invisible Upas Tree must surely overshadow the smiling plains and glades of Italy, rendering nugatory the exuberance of nature and the labour of man!”

On the magnificent remains of Roman greatness and Roman pride, so strongly calculated to excite the enthusiasm of modern travellers, the Doctor frequently dilates with a vein of philosophical sarcasm that imparts an air of originality to his style and manner, in which the merely descriptive writer can rarely succeed. We quote the following, as examples:

COLISEUM.

“Of all the monuments that now exist to attest the decline and fall of the Roman empire, this is the most stupendous; and, could it be dissociated in the mind from the causes which gave it birth, or the cold-blooded hideous barbarities which it exhibited, it would be the most majestic, even in its ruins. But the springs of action are more philosophic objects of contemplation than the mere machinery by which these are brought into operation. In the early years of a state, as in those of an individual,

the sensibilities, though keen, respond only to natural impressions. But as time rolls on, as wealth accumulates, as luxury prevails, and as virtue decays, the sensibilities become not only blunted, but perverted; wholesome stimuli cease to call forth the usual, or at all events, the desired excitement; and then nature is outraged in every possible way. Such was the condition of the Romans, when the manly, or at least the innocent, contests of the circus, and the fictitious sorrows of the stage, became insipid—and yon gigantic structure rose, arch over arch, and order over order, Titan-like, to scale the heavens; or rather to usurp the privileges of the gods, in receiving the incense of slaughtered victims—in breathing the odour of human gore, jetting in crimson fountains from a thousand pierced and palpitating hearts.

"To feast their eyes on the mangled and quivering members, on the reeking entrails of man and animals; to view with exquisite delight the murderous conflicts of the ensanguined arena; hither flowed daily the impetuous tide of human existence, the lords of the creation, the venerated, the god-like Romans! Here took their allotted seats the sceptered prince and laurelled consul, the war-like knight and solemn senator, the haughty patrician and factious tribune, the vestal virgin and stately matron, the tuneful bard and grave philosopher. These, and countless multitudes of Roman citizens and Roman rabble, rushed daily to yon gorgeous structure; all for the sake of that excitement which simple or innocent pleasures could no longer elicit.

"Yes! and when the wounded gladiator fell before the superior force or fortune of his fierce antagonist, and sued for life; when the victor poised in air his gory falchion, and looked for the signal of mercy or murder; these polished Romans, the fair sex themselves, vestals, maidens, and matrons, held up their hands for blood; nor would they forego the poignant pleasure of seeing the reeking steel plunged into the vitals of a fellow creature! Such was yon colossal slaughter-house, where every ferocious animal that roamed the wilds or haunted the rivers of Asia, Africa, and Europe, was conducted to view, as well as to encounter, with horror and astonishment, the still more ferocious animal—man.*

"Erected by a Pagan, purged of its inhuman rights by a priest, and propped in old age by a Pope, the Coliseum shadows out some faint emblematical picture of Rome

itself. It was once the stormy theatre of bloody deeds; it is now the peaceful asylum of holy crosses. Part of it still stands erect, or renovated; part of it totters over its base; but the greater part has vanished. Eloquent in its silence, populous in its solitude, majestic in its adversity, admired in its decay, the ruins of the Coliseum, like the remains of Rome, excite the curiosity of the antiquary, the ruminations of the moralist, the zeal of the Catholic, the admiration of the architect, the sigh of the philanthropist, the sneer of the cynic, the humiliation of the philosopher, and the astonishment of all."

ARCH OF CONSTANTINE.

"I never look at a triumphal arch without feeling a thrill of horror run through my veins. Behold the Arch of Constantine, the first Christian Emperor, who waded to the throne ankle-deep in the blood of his rival (Maxentius), as well as of his whole race! But that was a legitimate procedure, according to the imperial maxims of ancient days! The murder of his wife, of his virtuous son (Crispus), of his innocent nephews, and of a few thousand other victims, were only episodes which fill a few pages of impartial history, but which are prudently slurred over by historical bishops!

"The arch itself is a memorable instance and record of the instability of human power, and the uncertainty of triumphal honours. The fortune of a battle converted a traitor into an emperor; while an abject senate changed the edifices erected by Maxentius into trophies for his conqueror; demolished the Arch of Trajan to build up the heterogeneous Arch of Constantine, without regard to the memory of the virtuous dead, or to the rules of architectural propriety; confounded times, persons, actions, and characters, in a chaos of anachronism, and a mass of inconsistencies; prostituting Parthian captives at the feet of a prince who never crossed the Euphrates, and placing the head of Trajan on the body of Constantine."

In the preceding observations the author writes like a philosophical historian, disgusted with the national inhumanity of enlightened barbarians, though inspired with admiration at the splendid remains of a once mighty people. In the following description there is more of antiquarian and pro-

* "The licentious and blood-thirsty Romans did not always enjoy these sights with impunity. When the Emperor Probus was preparing for his triumph, nearly three hundred years after the birth of Christ, fourscore desperate gladiators out of six hundred who were reserved for the inhuman sports of the Coliseum, disdaining to shed their blood for the amusement of the populace, broke from the place of their confinement, and filled the streets of Rome with slaughter and confusion. They were overcome at last; but not before they avenged their fraternity by torrents of blood in the Eternal City."

fessional interest—more of fact than of speculation.

POMPEII.

"Some articles found in Pompeii, and now preserved in the Museum, excite much conjecture. We see helmets and armour under which no human being could now fight, on account of their weight. But these were probably used in gymnastic exercises, or on the stage. The skeletons of the Pompeians indicate any thing rather than gigantic stature or strength. The glazed windows have put an end to all doubt about the use of glass, among the ancients, for the transmission of light; and as for bottles of all shapes and sizes, the Museum at Naples would furnish half a dozen glass-shops in the Strand. The art of rendering bronze as elastic as steel appears to be lost. We there see the handles of utensils made of this curious manufacture. The portable cooking apparatuses might be made subjects of patents in London; and the moulds for pastry, &c. are as imaginative as all the other utensils of these fanciful people. The brass cocks, and leaden tubes for conveying water into the houses, are precisely like those now in use in England, and ought to make the modern Romans blush for their uncleanness. But the surgical instruments are probably the greatest curiosities of all. The doctors must have been in famous demand, though not in very high rank, among the ancient Romans. There were more medicines and more instruments in use at Pompeii than in Paris or London; and some of the latter quite equal to the rarest inventions of modern times. For example, the *dilatator* or *speculum*, for which Mr. Weiss, of the Strand, obtained so much repute a few years ago, has its exact prototype in the Bourbon Museum, at Naples. The coincidence in such an ingenious contrivance would be absolutely miraculous; but unfortunately there is a key to the similitude which destroys the charm of astonishment. A crafty Frenchman imitated from memory (and with some awkward deviations) the Pompeian speculum, and passed it off as his own. Weiss improved upon the Frenchman, and hit upon the exact construction of the original! Many modern discoveries may probably have originated in the same way."

In the concluding or third portion of the volume, containing remarks and speculations on the moral, physical, and medicinal influence of Italian climate and residence, the writer appears to give a decided preference to Great Britain, as the scene of the tourist, whether in search of health or pleasure; and on this subject we shall close our notices with the following useful observations:

"Viewing the infinite variety of climate,

soil, and locality, which the British Isles exhibit—their hills and vales, mountains and lakes, rivers and seas—with the rapid and easy conveyances, by land and by water; I would say to the British invalid who seeks restoration of health, and to all those who are subjected to the wear and tear of avocation and pursuit, especially in large towns and cities—to these I would say, dedicate a few weeks annually, if you can, to travelling exercise. If I am asked where? I would reply, Direct your steps to any point of the compass you please; but I advise you to select that route where you are least likely to be harassed by the *douane*, the *passport*, and the *police*; where you are not liable to be cheated by *vetturini*, poisoned with filth, infected with malaria, worried by beggars, or murdered by *bandits*. If, to these evils, you prefer comfort and security, with an equal prospect of health and recreation (and that within reach of friends, in case of accident or illness), *you will travel in your own country.*"

A Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Lincoln, by John Lord Bishop of Lincoln, delivered at the Triennial Visitation in 1831.—8vo. pp. 36.

THESE apostolical lectures we now regard with the same feelings as we do the funeral sermons of old friends. "*Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo,*" has been the order of the day; and we thus paraphrase it—"If I cannot get angels to come down from Heaven, I will get devils to come up from Hell." The invocation has succeeded. Old Chaos, with his "havoc, and spoil, and ruin," they have made their god; Anarchy, their unking-like King; Agitators their nobility; quack-doctors, fortune-tellers, and fanatical parsons (the only characters whom the vulgar respect) their representatives in Parliament. If there yet remain any powers adequate to control the "*fæcem civitatum,*" we would say to them, in the words of Cicero, "*Etiam atque etiam facite, ut recordemini, quæ sit temeritas multitudinis,*" for "*sic est vulgus, ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa æstimat.*" We have made these remarks, because the good Bishop (p. 34) has touched upon the dæmoniacal principles of the day; nay, worse than dæmoniacal, for the Devil did offer Christ whole worlds if he would fall down and worship him; but these desperate fiends offer in return for worship, only a cannibal victimation of being roasted and eaten. The rest of the charge has a bearing upon the usual topics of such compositions.

The article Architecture, from the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. By Will. Hosking, F.S.A. Architect.

THERE are difficulties attached to the ancient history of architecture, which defy chronological adjustment. These difficulties turn upon two especial points: one is, the state of society; the other, the materials of the country. This alone, in a chronological view, appears plain: that public buildings have every-where a superior character to those of a private kind; and that design and graceful construction are indications of a civilised state. Moreover, it does not appear, that, although there might be huts, caverns, or rude buildings, there was, properly speaking, any scientific architecture before the commencement of cultivating the soil, and in consequence permanent residence in cities or towns. Egypt and India were both agricultural nations, and there occur our earliest known specimens of architecture; the Jews before Moses were nomadists or shepherds, and Cluver makes the introduction of tillage into Palestine contemporaneous with the victories of Joshua; and knowing the states of society in the different countries, and the impossibility of reliance upon history, when it ascends to mythology, we take accordingly for the commencement of architecture the period when the inhabitants chiefly derived their food from tillage. In Indian America, and Tartary, where the inhabitants are either hunters or nomadists, we have no remains of architectural construction; and so closely does architecture correspond with civilization, that the style of cyclopean edifices show the truth of Homer's description, that the builders were in the main nomadists, although partial cultivation existed; while in Egypt and India the inhabitants, like the present Chinese and Hindoos, lived chiefly upon vegetables. Well does Mr. Hosking say,

"The modern tent and marquee may be assumed as the representatives of the earliest habitations of man. It would not be till men began to congregate in towns and cities for mutual defence from the aggressions of each other, that any thing more permanent than such tent-like habitations would be thought necessary, or even convenient, as most of the tribes, if not all, were nomadic."

GENT. MAG. January 1832.

We find, from Thucydides and Muller, that the cyclopean fortresses of the heroic ages grew out of piratical incursions and domestic warfare, and that they were in character and intention similar to the royal cities of the Anakim and other tribes mentioned by Moses. But no remains of Temples occur at Tiryns or Mycenæ; although there are palpable imitations in wrought stone of Egyptian work. These imitations we are inclined to ascribe to the Canaanites, who invaded Egypt and the Argolis, and were denominated *Cyclopes*. Mr. Hosking does not think respectfully of this hypothesis, but Pliny confirms the derivation of the term from *chekelelubes*, *chekelelubes*, a name given to them from the Phenician *chek*, a boy, and *hilybæum*; and the account of the Canaanites by Moses, and the invasion by them of Egypt and the Argolis, are facts which cannot be summarily disposed of.

Altars preceded temples, and these and pillars consecrated the spot; as we have read, to prevent its being ploughed up or otherwise profaned.

Out of these stones, says Mr. Hosking, grew cromlechs, and we are happy to give his excellent illustration of these and stone-circles, except as to the astronomical character of the latter, which cannot be ascribed to the Hebrews.

"In the covenant at Shechem (Joshua, ch. 24, v. 26, seq.) Joshua took a stone and set it up there, under an oak, that was by the sanctuary of the Lord. And Joshua said unto all the people, 'Behold, this stone shall be a witness unto us, for it hath heard all the words of the Lord.' The analogy between these stones and the cromlechs of the ancient Celtic nations, is too clear not to be observed. 'It is remarkable, says General Vallancey, in his *Collectanea de rebus Hybernicis*, that all the ancient altars found in Ireland, and now distinguished by the name of cromlechs, or sloping stones, were originally called Bothall or the House of God; and they seem to be of the same species as those mentioned in the book of Genesis, called by the Hebrews Bethel, which has the same signification as the Irish Bothal. Of these cromlechs there are three kinds; the single upright stone, or pillar; the same, with another stone laid on it crosswise; and two upright stones, with a third placed on them, like an entablature on two columns; and this third kind, to distinguish it from the other two, has been

by the Greek descriptive name trilithon."

Here we shall make a short pause, to observe, that if cromlech be considered as an altar, there is no evidence that *trilitha* were ever used for the same purpose; nor do we recollect a single remain, which can be fairly placed in the same class with cromlechs. The next passage is more satisfactory.

"It is evident, moreover, from the sacred text, that it was customary to offer sacrifices by these pillars or cromlechs; for on the return of the ark from Philistia (1 Sam. vi. 14, 15), the kine drew the cart on which it was placed into a field, where there was a great stone; and they (the people) clave the wood of the cart for a burnt offering to the Lord, having placed the ark and its contents on the stone."

That this stone might have been a cromlech,* we most willingly concede. But Mr. Hosking, forgetting perhaps that he had before identified *cromlechs* and *trilitha*, proceeds thus:

"Now the sacrificial stone or altar at Stonehenge is immediately before the great trilithon which forms the end of the hypæthral temple, within the external peribylus, and that temple itself is doubtless of the same species as those which Moses built at Mount Sinai, and directed the people to construct on their arrival in the promised land (Exod. xxiv. 4, and Deut. xxvii. 2-6), which they afterwards did, under the command of Joshua, the stones or cromlechs being multiplied for special purposes; Moses and Joshua set up twelve stones (probably trilithons), because of the number of the tribes."

That Moses built an altar and twelve pillars, according to the tribes, is undoubted. In the extract from Deuteronomy, the stones were to be plastered, for the purpose of inscribing on them the law, as was done with the Prætor's Album at Pompeii, &c. An altar was to be annexed; but there is not the slightest hint about trilithons; and although the architectural fashion may, as to the cromlech and stones, be shown thus to be contemporary with Moses, yet the origin is of earlier date; for the astronomical intention of the obelisks or pillars of our circles, and the rites of the Druids, are of Zoroastrian character, the superstition which Moses endeavoured to eradicate. In the time of Abraham, who was educated in the faith of the Zebii, it was held that the stars and planets were

divinities, and the sun the chief; and from hence we infer that Diodorus calls Stonehenge, as presumed, the temple of the Sun. In the twelfth of Deuteronomy (1-4) God orders, that the Heathen, i. e. Sabæan, altars, should be overthrown, *their pillars broken*, and their groves burnt; so that the fashion was only an adoption of Moses. The particular circumstance attached to these temples is, that from the astronomical intention they were unalterable, appertained to an exclusive school of religion, and founded no order. Besides, they have no walls or roof, which it was the intention of columns to support, and therefore we do not think that Stonehenge can precisely be called the oldest specimen of columnar architecture, because neither the stone pillars of Moses or Stonehenge had the slightest relation to that art; but were symbols or pillars of memorial.

(To be continued.)

Contemplations on the Historical Passages of the Old and New Testament. By Joseph Hall, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Norwich. Edited by the Rev. T. S. Hughes, B.D.; Vol. II., pp. 526.

THE model of these "Contemplations" is the golden legend, with this improvement, that instead of fabricated miracles, it gives the real statements of Scripture, accompanied with moral exhortations, in an interesting and impressive form. The object was that they might be read with as much avidity as a novel; for the interspersed reflections are not abstract or metaphysical, matters which only command the attention of scholars. There is, too, the characteristic of the literature of the day, illustration by sensible images, as in Shakspeare's "Prithee undo this button," and "the moonlight sleeps on yonder bank." There is also a similar neglect of dignity in the use of such auxiliaries, e.g. the temptation of Potiphar's wife is said (p. 135),

"to have fallen upon wet tinder, and therefore to have soon gone out."

And in p. 205, we are told, concerning Solomon's wisdom, that

"the daughter cooks of the world know the price of this pearl."

* Maimonides, More Nevochim, c. 4, Townley's edit. c.

The author, however, better almost than any other divine, knows how to unite the *raconteur* with the *preacher*. His errors were those of the times.

An Essay, showing the intimate connexion between our notions of Moral Good and Evil, and our conceptions of the freedom of the Divine and Human Wills. By Robert Blakey, Esq. pp. 216.

WE consider the question of liberty and necessity to be a foolish one; because it is evident that there must be a physical necessity of certain modes of action, in all created being, and that such modes of action must vary according to circumstances, and that these circumstances imply the exercise of choice. For instance, a hound may be in pursuit of a hare, for (under a state of nature) his necessary subsistence. In the chase, two hares start up; he leaves the one, and pursues the other. It would be impossible to deny that he does not here exercise a choice, and that such a choice does not imply an act of volition, independent of necessity. Both the principles occur in the same being, because an animal is a machine, which, as being alive, is necessarily actuated by self-agency; and how can there be self-agency where there is not free-will? Having before discussed the subject, under our notice of Mr. Godwin's "Thoughts on Man," we shall only say further that there appears to us much ingenuity in the following position of Dr. Dwight, as quoted in p. 147.

"Involuntary beings can of themselves produce nothing, as being absolutely inactive; and there are no active beings, besides those which are voluntary."

Mr. Blakey's work has a particular bearing upon the moral tendencies of the respective doctrines of liberty and necessity, and we feel it due to him to say, that his ideas are not commonplace, and that he seems to have closely studied various eminent writers, upon both the controverted points. We think that our readers will favourably view the following extract:

"It is related in Scripture, that David being driven by hunger, was compelled to take the shew or holy bread, to satisfy the cravings of nature. This act, under ordinary circumstances, would have amounted to sacrilege, one of the most heinous crimes which a man can commit. It is a crime

committed against God himself, and is therefore worthy of the severest punishment. Yet we are told that David was not considered as acting a criminal part by this deed—seeing that he was compelled by necessity to perform it. We here see the power which is attributed to the will: David is not considered, when under the pinching effects of hunger, to be a moral agent, as his will was under constraint from the privations he endured. There was no choice for him; he was either to satisfy his hunger with the shew-bread, or perish."—p. 104.

Reformation, not Subversion; an appeal to the people of England, in behalf of their National Church. A Sermon preached before the Corporation of Beverley, on the day of their Majesty's Coronation. By John Scott, M.A. Vicar of North Feriby, &c. &c.—8vo. pp. 46.

IF we may call the Established Church sound religion, as we believe we may justly do, we would assimilate it, in its present state, to Sinbad the sailor, when he was ridden by a disgusting old rascal, whom we would denominate for the occasion, Mob-ascendancy. It has been proved, *iterum atque iterum*, that the public cannot, pecuniarily, morally, religiously, scientifically, or educationally, be benefitted by confiscation of the Church revenues; yet still there are thousands who have discarded, in a civilized state, the habits of men, for those of vampires. They have relinquished the ethics of churches for those of jails; and as before they were Burke's swine, so now they resemble those which were demoniacal also. This is not sarcasm; for, without interfering with the great question, History shows, that the *canaille* is never brought into political action, without the commission of robbery and murder; and can only be restrained by the sword from converting order into anarchy, and the suffering country into hell. But we must come to the book before us. The talent and piety of Mr. Scott we have more than once lauded, and he ably shows the anti-scriptural and demoralising wickedness of destroying the Establishment; and then (p. 45) proposes the following case:

"Supposing at the beginning of the last century, or towards the middle of it, the same number of pious ministers and Christians had been found in the land, as these then were, and no more; these without any advantage from an

establishment, either of one kind or another; without churches or episcopal chapels, or services on the Lord's day, or any thing Christian even in appearance, except in the places of worship belonging to this select company; and supposing this to have been the case for a length of time preceding, would the bulk of the population have differed much from the inhabitants of heathen countries?"

Publications from America show, that an Established Church is desired by the good and wise, to prevent the utter demoralization of the country.

◆
The Peerage of the British Empire, as at present existing; arranged and printed from the personal communications of the Nobility. By Edmund Lodge, Esq. *Norroy King of Arms, F.S.A. &c.* To which is added, a *View of the Baronetage of the three Kingdoms.* 8vo, pp. 516.

The Genealogy of the Existing British Peerage, with brief sketches of the family histories of the Nobility. By Edmund Lodge, Esq. *Norroy King of Arms, F.S.A.* With Engravings of the Arms. 8vo, pp. 418.

WE recognise in these volumes the same work as on former occasions has been published under the title of the *Annual Peerage*. The name of 'Mr. Lodge is one possessed of such well-merited literary reputation, that we cannot complain that any work partaking of the nature of biography should have the advantage of his revision and approval, which we understand has been faithfully given. At the same time, it is a great satisfaction to us that the names of the real compilers of this truly careful and laborious work have not been wholly suppressed; although they are to be discovered only in that humble spot, the foot of the dedication to the Duchess of Kent.

Anne, Eliza, and Maria Innes, have devoted their attention for many years, and latterly their days and their nights, to the amendment and perfecting of the modern genealogies of the peerage. The result has been—not that general approval and patronage which might fairly have been anticipated—but a correspondent improvement and a multiplication of rival publications. It is thus the public are continually benefited by the ingenious and industrious; but bestow their rewards on the most obtrusive and importunate.

When the *Annual Peerage* was last reprinted in January 1829, we took occasion to notice the astonishing cir-

cumstance, that the Misses Innes, by their unwearied perseverance and diligent enquiries, had been able to insert in it the names of *three thousand* members of the families of the nobility, which had never before been placed in any *Peerage*. We endeavoured to describe at the same time the remarkably clear and perspicuous arrangement in which the relations of each peer were named, from those of the nearest to those of the remotest propinquity in the remainder to the several titles. Every thing, however, which is arranged in a tabular form, requires some study, although when once understood, it may greatly facilitate reference; and it has been found that people will not give five minutes' consideration to learn an uniform arrangement, even though it may save them an hour's research and desultory reading. There are persons who fancy the simple tabular form of a common pedigree is too complicated for their comprehension. However, although a learned and recondite author may neglect the humours of the idle and inattentive, the writers of popular books must accommodate them to the taste of their readers. We are therefore glad to see that by the omission of some technicalities and arbitrary signs, and the introduction of some explanatory and connecting phrases, the present edition of this meritorious work has become more explanatory and intelligible at *first sight*. It now possesses equal perspicuity with other peerages, with greater fullness and correctness.

Of the compression which has taken place with respect to the *Collateral Branches*—a feature originally peculiar to this work, and which should on that account have been more particularly respected—we cannot speak with equal praise. Their names, according to the present plan, are mercilessly erased immediately on their death, provided they leave no issue; instead of being retained, according to the excellent rule before adopted, until the total demise of their generation. It should be remembered that equal and sometimes superior interest, attaches to those who have been, within memory, as to those who are. Among others we might point out, we have thus lost all notice of the late talented kinsman of Lord Doneraile, Mr. Barry Boyle St. Ledger, whose name was to

be found in the Annual Peerage, though in no other. We regret the editors should have been compelled to suspend so valuable a portion of their labours.

We are glad they continue to insert the surviving female relatives of extinct peers, a species of information in which other works of the kind are wholly deficient.

We have not time at present to examine deeply into the volume of Genealogy; which, except in a few of the distant branches drafted from the Annual Peerage, is a work now published for the first time. On a cursory perusal, it appears to have this merit, that it contains more biographical anecdote than is usually the case with the family history in the small peerages, and is therefore much pleasanter reading. Here also we find elaborate accounts of those branches of the families which are not in the remainders to the titles; among whom are the numerous relatives of Lord Carrington, as wide-spreading as the Smiths in all the lower ranks of society; the Vansittarts, cousins to Lord Bexley, &c. &c. &c.

Thucydides. Translated by William Smith, D.D. Dean of Chester. 3 vols. Valpy's Edition.

THUCYDIDES is the first of the Greek Historians who exhibited any talent for writing political history. Herodotus was only a chronicler and a gossip. The Greeks had a knack of telling stories in a lengthy way, in the manner we should say of an old woman; but though Homer ennobled this anility, Thucydides seems to have known that it is not in good taste to be minute, when no effect is gained, and the narrative not rendered by so doing more dramatic and picturesque. It is natural too, for strong minds, not to be diffuse about nothings, and Thucydides, Livy, and Tacitus, seem to have excellently understood the proper mechanism for constructing history; because there is an architecture in narrative, as in building. The sentences of Thucydides are not long, not crowded with too many distinct ideas, and closed in general with the most important of them, or a concomitant elucidation. It is difficult to concatenate well short sentences, but in this also he excels. With regard

to this translation, we perfectly coincide in opinion with the prefatory remark, "that it is a work of standard merit and excellence." We are not Pygmalsions, who fall in love with a beautiful statue when we can gaze upon the original; but with regard to this work, we honestly confess that we would as willingly see the author through Dr. Smith's English spectacles, as in Greek with our naked eyes, because in truth, the translation is a cast, not a picture.

Italy, a new illustrated Road Book, of the route from London to Naples, containing 24 highly-finished Views from Original Drawings by Prout, Stanfield, and Brockedon. Engraved by WILLIAM & EDWARD FINDEN.—This work promises to be peculiarly interesting to the artist, traveller, and topographer. Only two numbers out of six have yet made their appearance; but these are specimens calculated to make the reader wish for the mainder. Under the superintendence of Mr. W. Brockedon, the enterprising and enthusiastic author of "the Passes of the Alps," we may confidently expect a work of fact, information, and taste; and the descriptive accounts, with the engravings of the numbers now before us, certainly justify this expectation. As we shall have occasion to notice the volume more fully when completed, we recommend it, during progress, to all who may wish to obtain information concerning the tour from London to Naples.

A Letter to the Duke of Wellington, on the reasonableness of a Church Reform, and its peculiar fitness to the present times. By a Minister of the Establishment. Third Edition.—This letter, evidently the production of a learned churchman, contains a review of the past and present state of the church establishment, and argues that a temperate reform may be effected to the mutual advantage of the clergy and laity. But the political conflicts of the present time are all engrossing, and until the Borough Reform question be settled, we cannot expect that ministers, or other politicians, will have leisure or inclination to devote much time or thought to the state of the National Church.

Sermons preached before a Country Congregation. By the Rev. MONTAGU OXENDEN, A.M., Rector of Luldenham, &c.—We have some experience of the intellects of country congregations, and are more inclined to think, as to the majority, that they know nothing, rather than that they understand any thing; at least we are sure, that such is the case in regard to abstract subjects. Not that they are at all obtuse in

matters of business in their own way, but that they are not intellectual; and even if the clergy could make such persons understand, such is the pressure of worldly necessities, they can make them feel but slightly. When therefore we see Sermons for Country Congregations advertised, we wish to know first, what is the state of education and intellect in the parish. Far be it from us to mean any disrespect to Mr. Oxenden, or that the sermons before us do not deserve just commendation; we only mean, that no man living can say that he has written or can write sermons, which a country congregation (individuals excepted) comprehends. Such a notion comes under the remark of Johnson concerning elementary books, that no man ever did or could write books, "perfectly easy of comprehension," by those who had no previous knowledge whatever of the subject.

Time's Telescope for 1832, being the nineteenth volume of that long-established

favourite, is chiefly rich with astronomical lore, including a long essay on comets, from the able pen of Mr. J. T. Barker, accompanied with representations of all the more remarkable appearances of those celestial bodies which have been recorded. It is also accompanied by Notes of a Naturalist, by James Rennie, A.M., Professor of Natural History in King's College, London, which form an Appendix of 100 pages. The other contents consist of the usual miscellany of popular antiquities, superstitions and customs, poetry and biography; of which last we perceive our Obituary for the past year has furnished the greater portion. There are three handsome engravings of pictures of the Smothering the Princes in the Tower, and Hubert and Prince Arthur, both by Northcote; and the Cottager's Sabbath Evening, by W. Hamilton, R.A.; and also portraits of Roscoe and Abernethy. On the whole, the possessors of the former volumes may safely be recommended to continue their patronage.

FINE ARTS.

The first number of FINDEN's *Landscape Illustrations to Mr. Murray's first complete and uniform edition of the Life and Works of Lord Byron*, forms a very agreeable successor to the *Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels*, of which we have so often spoken with approbation, and uniformly with which the *Illustrations of Byron* are commenced. Every number is to contain four landscapes and one portrait: and, in the quarto size, in addition, the frontispiece and vignette contained in that volume of the *Life and Works* which is issued at the same time. In the octavo, the five plates are given for the very moderate price of half a crown. The plates, as they occur in the quarto, are as follow: 1. whole-length of Lord Byron, at the age of 19, engraved in line by W. Finden; 2. the vignette, a sea-view of Cadiz; 3. Lachin-y-gaur, the beautiful Highland vale in which Byron's

—young footsteps in infancy wandered, 4. Belem Castle, Lisbon; 5. Yanina, a town in Greece; 6. Corinth. All these have been drawn by Stanfield; Cadiz, and Belem Castle from nature; the Highland scene from a sketch by the Rev. J. D. Glennie, and the two in Greece from sketches by W. Page: they are all brilliantly engraved by E. Finden. The last plate is a portrait of Theresa "the Maid of Athens," taken by T. Allason, esq. in 1818, and very delicately engraved in stipple by W. Finden. It is a personification of the very beau ideal of antique Grecian beauty.

We are happy to announce the publication of the first number of *Picturesque Memorials of Salisbury*, edited by the Rev. Peter Hall, M.A. It contains three very

creditable etchings by Mr. J. Fisher, of the following interesting subjects: 1. An old view of Salisbury, presumed to have been taken in the reign of George the First, and showing Winchester Gate, the Cathedral bell-tower, the Council-house, and other features now destroyed; 2. St. Anne's Gate, and the adjoining walls of the Cathedral Close, built in 1386; 3. St. Martin's Church: also three wood-cuts, representing the porch of Laverstock Church, one of the Canons' houses, with an ancient pointed window of what is presumed to have been a private chapel; and the font in St. Martin's. The work will be comprised in about eight numbers, similarly filled. We are much pleased with the editor's antiquarian zeal in endeavouring to recover the features of buildings now destroyed; and from his list of subjects in preparation he appears to have been very successful.

No. III. of *The Gallery of Greenwich Hospital* contains portraits of Edward first Earl of Sandwich, K.G. the great naval commander in the Restoration; Sir George Rooke, Queen Anne's naval Marlborough; Sir Charles Saunders, the co-operator with Wolfe, and afterwards First Lord of the Admiralty; and Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt, an excellent officer, but chiefly remarkable from the momentous catastrophe which involved his death. The view in this Part is of the gigantic ship *Harry Grace à Dieu*, in which King Henry VIII. sailed to France in 1520. The original at Greenwich Hospital was painted by Dominick Serres, R.A. from the curious contemporary picture belonging to the King, and formerly in the meeting-room of the Society of Antiquaries.

Lieut.-Colonel BATTY's *Select Views of*

the *Principal Cities of Europe* have been hastily concluded with the Fifth Part, on the grounds of the Annual Publications, exclusively devoted to picturesque and local scenery, having so much forestalled the subject. We should have assented to this, although with regret, if Col. Batty's former Numbers had, like this, consisted of miscellaneous subjects (we have here two views at Brussels, two at Amsterdam, one at Rotterdam, and one at Antwerp); but when we consider the ubiquitous points of views, and the useful outline plates and plans, which are peculiar to this work, and which have given more perfect ideas of the cities so illustrated than any thing before published, we much lament the work has not met with adequate encouragement. The places which have been so completely depicted in the four preceding numbers, are, Oporto, Gibraltar, Lisbon, and Edinburgh. The present plates are equal, in execution, though not in interest, to the preceding; and the volume will form a valuable addition to Col. Batty's former works on European scenery.

The new edition of *Halfpenny's Gothic Ornaments in York Cathedral* is now completed in 185 Plates and 20 Numbers. A selection of ornaments, more beautiful in the design, and masterly in the sculpture, could scarcely have been made from all our cathedrals, than Mr. Halfpenny formed from York Minster. The tasteful manner in which the plates are etched, is highly deserving of praise. They strongly resemble the style of Hollar, and appear in this second and improved edition not at all inferior to the first impressions taken from them. To the library of the amateur, and more particularly of the architect, this beautiful work is indispensable. To Mr. Halfpenny's descriptive letter-press, is added an account of the Fire in York Cathedral in February, 1829. After the well-fought contest for the preservation of the Choir Screen, (so largely detailed in our last vol.) our readers will be pleased to learn, that this justly-celebrated Screen is to be preserved in its original position.

The second and third numbers are published of *Scenery of the Rivers of Norfolk*, (the first number of which was noticed in our vol. xcvi. li. p. 695) and we are happy to observe that the persons engaged keep up the same degree of excellence with which they set out. There is one plate in particular, "Reedham Mill," which is composed after the purest style of nature. Trees, forming a deep shade, relieve the distance to the left, in which is seen a mill, rivalling Rembrandt's, and forming a foreground to a silvery distance, where the ozen remind us of the pictures of Cuyp, and the whole aerial tint is of the most felicitous description. The engraving reflects great credit on Mr. Burnet. The

view of the Devil's Tower, engraved by George Cooke; Bishop's Bridge, by Lambert; and the Spring near Bishop's Bridge, by Fox, are among the principal attractions. Mr. Roberts's descriptions are clear, and in parts, beautifully and poetically written; and he has this further recommendation, that he has lived his whole life in the scenes which he describes.

Twelve Parts have now been published of Mr. Baines's *History of Lancashire*, in quarto; and the brilliant landscape plates will deserve our commendation in the present department of our critiques. Of the literary portion we are not able to say further at present, than that the author has not yet completed his introductory or general history of the county.

The 26th and 27th Numbers of *The English School* contain copies of pictures by West, Wilkie, Fuseli, Northcote, and Smirke; the admirable variety of Richter's "Village School in an uproar" exceedingly well copied; and all former efforts at reduction outdone in a miniature of Copley's large and crowded picture of the death of Lord Chatham. The two pieces of sculpture are Baily's Eve, now at the rooms of the Bristol Philosophical Society, and Ixiop on the Wheel, "the best work of Proctor, a young sculptor, remarkable for his superior abilities, and his premature and untimely end;" which is here, for the first time, engraved from the original at Wormleybury, Herts, the seat of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.

Part V. of Fleming's *Lakes of Scotland* contains a view of Loch Venl, and two of Loch Earn. The former is a small mountain-girt expanse, and the secluded Braes of Balquhider, the retreat of the persecuted Mac Gregors. The house in which the famous Rob Roy died, is seen at the end of the view; and some interesting anecdotes of his are given in the accompanying description. The two views of Loch Earn are more than usually beautiful from the fine accompaniment of luxuriant timber. In the foreground of one of them lies the arena of the annual games of St. Fillen's, by means of which the Highland nobility and gentry endeavour to perpetuate the memory of their sports and manners.

New Music.—The *Melodies* of Mrs. ALEX. KERN, in which the fair authoress unites the rare qualities of Poet and Musician, form a very splendid collection, and will be a valuable acquisition to the boudoir and the drawing-room. In many of the pieces there is much taste and feeling displayed. The finely-executed vignettes by Westall, and the miniature specimens of ancient gems, engraved by Wilson, add materially to the beauty of the volume.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Principles of the Criminal Law of Scotland, embracing above 700 Cases occurring in the last ten years. Now for the first time reported. By ARCH. ALISON, Esq. Advocate.

Ten Sermons upon the Nature and Effects of Faith, delivered in the Chapel of Trinity College, Dublin. By the Rev. James TWO. O'BRIEN, Fellow T.C.D.

Geology and Zoology of Capt. T. W. Beechey's Voyage, in quarto, with coloured Plates.

Norman Abbey; a Tale of Sherwood Forest. By a Lady.

Selections from the Prose Works of Robert Southey; consisting of extracts from his 'History of Brazil,' 'Life of Nelson,' 'Espey's Letters,' 'Book of the Church,' &c.

Living Poets and Poetesses: a Biographical and Satirical Poem, in three Parts.

An Account of the Huelah Saline Spa, at Norwood. By Dr. WEATHERHEAD.

The Domestic Manners of the Americans. By FRANCIS TROLLOPE. 2 vols.

The Phenomena of Dreams and other Transient Illusions. By W. C. DENDY, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. 12mo.

Fragments of Voyages and Travels, being an Account of Captain Basil Hall's Naval Life and Early Voyages. Second Series. Three vols.

A Manual of the History of Philosophy, translated from the last German Edition of Tennemann. By the Rev. ARTHUR JOHNSON, M.A.

The Cabinet Annual Register, and Historical, Political, Biographical and Miscellaneous Chronicle for the year 1831.

A Sermon on "the transitory character of God's temporal blessings considered and improved," occasioned by the sudden death of Mrs. Charles Taylor. By the Rev. W. JAY.

The Two concluding Volumes of the Tour of a German Prince, containing his route through Germany and Holland. Also a New Edition of vols. I. and II.

A Poem, entitled, Sothe Account of the three Great Sanctuaries of Tuscany; Valombrusa, Camaldoli, and Laverna. By Lady CHARLOTTE BURY.

A new Novel, by Mr. HORACE SMITH, entitled, *Romance of the Early Ages*.

A new Novel, called Stanley Buxton, or, the Schoolfellows. By Mr. GALT.

A Description of the Present State of the Seven Churches of Asia Minor, to be illustrated by seven etchings, by Mr. THOMAS KNOX, from Views taken on the spot.

The Journal of a Tour in the Years 1828-9, through Styria, Carniola, and Italy. By J. J. TOBBIN.

The Member: an Autobiography. By the Author of 'The Ayrshire Legatee.'

A Dictionary of Foreign Bibliography. By W. T. LOWNDES.

Saturday Evening, by the Author of "Natural History of Enthusiasm."

Hints to a Clergyman's Wife; or Female Parochial Duties practically illustrated.

The Solution of the Great Problem of Religion and Government, in which the meaning of the very ancient Chinese Symbols is explained.

A Pictorial, Geographical, Chronological, and Historical Chart; being a Delineation of the Rise and Progress of the Evangelical or Christian Dispensation, from the birth of John the Baptist to the Ascension of Jesus Christ. Engraved by A. W. WARREN.

The London Catalogue of Books, with their Sizes, Prices, and Publications. Containing the Books published in London, and those altered in size or price, from the Year 1810 to 1831. By ROBERT BENT.

"Medicina Simplex, or the Pilgrim's Way-book." By Dr. FORSTER.

A Complete Illustration of the Lepidopterous Insects of Great Britain, on the plan of the Index Testaceologicus. By Mr. WOOD.

A Clinical Report of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, with observations on the Deaf and Dumb. By J. H. CURTIS, Esq.

A Dictionary of Practical Medicine. By J. COPLAND, M.D. Uniform with Couper's Surgical Dictionary.

Part 7, and No. 85, of MAUND'S Botanic Garden; or, Magazine of Hardy Flowering Plants.

A Numismatic Manual or Guide to the Study of Ancient and Modern Coins. With plates from the originals. By JOHN Y. AKERMAN.

Britain's Historical Drama, a Series of National Tragedies, intended to illustrate the Manners, Customs, and Religious Institutions of different early eras in Britain. By T. F. PENNIE.

A Six Weeks' Tour in Switzerland and France. By the Rev. W. LIDDIARD, Author of "A Metrical Tale of Switzerland," &c.

A new work upon Gate Lodges, in the Old English Style. By Mr. ROBINSON. In continuation of his Rural Architecture.—Also the second part of the Vitruvius Britannicus, by the same author, containing the History of Hatfield House.

Summer Thoughts and Rambles; a Collection of Tales, Facts, and Legends. By

H. G. BELL, Esq. Author of *Summer and Winter Hours*, &c.

The Cabinet Annual Register, and Historical, Political, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Chronicle for the year 1831.

Parker's *Villa Rustica*, No. III.

Johnson's *Costumes of the French Pyrenees*, Nos V. and VI., which complete the Work.

The Fifth Number of Bradshaw's *Views in the Mauritius*.

Maternal Sketches, with Minor Poems.
By ELIZA RUTHERFORD.

By Mr. Bent's paper just issued, containing *Lists of the New Books and principal Engravings published in London during the past year*, it appears that the number of New Books is about 1100, exclusive of New Editions, Pamphlets, or Periodicals, being 50 less than in the year 1830. The number of Engravings is 92 (including 50 Portraits,) 18 of which are engraved in the Line manner, 50 Mezzotint, 10 Chalk, 5 Lithograph, 6 Aquatint, and 3 Etchings. The number of Engravings published in 1830, was 107, (including 49 Portraits,) viz. 23 in Line, 57 Mezzotint, 10 Chalk, 4 Lithograph, and 18 Aquatint.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Jan. 4. A memoir was read, on the unknown characters engraved on the rocks at *Gebel el Mokattib*, in the vicinity of Mount Sinai; in a letter addressed to the Secretary by John Belfour, Esq. These singular and mysterious records, though not hitherto published, have long been a subject of curiosity and conjecture. The best account published of their situation and general appearance is to be found in the journal of a certain "Prefecto of Egypt," from Cairo to Mount Sinai and back again, published in the year 1772, by Robert, late Bishop of Clugher. Accurate copies of many of them were brought home on their return from the East, by Lord Prudhoe and Major Felix; these, so far as we know, have not yet been made public; but a very numerous collection, previously made by the Rev. G. F. Grey, have been lithographed for the Royal Society of Literature, and will immediately appear in the next volume of its Transactions. Mr. Belfour's attempts to illustrate the inscriptions were founded upon a comparison of both these authorities. The first object of the discussion was, to ascertain with what ancient language the inscriptions may be associated. The result of the inquiry on this point shewed that these remarkable vestiges of antiquity are, as the Bishop of Clugher conjectured, for the most part, in the primitive Hebrew character,—that which the Talmudists call Cuthaan, or ancient Samaritan; but blended with a mixture of the Chaldean, or present Hebrew character, used by the Jews since the Babylonish captivity; with Greek, &c. In his

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second subject of inquiry, viz. the nature and probable import of these ancient monuments, Mr. Belfour confined his remarks to the exposition of those characters which appear the most prominently and frequently.

Most of the inscriptions begin with a monogram composed of three letters, usually connected, answering to the Hebrew characters יהו . This symbol, or *abreviature*, is uniformly followed by four other characters, decidedly Cuthaan or ancient Samaritan, which correspond to the letters יהוה . Regarding these characters as a kind of key to the whole, Mr. B. endeavoured to find an appropriate meaning by applying to them the several rules of interpretation adopted in the Jewish Cabbala. Reflecting, further, on the sanctity of the mountains Sinai and Horeb, together with the holy exordium peculiar to the Orientalists in their writings, he found that the abovementioned monogram interpreted in conformity with the Cabbalistic rule, which consists 1st, in taking each particular letter of a word for an entire diction; 2dly, in forming one entire diction out of the initial of many,) may be with propriety interpreted— יהוה ייך מברך , *Be the Lord blessed!* or some similar sentence of adoration of the Supreme Being; and that the Samaritan letters which constantly accompany it, (taking again each particular letter for an entire diction,) may read— רם רחם רם רם , *The good, the merciful high God;* or words correspondently expressive of the attributes of the great Jehovah.

An extract was likewise read from a letter written by Mr. Millingen, relative to a further discovery of antiquities at Selinunte, noticed as existing there by Mr. Angell and Mr. Harris in 1824. Five metopes entire, and others in fragments, have been brought to light. They are not of the same rude style as those found by Angell, but of a good time. The subjects are, Apollo and Daphne, Minerva combating a warrior, Actæon devoured by his dogs, Hercules and Antiope, Jupiter and Semele. It is singular, that the heads, the hands, and the feet of the female figures, in these sculptures, are of marble, while all the other parts of the work are of stone.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 10. At a numerous attendance of the fellows of this society, Sir James M'Grigor, Bart. in the chair, Mr. Bennett, who has lately returned from a scientific voyage to the South Sea Islands, gave a very interesting narrative of the state of medicine at the various places in which he had an opportunity of making his inquiries; he detailed the modes of cure in different diseases, and exhibited the plants that were employed. Mr. Burnett, the professor of botany to the King's College, brought forward a microscopic apparatus, by which the

motion of the sap in vegetables was rendered as conspicuous as the circulation of blood in the frog. He illustrated his observations by some very interesting facts, and proved that the appearance presented was not an optical illusion.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 4.

The subject of the Seatonian Prize Poem for the present year is, "The plague stayed."—Numb. xvi. 48.

The subject for the Hulsean Prize is, "The advantages which have resulted from the Christian Religion being conveyed in a narrative rather than a didactic form."

PRESS IN INDIA.

A parliamentary paper has been published, containing the number of periodical publications and printing-presses under the licence or sanction of the British government, at the several Presidencies:—Bengal. European publications in 1814, 1; 1820, 5; and 1830, 31; Native publications in 1814, not any; 1820, not any; 1830, 8. Fort St. George. European, 1814, 5; 1820, 8; 1830, 8; Native, not any. Bombay. European, 1814, 4; 1820, 4; 1830, 12; Native, 1814, not any; 1820, 2; 1830, 4. Bengal, European printing-presses, 1830, 5; Native printing-presses, 1830, 1. Fort St. George. European, 1830, 2; Native not any. Bombay European, 1830, 6; Native, 2.

JOURNALS IN EGYPT.

After the example of Constantinople, where there has been a printing-office for above a century, which has been productive of much good, the present Pasha of Egypt founded, as is generally known, a similar establishment, about ten years ago, at Balah, near Cairo; where Persian, Arabic, and Turkish works are printed. The Arabic language is spoken by the natives in general; the Turkish is the mother tongue of the Pasha and of most of the members of his government; and the Persian is cultivated by many Turks and Arabs. From this office there have issued, up to this time, nine grammatical works, three dictionaries, three historical works, four on the Mahometan religion, four poetical, three rhetorical, six mathematical, two medical, three commercial, eleven military and naval, one of which is in the Turkish language, from the French of the present Admiral Truguet, who wrote it at Constantinople by order of Louis XVI. The printing-office at Balah was organised according to the directions of Dön Raphael, formerly professor of vulgar Arabic in the school of the living oriental languages at Paris, in the Royal Library. The superintendent of the establishment is an Egyptian, who studied in 1819, at the same time with Osman Bey, now major-general in the Egyptian service. There is also a journal at Canes, in the island of Candia, published in

the Turkish and modern Greek languages; the Turkish title is *Events in Crete*; and the Greek title, *Cretan Ephemeris*. The Egyptian government had hardly established itself in Candia, when it introduced this means of public communication.

GRESHAM PRIZE MEDAL.

The Gresham Prize Medal, for the best composition in Sacred Vocal Music,* has been awarded to Mr. Charles Mart, Organist of St. Dunstan, Stepney. We understand, that the composition, a Jubilate for four voices, is to be performed in the ensuing spring, in the Church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, where Sir Thomas Gresham was buried.

HISTORY OF LIVERPOOL.

The great want of a general history and description of Liverpool, embracing, in a correct and appropriate manner, every part of the subject, has long been very apparent; and numerous as the attempts of authors have been, to produce a full and complete essay upon this subject, there is not one who has so far attained the object, as to admit of an amended edition of his work to serve for the present era.

Dr Enfield, the first who attempted the undertaking, in his arrangement of the papers of a deceased friend, is very ingenious upon many points, but while he descants largely upon some topics of minor importance, he entirely neglects others of great moment.

Sir John Preswick, it appears, had prepared a history of Liverpool, but he abandoned it on becoming acquainted with Mr. John Holt's design; while the latter suffered his work to give place to the interests of agriculture, and bequeathed his papers to Matthew Gregson, who deposited them in a closet, and their contents were never brought to light. Probably, the period of his life-time did not suffice for their arrangement. The work he has published affords, however, great insight into the history of the town; and his arduous labours must be acknowledged to merit a tribute of praise to his memory.

Subsequently, an account of Liverpool, from the pen of Mr. H. Smithers (published in 1826) adds to the number; but, with the exception of the biographical department, little is added to the matter of former works; and it is wholly without illustrations,—the very essence of a topographical essay.

An excellent little work "The Stranger in Liverpool," has passed through ten editions, and no similar work of proportionate size exhibits more fullness of matter, put together in so concise a form.

With the view of forming a substantial work, free from the objections mentioned, we have learnt with satisfaction that Mr. J. G. UNDERHILL of Liverpool, has been en-

* See Gent. Mag. for June, vol. ci, p. 544.

gaged for more than three years in preparing a history of the town; and has made such progress that the work is now nearly ready to be brought forward.

STEAM CARRIAGES.

The Select Committee appointed last session, on the motion of Colonel Torrens, conclude their report with the following summary of the result of their inquiries:—1. That carriages can be propelled by steam on common roads at an average rate of ten miles per hour. 2. That at this rate they have conveyed upwards of fourteen passengers. 3. That their weight, including engine, fuel, water, and attendants, may be under three tons. 4. That they can ascend and descend hills of considerable inclination with facility and ease. 5. That they are perfectly safe for passengers. 6. That they are not, or need not be if properly constructed, nuisances to the public. 7. That they will become a speedier and cheaper mode of conveyance than carriages drawn by horses. 8. That as they admit of greater breadth of tire than other carriages, and as the roads are not acted on so injuriously as by the feet of horses in common draught, such carriages will cause less wear of roads than coaches drawn by horses. 9. That rates of toll have been imposed on steam-carriages which would prohibit their being used on several lines of road were such charges permitted to remain unaltered.

ADVERSARIA.

Shah Abbas, Sophi of Persia, having conquered Armenia, transported a number of the inhabitants to *Grufa*. Many of them escaped into Poland, and there became graziers. At this day they are still a distinct race, and preserve their language and physiognomy, with their olive tint and black hair, although they have existed for more than two centuries in a country that produces fair complexions. They are principally found in Austrian Galicia, but they rent lands in the neighbouring principality of Moldavia, for the purpose of rearing their oxen and horses. The tyrannical nature of the Moldavian government has proved injurious to their commerce; but the Austrian agent has secured to them some important privileges, and since his intercession, their condition is more easy, and their business less disturbed.—*Voyage en Valachie et en Moldavie, Paris, 1822.*

The *Zigans*, or *Gypsies* of Moldavia and Wallachia, are the most expert persons at catching bears and teaching them to dance.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Hazlitt supposes, that the publication of the Bible in England called forth the literary fervour of the Elizabethan age, by opening new sources of the sublime. May not the beautiful idea in Shakespeare—

She never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' th' bud,
Feed on her damask cheek,—

have been taken from the words of Psalm xxxii. 8, which stand thus in the Liturgy. *While I held my tongue, my bones consumed away through my daily complaining.*

There are few epigrams more severe than that addressed by Jean Baptiste Rousseau to the *Journalistes de Trevoux*: of which the following is a translation:

Ye dwarfing authors of a vile Review,

Who think yourselves Apollo's priests and
Try to improve your style a little, do, [sages;

Or cease to criticise another's pages.

To trace a fault you sift our books for ever,

But cannot find a passage to decry;

We traverse yours with kindlier endeavour

To praise, and nothing laudable can spy.

The equestrian statue of Peter the Great at St Petersburg, by Falconnet, is a model of ingenuity; the hind feet only of the horse are fixed on a rock, from which the animal seems to be springing.*

M. de Bourrienne, in his *Memoirs of Napoleon*, vol. ii. c. 15. remarks, that at the siege of Acre, the women excited the inhabitants to the defence, by running about, and throwing dust into the air, according to the custom of the country. This illustrates Acts xxii. 23.

Among the original laws of Portugal, passed at the accession of Alfonso I. is a remarkable clause, that such nobles as were convicted of disguising the truth from the king, should be degraded from their rank. In theory this approaches very near to the perfection of government; in practice it is impossible to be realised.

There are two passages in our translation of the Bible, in which man ought to be printed in italics, Acts xiii. 39, and Heb. x. 12. neither *ἀντ* nor *ἀνθρώπος* occurs in the text, and the sense would more properly be expressed by *person*.

It is said, in Daniel vi. 1. that Darius appointed a hundred and twenty governors, and in Esther i. 1. that Ahasuerus reigned in a hundred and twenty-seven provinces. Does not this afford a clue toward ascertaining who this Ahasuerus was? The period seems to have been, when Egypt and the Indian provinces (perhaps also the Thracian acquisitions), were under the power of Persia, to which the reign of Darius Hystaspes or of Xerxes answers best.

Civilization will be found to depend mainly on climate. The inhabitants of middle latitudes do not lose their time in retreating from heat or cold, but are able to pursue their occupations without any physical hindrances. Hence the superiority of the Greeks over other nations. The Orientals, whatever progress they have made in luxury, retain the ferocity of barbarians.

An inveterate Nicotian, who could not begin the day without a mouthful of weed,

used to say that he resembled Lucan's hero in that particular,

Nil actum reputans, dum QUID superesset agendum.

Mons. Duval, the present curate of Pleurtuit, near St. Malo in France, has formerly been both soldier and sailor. The parish is full of seamen, and as he is well acquainted with their peculiar style of conversation, he generally uses it. When, for instance, he is exhorting any of them to come to confession, he says, "you have arrived from a place where it was *bad weather*; you let yourself *drive before the wind*; let me help you to *tack about*." The following is part of a sermon preached by him on the accession of Louis Philip. "My good friends, while you were fishing at Newfoundland, many things have happened here.—The state ship *went badly*;

one was always obliged to be crying, '*take care!*' for every minute they incurred some *damage*. Faith! one day the crew being quite tired out threw the *captain and principal officers overboard*. But with all their skill the *sailors* did not know how to steer, and so they nominated a *new captain*, whom they call Louis Philip. He has been written about to Rome, and is approved of. I have asked the *fliers* at St Malo about him, and they say he is very good. And now my lads, we are going to pray for him, and you shall answer me with your fine Newfoundland voices." Having said this, the curate gave out the *Domine salvum fac Regem*, and a chorus of seven hundred sailors replied to it in their loudest tone.—*Almanach de Malthieu Lensberg, Rouen, 1832.*

CYDWELL.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 12. H. Hallam, esq. V.P. in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: James Wigram, esq. of Portland-place; the Rev. William Phelps, M.A. Vicar of Mere; John Benjamin Heath, esq. of Russell-square; and Richard Reece, esq. of Cardiff.

John Gage, esq. Director, exhibited to the Society a very beautifully illuminated Saxon manuscript, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. It was executed by an artist named Godeman, fur Ethelwulf, the first Abbot of Abingdon, and Bishop of Winchester from 863 to 983. It is a Benedictional, or collection of forms of episcopal benediction, for the several feasts throughout the year. This blessing of the Bishop took place at the fraction of the Host; and was the most solemn of three several benedictions which occur in the ancient Romish liturgy. It was remarked that the ritual of the Greek church is much less altered from the most ancient formularies than that of Rome; and the forms of benediction were traced through that and all the other ancient modifications of Christian worship. Mr. Gage incidentally described the derivation of the word *missa* from a passage in the Service, where the deacon exclaimed, "Ite, missa est." It appears, from the writings of St. Augustine and St. Isidore, that the *Missa Catechumenorum* derived its name from the dismissal of the catechumens, which took place after the exposition of the Gospel. The part of the liturgy which preceded that dismissal was thence called the *Missa* of the Catechumens, and that which followed, until the dismissal of the faithful at large, was called the *Missa* of the Faithful. The illuminations of this invaluable MS., which are characterized by excellent drawing for so early an era, as well as the greatest splendour of colour and gold, are thirty in number, and represent the

usual subjects of the gospel history. They are only rivalled by another Benedictional, now at Rouen, which was executed, probably by the same artist, for Robert of Jumieges, successively Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury. All the illuminations of the Duke of Devonshire's volume, and some specimens from that at Rouen, will be engraved for the next volume of the *Archæologia*.

Jan. 19. Mr. Gage's paper was continued.

Jan. 25. Mr. Hallam in the chair.

William Knight, esq. F.S.A. presented two large lithographed prints of the old houses at either end of the new London Bridge, as they appeared in May 1830, and many of which have since been removed, in order to form the approaches.

Sydney Smirke, esq. F.S.A. communicated a plan and drawings of a cellar belonging to the ancient palace of Whitehall, and supposed to be part of the buildings erected by Cardinal Wolsey. In a plan temp. Charles II. the wine-cellar appears near the place. It still remains under a house called Cromwell-house, it is conjectured, from having been the part of the palace occupied by the Protector, and which is now used for the custody of the records of the Exchequer. The principal architectural features are, flat arches supported by hexagonal pillars; in the spandrels of a door-way are two mouldering shields displaying a cross, and what is presumed to be the arms of the see of York impaling Wolsey. The pavement has been raised five feet, on account of the floods, which were formerly troublesome. Among some general remarks on the palace of Whitehall, Mr. Smirke mentioned, that according to the magnificent plan of Laigo Jones, it would have occupied twenty-four acres. The palace of the King of Naples stands on twelve acres and a half; Hampton Court, on eight or nine; St.

four; and Buckingham House, on two and a half.

W. R. Whatton, esq. F.S.A. communicated, from the records of Cheetham Hospital, Manchester (for the history of which he is making collections), two letters: 1. One to Mr. Cheetham, from an anonymous correspondent in London, dated May 16, 1648, and containing, among other particulars of the unpopularity at that period of the army and the parliament, an account of a tumult in Westminster Hall, in which some countrymen, who came to petition the House in favour of a different course of conduct towards the King, had been severely used by the soldiery, no less than seven killed, and above a hundred wounded. 2. A letter of Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby, giving a melancholy picture of her necessitous circumstances after the confiscation of her husband's estates. The lands with which Cheetham had endowed his hospital were part of those estates; and the Countess was reduced to petition for an annuity from them for her maintenance.

FOSSIL FOREST.

A fossil under-ground forest, about forty feet in thickness, and extending for several miles, has been lately discovered by a pedestrian tourist in the immediate vicinity of Rome. The petrific matter is a calc-sinter, and the discoverer of this colossal phenomenon in natural history is of opinion that it has been occasioned by an earthquake, the memory of which is lost—probably long prior to the foundation of Rome. Not less singular than the phenomenon itself is the circumstance of its having escaped the observance of the scientific for so many ages.

THE WITCHES' CAULDRON.

In the vestry of Frensham Church, Surrey, hangs a huge cauldron, hammered out of a single piece of copper, supposed by Salmon to be a remnant of the ancient parochial hospitality at the wedding of poor maids. Aubrey supposes it to have been used for the Church Ales. Tradition reports it to have been brought from Borough Hill, about a mile hence; if any one went to borrow any thing, he might have it for a year or longer, provided he kept his word as to the return. On this hill lies a great stone, about six feet long: the party went to this stone, knocked at it, declared what was desired, and when they would return it; and a voice answered appointing a time when they would find the article wanted. This kettle, with the trivet, it is said, was so borrowed, but not returned at the time fixed; and though afterwards carried, it would not be received, and all subsequent applications have been fruitless. Another tradition ascribes the place whence it was borrowed to have been the neighbouring cave called Mother Ludlow's Hole.—*Tymms's Family Typographer, Vol. I.*

CLEANING ANCIENT MEDALS.

Professor Lancelotti, of the Royal Institute at Naples, read at a late sitting of that Society an account of the process which he employs to remove from ancient silver medals the rust that covers and often renders them illegible. He first lays the medal in oxydated acid of salts, afterwards in a solution of sal-ammoniac for a short time; then rubs it with a piece of linen until all the rust disappears. His experiments have always been attended with success, and the discovery is of importance to those who study numismatics, since a great number of silver medals, hitherto not legible, may now be rendered so.

EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.

A private letter from Naples, dated Dec. 18th, states that Professor Zahu has for several weeks past been engaged in exploring the ground at Boscotre Case, between Vesuvius and Pompeii, and there is now no longer any doubt that a town lies buried in that position. It is thought that this town was called Toro. One of the excavations made has already produced objects of interest. It is commenced at the point in the Boscotre Case called the Annunziatella. The perforation descends about thirty palms, at the bottom of which you find yourself in a vast portico, from thence subterranean galleries are cut towards Naples, Vesuvius, Sarno, and Pompeii. In the first line several chambers have been entered, containing paintings and bas-reliefs, which promise a rich harvest. In that towards Pompeii an ancient street has been discovered. In the two others, various paintings and objects in terracotta, iron and bronze, with some human skeletons, and a quantity of carbonized wood.

MALLEABLE GLASS.

Several ancient authors relate, that in the reign of Tiberius, an architect who had been banished from Rome on account of his great popularity, having, in his retirement, discovered the means of so far altering the nature of glass as to render it malleable, ventured to return to Rome, in the hope of securing both a remission of his sentence and a reward for his invention. This discovery not agreeing, however, with the supposed interests of the tyrant, who feared lest the value of gold might be lowered through its means, the architect was beheaded, and his secret died with him. This discovery is said also to have occurred in France, in the time of Louis XIII., and is recorded by Blancourt. He says that the inventor, having presented a host, formed of malleable glass, to the Cardinal Richelieu, was rewarded for his ingenuity by perpetual imprisonment, lest the "vested interests" of French glass manufacturers might be injured by the discovery.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Vol. Ixvi.*

SELECT POETRY.

COLONEL BRERETON. *

THROUGH the still midnight—hark!—that
startling sound

Tells of a deed of blood! a soldier's hand
With aim too true himself hath left of life!

* * * * * Beneath that roof
For many days none had heard sounds of
gladness.

He was distressed—each fond retainer then
Softened his voice to whispers—each pale face
Did but reflect the sadness fixed in his

Save where the two—two fair and lovely ones,
Too young for guilt or sorrow, or to know
Such words as worldlings know them—save
where they,

Frinking in childhood's headlong gaiety,
Sent the loud shout—like laughter through
the tomb—

And mocked his anguish with their joyousness.
Oh, that in sleep, some cry of joy or pain
From forth those lips had bursten piercingly,
When that sad Man his daring hand had lain,
Maddened with hours of musing, on his
death!— [heart

Then would great Nature, o'er the soldier's
Her power have all recovered; his seared soul
With gushing tears enfolded, been restored;
Mistaken Honour, false chivalric Pride,
Flown with the Tempter;—life have been
preserved,—

And unendangered an immortal soul.

EDW. BREWSTER.

VILLAGE OF DOWDESWELL,

NEAR CHELTENHAM.

HAIL! favoured spot, with nature's bounty
crowd'd,

Smiling in verdant pasture, hill, and dale:
With sylvan foliage encompassed round,
Where sweetly sings the lonely nightingale.

Scene behind scene of deep and varied hue
In all directions admiration yield:

There—Malvern terminates the distant view;
Here—cattle herd beneath the cooling
weald.

If fabrics brown with wind and tempests' rage,
Piled by ancestral skill in days of yore,
Are themes the inmost feelings to engage,
As works of men who've liv'd, but are no
more;—

If these and other objects add a spell,
And calm and soothing to the human soul;
That charm is thine—where stillness loves
to dwell,

And peace unsullied reigns without control.

Hail! lovely village, lovely church and spire,
With vane o'erpeeping every aged tree,
To see thy sacred church-yard is to admire,—
To die were pleasing, could I rest in thee.

R. R. C.

MOMENTARY THOUGHTS, No. V.

To the Memory of ———

THE spirit of Agnes is gone,
To a region as pure as her breath;
And brightly her loveliness shone
In nature's last struggle of death.

T'was feverish bloom on her cheek,
And her lips were of coralline hue,
Her hair in bright ringlets and sleek,
And faint shone her full eye of blue.

But ah! how dead pale was her brow,
Her shrunk hand by death had been
grasp'd,
The pulse once quick throbbing was slow,
Her lips were eternally clasp'd.

As when the sun setting a beam
Of glory first casts, and is gone,
Thus nature's last brilliant dream,
Serene through death's first slumber shone.
Shrewsbury. H. P.

MORNING.

HOW lovely is the hour of Morning
Smiling on the mountain's head,
With beauty Nature's face adorning,
O'er the hills and valleys spread!

The golden light around is beaming,
Wak'ning birds, and plants, and flow'rs;
While sparkling dewdrops, brightly gleaming,
Deck the meadows, groves, and bow'rs.

The sunbeam plays upon the waters,
Like a brilliant eastern gem,—
Reminding Nature's sons and daughters
Light celestial beams on them!

Oh how sweet is this reflection
To the care-worn anguish'd heart!
In the hour of deep dejection
Still will Heaven its smiles impart.

The child of sorrow, sadly mourning—
Through the silence of the night,
May see the smile of Hope returning
With the morning ray of light.

Though life be but a scene of sadness
Oft to human nature giv'n,
A Morn will rise of joy and gladness—
Op'ning the glorious day in Heav'n!

W. HANSEN.

CHI DORME COI CANI, SI LEVA
COLLE PULCI.

"Tell me but underneath whose banners
You march, and I will tell your manœurs."

IN Polynesia once were seen
Pigs most fastidiously clean;
Their nicety of palate such,
A vulgar mess they would not touch;

* * See a memoir in page 84.

Their bristless trim, and smug their faces,
The very minions of the Graces,
Sweet, delicate, and debonaire,
No macaroni half so fair.

But with those dandies came to feed
Porkers of European breed;
And quickly (for the March, you know,
Of Intellect is never slow)
Filth, sloth, and guzzling, and brutality,
And every democratic quality,
Became the mode for imitation
(Under the name of Reformation) }
To all the grunting generation.
In mud and stench they learned to lie,
Exchanged the meadow for the sty,
Ablution, elegance, forswore—
And, patriot-like, were clean no more.

So, if patrician proud and nice
Turn pandar to the rabble's vice,
From that contagion will be bred
Distemper, both of heart and head,
Gesture and speech will catch a twang
Of clownishness and ribald slang,
Refinement, taste, will wear away,
Truth, honour, sentiment, decay.
And manners that the doctrine suit
Will liberalize him to a brute.

So if ingenuous youth begin
To tamper with the page of sin,
The contact will, like pitch, defile;
And demons looking on will smile—
To see the mind in chaos tost,
Its brightness dimmed, its balance lost,
While livid leproxies of ill
Confuse the brain, corrupt the will,
And souls that better hopes had given
Are moon-struck, plague-struck, lost to
heaven. C. H.

PIAN PIANO.

WITH equal chance and strength to roam,
Abandoning their mountain home,
From the same rock two fountains ran,
But differently their course began.
The one all turbulence, and haste,
In foam and cat'ract went to waste,
Full many a devious channel found,
Right, left, or diving underground,
And sported in vagaries idle,
Disdainful of decorum's bridle;
Squander'd her youth and strength away,
Brought on a premature decay,
And through a scarcely moistened plain
Crept unregarded to the main

Her sister glided on demure,
With current equable and sure,
Indeflexibly pursued her course
Of gentle but concentrated force,
Collecting from a thousand hills
The contribution of their rills,
And rolling wide her growing wealth
In crystal purity and health.
Navies were wafted on her tide,
Commerces and cities thronged her side,
And with an all-empowering sweep
She breasted and repelled the deep.

In emblem here depicted see
Profusion and economy.
Profusion, crated with debts and duns,
To garret, jail, or gibbet runs:
Economy her progress bends
Through worthy means to worthy ends,
By foes respected, loved by friends, }
With heaven's own blessing on her store,
"Much to bestow, yet gather more."

C. H.

WHARF AND AIRE.

"Says the clear Wharf to turbid Aire:
Though thou be dark, and I be fair,
Although thou run rough, and I run even,
Yet where thou drown'st one, I drown seven."
Old Yorkshire Rhymes.

THE beauty of a crystal stream
Is very oft the poet's theme;
And yet that beauty hath a smile
Th' impatient traveller to beguile.
So smooth its aspect and so clear,
Scarce any depth can deep appear:
The bridge far off, he hates delay,
The tempting ford invites his way,
Hurry says, "Yes," and Prudence, }
"Nay,"

Lured by the shallow-seeming wave,
He trusts, he tries, he finds a grave.

Pity, but moralize his end;
A moment's ear to caution lend.
Full oft, by levity and haste,
Fame, life, and fortune run to waste.
Be thou inured to self-denial,
Let every question have fair trial;
Take Truth, take Wisdom for a guide,
And call Experience to decide.

What? for advice to passion go?
'Tis asking counsel of a foe.

Overton.

C. H.

SONNET.

To ALEXANDER CHALMERS, Esq.

On his *Lives of the English Poets*.

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

CHALMERS, I read thy biographic lore
With the fond pleasure of a friend sincere,
Thy judgment sound and moral worth re-
vere,

And still, the more I read, admire the more
The vast abundance of thy mental store.

Thy comments are sagacious, just and
clear

Candour and truth in every page appear,
And well canst thou each Poet's due explore.
Combine these proofs of literary pow'r,

In which thy talents with such lustre shine,
Then wilt thou nobly charm the studious
hour,

Enlarge our knowledge and our taste re-
fine,

For thou with JOHNSON'S pious zeal canst
tower,

His pure devotion not surpassing thine.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JAN. 17.

Mr. *Ald. Wood* brought in a bill to regulate the navigation of steam-vessels on the river Thames.

A bill was brought in by Mr. *Sadler* to regulate the labour of children in factories.

Lord *Ashley* announced his intention not to resist the petition against his return for Dorsetshire, on account of the expenses which it would entail on him.

The LAND REVENUE BILL went into a Committee; and the clause for granting 75,000*l.* for the completion of Buckingham House, was, with other clauses, agreed to, after some discussion.

Mr. *Warburton* moved the second reading of his ANATOMY BILL; but, there not being 40 members present, an adjournment took place.

Jan. 19. Mr. *Stanley* moved for leave to bring in the REFORM BILL for IRELAND. He stated that it was in the leading particulars similar to the Bill of last Session; though on some points it differed. Ireland was to return 105 Members. With respect to the franchise for counties, following up the principle of the English Bill, as regards leaseholders, it was proposed to give votes to those who had beneficial interests in leases for 14 years, and where the rent was 20*l.*; that regulation, it was thought, would be equivalent to the 50*l.* leaseholders of England—it being remembered, that Ireland was without 40*l.* freeholders. As to the boroughs, it was unnecessary to extend the principle of disfranchisement to them, because there was not one of them that had not a population which would present a respectable constituency. It was only requisite to extend the right of voting. It was therefore proposed that all resident 10*l.* householders should have votes; the payment of local taxes to determine the right to vote. It was not proposed, however, as in England, to continue the rights of the freemen beyond existing interests. As to the right of voting in counties which were cities, freeholders and householders were to be combined to form the constituency.—Mr. *Leader* complained of the unsatisfactory and disproportionate character of the intended Bill—maintained that Ireland ought to have more members—and that the proposed measure did not present the conservative link so requisite to preserve the interests and a good understanding between the two countries. After some observations from Mr. *Rathven*, Mr. *Croker*, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, leave was given to bring in the Bill.—The Lord Advocate then moved for leave to bring in the REFORM BILL for SCOTLAND.

In doing so he was very brief, because, with the exception of one or two minor points of detail, the Bill was similar to that of the last Session. The motion, however, led to a good deal of discussion, not as regarded the arrangements of the Bill, but with respect to the number of the Representatives. It was stated that the English Bill, assuming that it was requisite to keep up the present number of 658, left a number to be disposed of, and that such deficiency was to be chiefly supplied in the representation to be allotted to England; whereas, it was argued by Sir *G. Warrander* and others, that the quantum of Representation thus left ought to be spread in relative proportions over England, Scotland, and Ireland, instead of being limited to England. The motion was eventually agreed to; the Bill was afterwards brought in; and its second reading was fixed for Thursday Feb. 2.

Jan. 20. Lord *J. Russell* having moved the order of the day for the House going into a Committee on the REFORM BILL, Sir *R. Peel* complained that the House was called upon to go into Committee to consent to the disfranchisement of 56 boroughs, and the principle upon which it was founded, without information as to the necessary returns to guide their judgment. The Right Hon. Bart. trusted that Hon. Members would not be drawn into such a plan, and declared that he would divide the House upon the point.—Lord *Althorp* contended that the information required was not essential in this stage of the question, as the returns did not make any alteration in the schedules. After some further remarks from Sir *R. Vyse*, Sir *C. Wetherell*, Mr. *Humc*, Mr. *Goulburn*, Mr. *Robinson*, Mr. *C. Pelham*, Sir *C. Forbes*, and Mr. *Hunt*, the House divided; when there appeared for going into the Committee, 169,—against it, 59.

The House then went into Committee. On the question that "each" of the 56 boroughs in schedule A be disfranchised, Mr. *Croker* moved, as an amendment, that the number should be 51 instead of 56, observing, that if Ministers had acted up to their original intentions, the borough of Westbury, which was not now to be found in either schedule, would have been included in the number of those boroughs which had been curtailed of their representatives by the Reform Bill.—Sir *R. Francis* denied that any undue influence had been exercised to induce the Government to give two Members to Westbury. He should be a considerable sufferer by the present Bill; but still he would support it, because he

thought Reform necessary for the benefit of the country. After a short but desultory discussion, the House divided, when the numbers were,—for the amendment, 123 : for the original motion 198.

The ANATOMY BILL, on the motion of Mr. Warburton, was read a second time, the only dissentient voice being that of Mr. Hunt.

The IRISH REFORM BILL was also read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Friday, the 27th inst.

Jan. 23. The House resolved itself into a Committee on the REFORM BILL. On the question that each of the 30 boroughs in schedule B be disfranchised of one member, Mr. Goulburn requested some information why the word "thirty" should be introduced in the clause.—Lord Althorp defended the course pursued by the Government in inserting 56 boroughs in schedule A, and the insertion of 30 boroughs in schedule B, although 41 were inserted in the former Bill; but in that Bill the number of representatives were reduced 23 (no diminution of the number was contemplated in the present Bill); 11 by the reduction of the number of boroughs in schedule B from 41 to 30, and by giving the remaining twelve members to new towns.—Mr. Goulburn justified the course he intended to pursue, for it was an act of injustice to bind the House to the disfranchisement of 30 boroughs, until proper information was laid before the House, as to the propriety of adopting such a course. He would move as an amendment, that the word "thirty" be omitted in the clause.—Sir J. Warrander and Sir R. Peel supported the amendment.

—Lord J. Russell said, the question at present was not, whether any particular borough fell within the line or not, but whether it would be expedient, on looking at the great number of small boroughs, to say whether so many as 56 ought to be disfranchised. The great principle on which the Government acted was to diminish the representation of the smaller boroughs, and transfer the franchise to the large towns. Government had thought that the numbers ought to be 56 and 30; but that, however, was not the main question—the main question was, how to create a House of Commons which should represent the people of England; and as there were many boroughs of nearly the same size, it would be for the Committee to decide which should have the preference.—Mr. Adams and Mr. Croker supported the Amendment, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed it. On a division

there appeared—for the original motion, 210;—for the amendment, 112.

The schedules C and D, (the details of which have been before explained) were agreed to, after a slight opposition; and the fourth, fifth, and sixth clauses were also agreed to. On clause 7 being proposed, which provides that the boundaries of cities, towns, and boroughs shall be defined by a subsequent Act, Sir R. Vyryan objected to the provisions of the clause, on the ground that the Bill would pass before the boundaries of cities, towns, and boroughs, came before the House.—Mr. Wilks considered the clause objectionable, and moved, as an amendment, "That every borough should remain under the existing boundaries." After a few words from the Chancellor of the Exchequer in explanation, Mr. Wilks did not insist upon his amendment.

Sir J. Hothouse moved the second reading of the SELECT VESTRIES Amendment Bill. He said it was impossible the measure of last session could be acted upon. As it now stood it was in the power of any parochial authorities to prevent it from being carried into effect. On a division, there appeared for the motion, 40; against it, 44.

Jan. 24. The House went into Committee on the Reform Bill. The Committee proceeded from the 7th to the 11th clause, without opposition more decided than that of some little verbal criticism; but on the clause respecting the appointment of the returning officer in places not now sending Members, the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that, in the event of inconveniences arising, it was in contemplation to advise the Crown to grant charters to places where Corporations were required, but where they might not exist.—Colonel Sutherland objected most strongly to any division of the County of Lincoln, and moved an amendment, that all the words after the word "Lincoln," in line three of the clause, be omitted. The House then divided; when there appeared—For the original motion, 195; for Col. Sutherland's amendment, 64.

Mr. Warburton moved that the House should go into Committee to consider of the salaries to be given to officers under the Anatomy Bill. On a division the numbers were—For going into Committee, 87; against it, 4. A resolution that a sum not exceeding 100*l.* be paid to each of the inspectors under the Bill, and that the expenses of their offices be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, was then agreed to.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French Civil List has, of late, attracted the attention of the Chamber of Deputies. *Mar.* Jan. 1, 1882.

ties, and has given rise to some tumultuous scenes in that assembly. The Chamber was divided on the amount which the King ought

to receive; some proposed the sum of 32,000,000 francs (half a million sterling,) some 15,000,000; the Committee recommended the latter grant. Ministers wished to have 18,000,000, but they were obliged to compromise for 12,000,000, being 24 millions less than Charles the Tenth enjoyed. The most tumultuous part of the debate took place on the 4th inst., when Comte de Montalivet, Minister of Public Instruction, was defending the provisions proposed by the Ministry. He warmly contended, that a large Civil List would enable the King the more liberally to encourage the fine arts, and effectually to relieve misfortune. Towards the conclusion, he said, "that if the enjoyment of luxuries was denied the King, it would be soon proscribed to his subjects." This set the Chamber in a rage, to describe the effects of which would be a somewhat difficult matter. At one time, near twenty Members were to be seen thumping their desks and bawling out to the extent of their lungs. Many of the Deputies started up, and indignantly denouncing the expression, declared, that they acknowledged *subjection* to no jurisdiction but the law, to which the King of the barricades was as amenable as any other citizen of France, and with this protest actually left the Chamber. The Minister in vain attempted to explain: he could not obtain a hearing; and the tumult amongst the Members increased to such a height, that the President was obliged to adjourn the sitting. The debate upon the word *subject* was continued on the following day. M. Barthe, another Minister, and M. Montalivet himself, assured the Chamber, that the expression was not intended differently from the sense of the Charter, and a document was read, signed by M. Mauguin and another violent Member of the Opposition, in which they subscribed themselves the "King's most faithful subjects." The Chamber, after some further squabbling, appears at length to have been pacified, and proceeded with the investigation of the matters before it. A protest has been signed by M. Odillon Barrot and 109 other Deputies against the expression in question.

The Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies appear to carry every thing their own way. Palaces, forests, lands, opera-houses, &c. have been wrenched from the hands of the King, and thrown into the public stock. The chateau of Rambouillet, with its park, is alienated. Some lands and buildings connected with St. Cloud, Versailles, St. Germain-en-Laye, Compiègne, and other places, are ordered to be sold for the state. The royal residences at Strasburg and Bordeaux are to be demolished. All these, with some hotels at Paris, are valued at about 18,000,000 of francs (or upwards of 700,000*l.*) However, the Tuilleries, the Louvre, St. Cloud, Versailles, Meudon, Fontainebleau, and Compiègne are left to the King.

The Bill for the banishment of the elder branch of the Bourbons, and of the family of Buonaparte, has passed the Chamber of Peers, with a majority in its favour of 51.

At a late sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, Baron de Humboldt presented the Academy with a cluster of crystals of emeralds, recently found in the middle region of the Ural, to the north of Ekaterineburg. He had received it as a present from the Emperor of Russia; and he remarked that it was not found in the carbonated schistus of transition, like the beautiful emeralds from Muzo mine, in Columbia, but in micaschistus, as is the case with the emeralds found in Upper Egypt. The Muzo emerald weighs 1,200 carats, but that of the Ural cluster 1,514.

PRUSSIA.

The newspaper price current published by the royal Prussian newspaper-office at Berlin, contains a list of 667 German, 177 French, 72 English, 29 Italian, 28 Dutch, 15 Polish, 11 Russian-German, 6 Danish, 5 Swedish, 3 Hungarian, 2 Bohemian, 1 Spanish, 1 Latin, and 1 modern Greek; in all 1013 newspapers, literary journals, advertisers, and mercantile papers; and to every number a note is added, stating how often the journal is published, of how many sheets it consists, what the postage amounts to, and what is the whole cost. By the publication of this list, which is in every respect very interesting, the Prussian Government gives a manifest proof of its desire to encourage the communication and propagation of knowledge.

POLAND.

Accounts from Warsaw describe the barbarities exercised by the Russians towards the unfortunate Poles. The University has been shut. Orders have been given to all the establishments of education to discontinue the use of the Polish language, and to allow the youth of Poland only to learn Russian. The French language has been strictly prohibited in all seminaries of learning, and forbidden even to be taught in private families. All the property, landed as well as moveable, of the most eminent patriots has been confiscated, though confiscation had long been abolished by Polish law. Prince Czartoriski, who is now in London, has received notice that his noble estates at Pulawy, on the Vistula, where he had collected an immense library and a great museum, have been confiscated by the Emperor, and transferred to Paskewitch.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

There is every probability of an early rupture between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt, who has commenced hostilities against the Pacha of Syria, whom the Sultan has undertaken to support. Ibrahim Pacha, so well known in Greece, has made himself master, without opposition, of Gaza, Jaffa, and Caffa, and pushed his advanced guard as

far as Acre. The Sultan is actively taking measures to oppose his further progress in Syria, and is building and equipping a fleet for operations in the Levant.

COLUMBIA.

By advices from South America, we learn that the republic of Columbia has ceased to exist, and that in its place we shall hereafter find on the map three separate and

independent states, viz., Venezuela, New Granada, and the Equator. The Congress of New Granada, as it is called, met and was organized on the 20th October. Ignacio Marquez was elected president. Caicedo, the acting president of the Columbian republic, transmitted his message on the day of their meeting, and afterwards, on the same day, his resignation.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The condition of Ireland is deplorable. All the elements of civilised society seem to be dissolved in that distracted country, doomed to suffer under the curse of National Unions and seditious demagogues, who have sworn the destruction of the Protestant Church, and the dismemberment of the empire. The Bank protected by the military—the Mail attacked, in open day, by an armed banditti—the midnight plunderer and assassin, in defiance of the laws, spreading terror and desolation throughout the land—the farmers and peasantry every where refusing to pay tithes—and the Protestant Church reduced to the most abject state of humiliation. Such is the state of alarm among the Protestants, that 300,000 names have been added in a few days to the Orange lodges in Dublin.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The following is an abstract of the net produce of the *Revenue of Great Britain*, in the years ended 5th January 1831 and 1832.

	1831.	1832.
Customs.....	£16,343,561	£15,336,715
Excise.....	16,895,775	14,830,875
Stamps.....	6,605,291	6,500,910
Post Office....	1,358,011	1,391,006
Taxes.....	5,013,405	4,864,342
Miscellaneous..	601,302	409,322

£46,817,345 £42,833,170
Decrease on the year, £3,984,175

The *Population Returns* have been printed by order of Parliament. From the summary of this document we find that the population of England was, in 1801, 8,331,434; in 1811, 9,538,827; being an increase of 14½ per cent. In 1821, 11,261,437, being an increase of 17½ per cent.; and in 1831, 13,089,338—an increase of 16 per cent. The increase within the last thirty years has been 4,757,904. The summary of the annual value of real property in England was 49,744,622£; in Wales, 2,183,801£; and in Scotland, 6,652,855£; making a total of 58,581,078£. The population of Wales stands thus: in 1801, 541,546; in 1811, 611,786; in 1821, 717,438, and in 1831,

805,236. That of Scotland as follows: in 1801, 1,599,368; in 1811, 1,805,688; in 1821, 2,093,456; and in 1831, 2,365,807. The summary of Great Britain is as follows: in 1801, 10,942,646; in 1811, 12,609,864, being an increase of 15¼ per cent.; in 1821, 14,391,631, an increase of 14 per cent.; and in 1831, 16,537,398, an increase of 15 per cent. In 1801, the number of females in Great Britain was 5,492,356; in 1811, 6,269,650, an increase of 14.15 per cent.; in 1821, 7,254,613, an increase of 15.71 per cent.; and in 1831, 8,375,780, an increase of 15.45 per cent. The population of London (that is the metropolis) was in 1801, 864,845; in 1811, 1,009,546; in 1821, 1,225,694; and in 1831, 1,474,069; males, 684,441; females, 789,628.

The last returns to the House of Commons that have been published, state the amount of *Poor Rates* collected in England and Wales, within the year, to have been 8,111,422£., being an increase of eight per cent. on the previous year.

Extensive repairs have taken place at *Norwich Cathedral*. Several houses built against the walls have been removed; and various beautiful arches, and other important features, have been disclosed. The south front has been redressed, but is disfigured with a great coloured clock. The stalls of the choir have been cleansed from their "beautifying" impurities, and restored to their pristine chesnut. The supplied finials and crocket-work have been carved by Mr. Ollet, an ingenious carpenter, of Mulberton; and the whole has been executed under the superintendence of Mr. Salvin, the architect, of London.

Jan. 2. His Majesty's Commission for the trial of the prisoners implicated in the late outrages at *Bristol*, (see vol. ci. ii. 459,) and also for the delivery of the gaol of all other offenders, was opened in the Guildhall of Bristol. Great preparations had been made to resist any efforts which might be attempted by the lovers of outrage. The Duke of Beaufort, Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Sir W. E. Taunton, and Sir J. B. Bosauquet formed the commission.—On the 4th of January. William Clarke, Pat. Kearney, James Williams, Daniel Higgin, James Gregory, and John Kayes were put to

the bar, charged with having riotously and feloniously assembled, on the 30th of October, and demolished his Majesty's gaol and the house of the governor. After a long trial, which continued two days, the jury brought in a verdict of *guilty* against all the prisoners, with the exception of Williams, who was declared *not guilty*.—Thomas Evans Bendall, aged 19, and James Simms, aged 18, were also found guilty of having destroyed by fire a palace belonging to the Bishop of Bristol.—On the 6th, Michael Sullivan, Tho. Gregory, Cornelius Hickey, John Snooks, Wm. Reynolds, and Rich. Vines, were found guilty of demolishing houses.—On the 7th, Geo. Andrews, Mat. Barnett, Benj. Broad, Stephen Gaisford, and Timothy Collins, were found guilty of demolishing houses.—Captain Lewis was also put upon his trial for killing and slaying a little boy, named Tho. Morris, by shooting him with a pistol, but acquitted.—The labours of the Commission terminated this day. Eighty-one offenders had been convicted; five of whom were left for execution, and nineteen were to be transported for life. Several of the others were sentenced to transportation for seven years, and the rest to various terms of imprisonment. On the 27th instant, four of the convicts Davis, Clarke, Kayes, and Gregory, were executed in front of the new gaol, amidst a vast assemblage of people.

Jan. 6. The Nottingham Special Commission commenced with the trial of Geo. Beck, who was found guilty of being concerned in burning the silk mill at Beeston, belonging to Mr. Lowe, whereby property amounting to 14,000*l.* was destroyed. The next day, Geo. Hearnou, Tho. Shelton, and John Armstrong were found guilty of participating in the above outrage. The 11th, Chas. Burkins, Val. Marshall, and Tho. Whittaker were tried and found guilty of setting fire, on the 10th of Oct. to the dwelling-house of J. Masters, esq. of Colwich-hill, the gentleman who married Miss Chaworth of Annesley, celebrated as being the object of Lord Byron's earliest attachment. Sentence of death was passed on five of the condemned, and on four others death has been recorded.

Jan. 14. A most destructive fire broke out this morning at Glasgow, by which a court of three sides, (Queen's-court,) of great extent, occupied chiefly as warehouses, was burnt to the ground. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at 150,000*l.* Unhappily two lives were lost. Mr. D. N. Pearman, a promising young man, about 22 years of age, fell a victim in endeavouring to save property from the shop of his father, Mr. Pearman, bookseller; and a fireman was killed by falling from a ladder upon the spikes of an iron railing.

The Cholera.—The following is a chronicled synopsis of the progress and effects of this pestilential disease. On the 2d Dec. last,

the Cholera (from Sunderland) made its first appearance at Newcastle; and on the 23d at Haddington in Scotland. On the 25th, the disease broke out with great violence at Gateshead, which is merely separated from Newcastle by a bridge over the Tyne. So rapid was its progress, that on the 26th, there were reported 39 cases, 10 of which were fatal. On the 27th there were 59 new cases, and 32 deaths; besides 43 cases in Newcastle. At the same time three deaths were reported at Houghton-le-Spring, and three at Hartley. The disease has gradually extended itself to the neighbouring villages and townships during the month of January; and on the 24th, according to official reports, the cases stood thus:—Remaining at Sunderland 2; total, since commencement of the disease, 536; deaths 202:—at Newcastle 72; total 237; deaths 260:—at Gateshead 5; total 386; deaths 188:—at N. Shields and Tynemouth 17; total 97; deaths 37:—at S. Shields and Heburn Colliery 2; total 6; deaths 2:—at Newburn 21:—at Wallsend 4:—at Killingworth 2; dead 1:—at Helton 52; total 276; deaths 59:—at Haddington and vicinity, N.B. 4; total 54; deaths 24:—at Tranent, N.B. 26; total 49; deaths 20:—at Musselburgh, N.B. 46; total 81; deaths 29. Totals from places where the disease has ceased 317; deaths 103. Total from commencement of the disease 2322; deaths 771.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 7. The new Stage Coach Act came into operation, which lately passed through parliament, for the avowed purpose of allowing the omnibuses and short stages to take up and set down passengers in the streets, for the accommodation of the public, who would then be able to ride a long distance for the moderate charge of from 6*d.* to 1*s.* Under the old act of parliament, any stage-coach driver taking up a passenger in the streets, and setting him down in the streets, was liable to a penalty of not less than 8*d.*

Jan. 10. The inhabitants of Greenwich were amused by a man walking under the surface of the water in the Thames, immediately opposite the Royal Hospital. A craft was moored off the stairs, to which was affixed a ladder, down the steps of which the exhibitor descended into the water. He was dressed in a manner so as to exclude the water from penetrating, and upon his head he wore a sort of helmet, which covered his face, and in which there were two small bull's eyes, whereby he was enabled to see. During the exhibition he remained under water nearly twenty minutes.

Jan. 11. The new Court of Bankruptcy was opened. Until some more convenient place is appointed, the Court will hold its sittings, by favour of the Speaker of the House of Commons, in the Committee Room No. 12. The four Judges took their seats

in the following order : on the right of Chief Justice Erskine, Mr. Justice Peil; on his left, Mr. Justice Cross and Mr. Justice Rose.

Jan. 17. The annual meeting of the proprietors of stock in *St. Katharine Dock Company*, was held at the Dock House, Tower-hill, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, and on other affairs; Thomas Touke, Esq. in the chair. From the returns made relative to the trade, it appeared that in 1830 the number of vessels that had entered the *St. Katharine Docks* was 898, comprising an aggregate tonnage of 141,771 tons, but that in the last year, 1,089 vessels had entered the docks, of the tonnage of 177,248 tons, making an increase in the trade of 186 ships, and 35,477 tons. From the general details of the business of the docks, it appeared that in the last year there had been an increase above the Pool of 372 ships, and 70,796 tons. The earnings of the *St. Katharine Docks*, in the last half-year, had been above 40,000*l*. A dividend of one and a half per cent was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

Jan. 24. A general meeting of the members of the *Law Institution* was held at their new building in Chancery-lane, for the acceptance of the charter of incorporation recently granted in their favour to Messrs. Adlington, Broadbrett, Frere, and W. Touke. The latter gentleman was called to the chair, and prefaced the reading of the charter by observing, that they were assembled on occasion of the most interesting and at the same time gratifying event which could occur to them in their professional capacity—to receive and accept his Majesty's Charter of Incorporation, who had thus graciously granted his royal sanction to their undertaking, and to the useful purposes to which the building was devoted. Their predecessors

frequently adverted to the importance of that object, which they considered as unattainable, but which it had been the good fortune of the Managers of this Institution to achieve. It would be a waste of that most precious of all commodities, time, to insist upon what they were all equally, if not better, able to appreciate than himself, the value of the boon conferred. He should, therefore, only observe, that their profession had thus for the first time obtained a permanent local habitation and a corporate name; it should be their care, as it was their duty, so to occupy and employ the one as to redound to the credit of the other. The charter was then read, and the following resolutions unanimously agreed to:—

That his Majesty's royal charter as now read be accepted. That the thanks of the Incorporated Law Society be offered to Mr. Touke for his zealous and successful assistance in obtaining his Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation, and for his general attention to the interests of the Society, and to the business of this meeting. That the thanks of this meeting be offered to Mr. Bryan Holme for his exertions in the original formation of the Law Institution, which have led to the establishment of this Incorporated Law Society. That the cordial thanks of this meeting be offered to the Committee of Management for the continuance of their zealous and able exertions in the affairs of the Institution.

The meeting, which was most numerous and respectfully attended, then separated, apparently highly gratified by the acquisition of the charter, and with the effect of the handsome and convenient building, by the contemplated arrangements and appropriation of which it is intended to give efficiency to the charter.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

* GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 23. Capt. Stevens, to be Esquerry to the Duke of Cambridge.

Dec. 31. The Rev. W. Lowther Sisson, of Gayton-le-Marsh, Lincoln, to take the surname and bear the arms of Wayet, in addition to that of Sisson.

Jan. 2. W. Smith, esq. to be Commissary Judge, and H. Macaulay, esq. to be Commissioner of Arbitration, to the British and Foreign Commissions at Sierra Leone, for the suppression of illegal slave trade.

Jan. 2. The Right Hon. John Francis Baron Hurdson, to take the surname of Caradoc, instead of Cradock.

Jan. 6. The Hon. H. R. F. Wellesley to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Stuttgart.

Jan. 7. Christopher-Wilson Newberry,

of Furnival's-inn, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, Henry Wilson, esq. to take the surname, and bear the arms, of Wilson only.

Jan. 9. Henry Torrens D'Aguilar, esq. to be Page of Honour to His Majesty.

Jan. 20. Dr. Cornwallis Hewett, M. D. to be Surgeon Extraordinary to his Majesty. —2d Life Guards, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Oakes, to be Major and Lieut.-Col.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. F. Oakley, Preb. in Lichfield Cath.

Rev. W. Wilson, D.D. Preb. in Winchester Cath.

Rev. B. Brooke, Storey P. C. co. Fermanagh.

Rev. A. W. Brown, Pytchley V. co. Northampton.

Rev. Hare Tullycorbett R. co. Monaghan.
Rev. B. Gilpin, Barnham Westgate R. Norfolk.

Rev. G. Harris, Errigal V. co. Monaghan.
Rev. J. T. Hawley, Eversley R. Hants.

Rev. E. Herbert, Hilfyn V. co. Limerick.

Rev. J. Hinckley, Sheriffhales V. co. Staff.

Rev. M. Long, St. Mary's P. C. Penzance, Cornwall.

Rev. J. Muckleston, Wichnor R. co. Staff.

Rev. E. Nepean, Heydon R. Norfolk.

Rev. L. Noel, Lavendon-cum-Brayfield V. Bucks.

Rev. G. Preston, Tasburgh R. Norfolk.

Rev. — St. George, Dromore R. co. Down.

Rev. J. T. Symons, Trevalga R. Cornwall.

Rev. W. R. Taylor, Towu Barningham R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. H. Trim, Sandford Creas R. Som.

Rev. J. R. Young, Sidavereck R. co. Fermanagh.

Rev. G. Ware, Ashton R. co. Somerset.

Rev. G. E. Webster, Grandisburgh R. Suff.

Rev. J. Wing, Stevenon V. Beds.

Rev. T. Woodriffe, Calbourne R. Hants.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. C. C. Beaty, to the Earl of Portmore.

Rev. H. W. Lloyd, to Viscount Melbourne.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 5. At Warrington Grange, Gloucester, the seat of Josiah Gist, esq. the Hon. Mrs. Samuel Gist, a son and heir.

Jan. 6. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Holloway, R. Eng. a dau.

Jan. 8. At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. E. B. Pusey, Regius Professor of Hebrew, a dau.

Jan. 13. At Belle Vue, Forton, the wife of Capt. Amos, 35th Reg. a dau.

Jan. 15. At the Rectory, Langton Herring, the wife of the Rev. F. J. C. Trenow, a dau.

Jan. 18. In Portland-place, the Countess of Sheffield, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 28. At Paignton, the Rev. T. G. Hall, late Tutor of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Eliza, second dau. of the Rev. John Lane Kitson, late Vicar of Ashburton.

—31. At Llanllwui, David Jones, esq. banker, of Carmarthen, to Margaret, only dau. of D. Jones, esq. of Bailybedw.

Lately. At York, James Carter, jun. Ald. and son of James Carter, esq. Mayor of Portsmouth, to Emma, third dau. of the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, of York.—At Brighton, the Hon. Cha. Anderson Pelham, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Yarborough, to the Hon. Adelaide Maude, dau. of Lord Hawarden.—At her father's, Major.-Gen. Sir, Colin Campbell, K.C.B. Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth, Miss Maria

Wellesley Campbell, to the Hon. C. H. Norton, M. P. for Guildford.

Jan. 3. At Millbrook, the Rev. Wm. Grime, of Horncastle, to Eliz. Mary, dau. of the late Major Baynton.—At Buckingham, H. Rawson, esq. of Leicester, to Emma-Augusta, only dau. of Major Macdonald, of Buckingham.—4. At Thoverton, the Rev. J. P. Sydenham, of Bickleigh, to Sarah, only dau. of the late J. Pugh, esq.—At Malpas, the Rev. T. W. Langshaw, to Mary Anne Maria, dau. of W. Reynolds, esq. Malpas House, Monmouth.

—At Kilkhampton, Cornwall, the Rev. E. A. Rouse, to Eliz. Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Davis, Rector of Kilkhampton.—Ed. Hobhouse, esq. son of the late Sir Benj. Hobhouse, Bart. to the Hon. Hester Charlotte Graves.—5. At Marston, the seat of the Earl of Cork, the Rev. John Bramston, to Clara-Sandford, only dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Nich. Traut.—At St. Pancras Church, Capt. Gardner, to Hellen, dau. of the late P. Carnegie, esq. of Lower Forfarshire.—At Cranham, Essex, D. A. Morel, esq. of Langham-place, to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Ludbey, Rector of Cranham.—6. At Doncaster, Sam. Earshaw, esq. to Ann, second dau. of the late John Wall, esq. of Kirk Sandhall.—7. At Camberwell, the Rev. Orlando T. Dobbin, to Eliz. Garwood, dau. of W. Woollaston, esq.—10. At Ilfracombe, John Somers Down, M.D. to Jane, the third dau. of Rear-Adm. Bowen.—At Bentou, Rich. Fleetwood Shawe, esq., of Brantingham Thorp, near South Cave, to Anna, eldest dau. of Col. Bell, late 36th regt.—At Tattenhall, H. Straubenetz, esq. of Spennithorne, Yorkshire, and late of 14th Light Dragoons, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of Sir J. Wrottesley, Bart. M. P. and niece to the Earl of Tankerville.—At the Savoy, C. Thomson, esq. Attorney-gen. of St. Kitts, and eldest son of the late C. Thomson, esq. to Maria, only dau. of N. Byrne, esq. of Lancaster-place.—At St. James's, Robert, eldest son of Robert Snow, esq. of Saville-row, to Georgiana, eldest dau. of Roger Kynaston, esq. of St. James's-place.—At Clapham, the Rev. C. Lawson, of Richmond, to Frances, second dau. of the late T. Borradaile, esq. of Streatham-common.—Hensleigh Wedgwood, esq. third son of Josiah Wedgwood, esq. of Maer-hall, Staffordshire, to Frances Emma, dau. of the Rt. Hon. Sir J. Mackintosh, M. P.—11. At St. David's Church, J. P. Eaton, esq. Bar.-at-Law, eldest son of the Hon. J. C. Eaton, Chief Justice of Bermuda, to Ann Fred. dau. of J. Hutchinson, esq. late of Bermuda.—19. At Cambridge, the Rev. S. Tomkins, of Stepney College, to Caroline, third dau. of J. Ingle, esq.—23. At Stepney, the Rev. W. Taylor, Rector of Stoke-Newington, to Martha Anne, second dau. of the late A. Wilson, esq. of Edmonton.

OBITUARY.

COUNTESS OF ORKNEY.

Dec. 30. At Beaconsfield, aged 75, the Right Hon. Mary O'Brien, Countess of Orkney, Viscountess of Kirkwall, and Baroness of Dechmont, co. Linlithgow, in the Peerage of Scotland (1696); first cousin to the Marquis of Thomond.

There has hitherto been only one Earl of Orkney, &c. the titles (which are inheritable by females, according to the ancient laws of the Scottish peerages) having devolved in succession on three heiresses. The first grantee of these titles was Lord George Hamilton, fifth son of William Douglas, Duke of Hamilton, and Anne in her own right Duchess, the heir of the first family of Hamilton. George Earl of Orkney was succeeded in 1737 by his eldest daughter Lady Anne, who was married to William O'Brien, fourth Earl of Inchiquin (her first cousin by their mothers, who were sisters to the first Villiers Earl of Jersey); to the Countess Anne succeeded, in 1756, her eldest daughter, Lady Mary O'Brien, who also was married to her first cousin, Murrough the next Earl of Inchiquin, created Marquis of Thomond in 1801; and they left one only surviving daughter, whose death we now record.

Of her birth the following singular anecdote has been related. The Countess, her mother, was deaf and dumb, and was married, in 1753, by signs. She lived with her husband at his seat, Rostellan, on the harbour of Cork. Shortly after the birth of her first child—the lady now deceased—the nurse, with considerable astonishment, saw the mother cautiously approach the cradle in which the infant was sleeping, evidently full of some deep design. The Countess, having perfectly assured herself that the child really slept, lifted an immense stone which she had concealed under her shawl, and, to the horror of the nurse, who, like all persons of the lower orders in her country, was fully impressed with an idea of the peculiar cunning and malignity of “dumbies,” lifted it with an intent to fling it down vehemently. Before the nurse could interpose, the Countess had flung the stone, —not, however, as the servant had apprehended, at the child, but on the floor, where, of course, it made a great noise. The child immediately awoke, and cried. The Countess, who had looked with maternal eagerness to the result of her experiment, fell on her knees in a transport

of joy. She had discovered that her child possessed the sense which was wanting in herself. She exhibited on many other occasions similar proofs of intelligence, but none so interesting.

Lady Mary O'Brien was born Sept. 4, 1755; and succeeded her mother May 10, 1791. She married Dec. 21, 1777, the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice, second son of John Earl of Shelburne, and uncle to the present Marquis of Lansdowne; and was left his widow Oct. 28, 1793, having had issue an only child, Thomas Lord Viscount Kirkwall, F.R.S. and S.A. He was M. P. for Heytesbury 1802-6, for Denbigh 1812-18; and died Nov. 23, 1820; leaving, by the Hon. Anna-Maria de Blaquiere, sister to the present Lord de Blaquiere, (who survives him), two sons: 1. the Right Hon. Thomas-John-Hamilton Fitzmaurice, now Earl of Orkney, born in 1803; who was lately an unsuccessful candidate for Aslesbury; he married in 1826 the Hon. Charlotte Isabella Irby, second daughter of Lord Boston, and has four sons; 2. the Hon. William Edward Fitzmaurice, Captain of the 2d Life Guards.

LADY FITZGERALD AND VESSEY.

Jan. 5. In Dublin, the Right Hon. Catherine Baroness Fitzgerald and Vessey, of Clare and Inchicronan, co. Clare.

Her Ladyship was the younger daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Henry Vessey, grandson of John Lord Archbishop of Tuam, and nephew to John first Lord Knappton, the grandfather of the present Viscount de Vesey; her mother was Mary, daughter and coheiress of George Gerry, Esq. She was married, in 1782, to the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, Prime Serjeant of Ireland, who still survives; and was created a Peeress of Ireland in 1826, at which period her eldest son, the Right Hon. William Vessey Fitzgerald, was a member of the Wellington administration as Pay-master of the Forces.

Her Ladyship had three sons and four daughters: 1. Elizabeth, who died an infant; 2. John-Vessey, who died in 1794; 3. the Right Hon. William now Lord Fitzgerald and Vessey, and Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Clare; he has filled various important offices in the State, and before the last change of ministry sat in the Cabinet as Treasurer of the Navy and President of the Board of Trade; he was formerly Knight in Parliament for the county of Clare, from

which seat he was ejected in a memorable contest with Daniel O'Connell; and has sat in the present Parliament for the borough of Ennis; his Lordship has never married; 2. the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Vesey Fitzgerald, D. C. L. Dean of Kilmore; who with his elder brother took the name of Vesey before his own in 1815; he married, in 1825, Elizabeth, youngest daughter and coheir of the late Standish Grady, of Elton, co. Limerick, Esq. and sister to Lord Viscount Guiltamore, by whom he has three daughters: 5. the Hon. Mary-Geraldine, who became, in 1809, the third wife of Sir Ross Mahon, of Castlegar, co. Galway, Bart.; 6. the Hon. Lætitia, married in 1814 to John Leslie Foster, Esq. a Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and cousin to Lord Viscount Ferrard; and 7. the Hon. Catherine-Geraldine Fitzgerald.

SIR CARNABY HAGGERSTON, BART.

Dec. 3. At Haggerston Castle, Northumberland, aged 75, Sir Carnaby Haggerston, the fifth Bart. of that place (1643).

He was born in May, 1756, the eldest son of Sir Thos. Haggerston, the fourth Baronet, by Mary, daughter of George Silvertop, of Minster Acres, in Northumberland, Esq.; and succeeded his father Nov. 1, 1777. He was for many years a distinguished member of the *Academy*, but some years ago retired to his family residence and estates at Haggerston, where he was, from the whole tenour of his conduct, beloved by his numerous and rich tenantry, not less than by his neighbours, and was looked up to and considered by the poor and the unfortunate as their father and protector.

Sir Carnaby married, Aug. 3, 1785, Frances, daughter of Walter Smyth, of Bambridge in Hampshire, Esq. second son of Sir John Smyth, the second Bart. of Eshe, co. Durham, and Acton Burnell, co. Salop; by whom he had one son, who died in infancy; and one daughter Mary, married in 1805 to Sir Thomas-Massey Stanley, the present and ninth Bart. of Hooton, in Cheshire. The Baronetcy has devolved on his nephew Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Haggerston, Esq. of Sandoe, and afterwards of Ellingham, in Northumberland, Esq. Sir Thomas married Margaret, only child of William Robertson, of Ladykirk, in Scotland, Esq. and by that lady, who died in 1823, has five daughters. He has three surviving brothers, who are unmarried.

JOHN SPENCER, ESQ.

Dec. 17. At Broke, aged nearly 64,

John Spencer, Esq. D.C.L. of Wheatfield, in Oxfordshire; first cousin and brother-in-law to the Duke of Marlborough.

Mr. Spencer was born Dec. 31, 1767, the eldest son of Lord Charles Spencer (second son of Charles the second Duke of Marlborough, K. G., and elder brother of the late Lord Robt. Spencer, of whom we gave a memoir in our number for last August), by the Hon. Mary Beauclerk, only daughter of Vere Lord Vere, and sister to Aubrey fifth Duke of St. Alban's. He was created D.C.L. at Oxford July 4, 1793. He was elected M. P. for Wilton in 1801, and again in 1802, and vacated his seat May 12, 1804, on being appointed Receiver-general of the county of Oxford.

Mr. Spencer married Feb. 6, 1790, his first cousin Lady Elizabeth Spencer, second daughter of George third Duke of Marlborough, K. G.; and by her Ladyship, who died Dec. 11, 1812, had issue four daughters and two sons: 1. Frederica, who died Nov. 15, 1799, in her ninth year; 2. Georgiana-Elizabeth; 3. George-John, who died at Baden, in Germany, Aug. 14, 1820, in the 28th year of his age; 4. the Rev. Frederick Charles, who is recently deceased (and is noticed in our Oct. Magazine, p. 378), leaving issue by a sister of the present Sir Francis Morland, Bart. a daughter and two sons: 5. Caroline-Susannah, married January 14, 1830, to the Viscount Charles de Montque; and 6. Elizabeth, married April 29, 1823, to Lucy Romsey, Esq. Clerk of the Bills in the Treasury.

JOHN MARTIN, ESQ. M. P.

Lately. At Chislehurst, Kent, John Martin, Esq. a banker in Lombard-street; and for twenty years a Burgess in Parliament for Tewkesbury.

Mr. Martin was the eldest son of James Martin, Esq. for thirty-seven years the greatly respected representative of Tewkesbury, a character of whom appeared in our pages on his death in 1810 (see our vol. LXXX. i. 184), and of whom a full and interesting memoir has recently been published in Bennett's History of Tewkesbury.

Mr. John Martin was a candidate to succeed his worthy father at the general election of 1807, but was successfully opposed by Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq. and resigned at the close of the second day's poll, when the numbers were—for Christopher Codrington, Esq. (the former member), 229; Mr. Tracy, 250; and Mr. Martin, 164. At the next election, however, in the year 1812, both Mr. Codrington and Mr. Tracy resigned; and John Edmund Dowdeswell, Esq. and

John Martin, Esq. were returned without opposition; as they have been at every subsequent election. Mr. Martin's fatal illness is attributed to his close attendance during the whole of the protracted and harassing debates on Reform, in favour of which measure he gave his vote.

He married, in 1803, Frances, daughter of Richard Stone, Esq. a banker in London, and of Chislehurst in Kent; and has left issue two daughters and three sons: Frances-Penelope; John; James; Robert; and Emily. His second son, Richard, who was a member of New College, Oxford, died at Bath June 5, 1829, aged 23.

R. A. CRICKITT, Esq.

Lately. Robert Alexander Crickitt, Esq. of Smyth's Hall, Essex, formerly M. P. for Ipswich, from 1807 to 1820.

Mr. Crickitt was the son of Charles Alexander Crickitt, Esq. a Proctor in Doctors' Commons, Recorder of Ipswich, and for eighteen years, until his death in 1803, M. P. for that town. In 1806, the former members having both retired, the gentleman now deceased became one of four candidates, whose numbers at the close of the poll stood as follow:

Richard Wilson, Esq.	367
Capt. the Hon. R. Stopford	358
R. A. Crickitt, Esq.	182
Colonel Gibbon	176

The two former were in consequence declared duly elected; but at the next election, in the following year, Mr. Crickitt was more successful. After the polling had, for the first time, extended to a second day, the numbers were as follow:

Sir Home Popham	397
R. A. Crickitt, Esq.	388
Richard Wilson, Esq.	327
R. H. A. Bennett, Esq.	320

In 1812 he was rechosen, with John Round, Esq. without opposition; but in 1818 he had to sustain another violent contest. At the close of the poll the numbers were:

R. A. Crickitt, Esq.	425
William Newton, Esq.	422
Henry Baring, Esq.	389
Sir William Bolton	362

Such were the exertions made by both parties to bring the voters from the most distant places, that this election continued for six days; and on the third day Mr. Baring was at the head of the poll. A scrutiny was demanded; but its result did not alter the relative positions of the parties.

The ardour of the struggle had, however, by no means subsided during the

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two years which elapsed before the next general election in 1820. It is a pertinent proof that political parties are never at a loss for a subject of "celebration," that in 1819 Mr. Baring's friends dined together at the Bear and Crown, in Ipswich, to celebrate the anniversary of his becoming an [unsuccessful] candidate! nor does it weaken the ridiculous light in which this festival appears, when we find that in the following year, when the next election took place, Mr. Baring's name was no longer at the freemen's service. "Those," however, "may laugh who win;" and, as we are told in another proverb, that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," so the good results of this dinner may be estimated by the fact that, after a very violent contest, the "yellow party" were at the next occasion triumphant. After six days, the numbers on the poll appeared to be, for

William Haldimand, Esq.	483
Thos. Barrett Lennard, Esq.	482
Robert Alex. Crickitt, Esq.	474
John Round, Esq.	424

A scrutiny was demanded, and, after it had been carefully made, Mr. Crickitt was placed at the head of the poll with a majority of three; Mr. Haldimand second, retaining his majority of one over Mr. Lennard. A member of each party was thus returned; but the matter was not allowed to rest in this posture. A petition was presented to the House of Commons; Mr. Crickitt found himself unable to defend his return, and he finally retired from the contest, and from the representation, by allowing four votes to be struck off his poll.

Mr. Crickitt served the office of Bailiff of Ipswich in the year 1805-6, when he was elected one of the Common Council, an office which he subsequently resigned.

Mr. Crickitt's father erected the Bank-buildings, and commenced the Blue Bank in Ipswich, in the year 1786; and continued at the head of the firm until his death. He also established banks at Colchester and Chelmsford, in which the gentleman now deceased succeeded him. In consequence of the panic in 1826, during the general run on country banks, the bank at Chelmsford gave way, "to the universal regret," says Mr. Clarke in his late History of Ipswich, from which we have gleaned all the foregoing particulars, "of every person, who had ever known or transacted business with Mr. Crickitt; for his honour and integrity were equal to his urbanity, and persons of all parties spoke of his losses with sorrow, and of his conduct with respect." The Ipswich bank stood firm:

and the Chelmsford bank, by a recent dividend, has completed a partition of 16s. in the pound. The bank has now become the property of Mrs. Crickitt, who was the eldest daughter of Cornelius Kortwright, Esq. of Highlands, Essex, and was married to Mr. Crickitt in 1813.

DANIEL GILES, Esq.

Dec. 27. In the Albany, in his 72d year, Daniel Giles, Esq. D. C. L. of Youngsbury, Hertfordshire.

Mr. Giles was the only son of Daniel Giles, Esq. a Governor of the Bank of England, who, in 1796, purchased the manor of Youngsbury, in the parish of Standon; he died July 8, 1800, aged 75, leaving a fortune of 170,000*l.* (see our vol. LXX. p. 798.)

The gentleman now deceased was a member of Hertford College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1784; he was created D. C. L. July 5, 1810. He was afterwards called to the bar, as a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn. He practised in the Court of King's Bench, and occasionally attended the circuit. In 1802 he was returned to Parliament as one of the members for East Grinstead, for which borough he was re-elected in 1806, and in the Parliament of 1807-12, he sat for St. Alban's. His politics were of the Whig party. On the committee of the Irish Additional Force Bill, in 1805, he pointed out a gross error, which was immediately rectified by Mr. Pitt. Mr. Giles took an active part in the prosecution of Lord Melville; and moved for a continuance of the Committee of Naval Inquiry, which had detected the irregular conduct of that nobleman; on which Mr. Pitt immediately arose and assured the House, that "the Viscount had tendered his resignation, which was accepted by his Majesty." Mr. Giles not long after brought in a bill to amend the law of forgery.

During the war, Mr. Giles commanded the Standon volunteers. He served the office of High Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1816.

In 1811 Mr. Giles bought the manor of Thundridgebury; and, as the estate adjoined his own, he pulled down the large old mansion-house there, of which a view is engraved in our vol. LXXI. i. 609.

GEORGE POCHIN, Esq.

Dec. 29. At Barkby Hall, Leicestershire, after a long and severe illness, aged 45, George Pochin, Esq.

This gentleman was the representative of an old family of the first rank among the Leicestershire gentry, of

which a pedigree will be found in Mr. Nichols's History of that County, vol. iii. p. 51. He was baptized at Loughborough, Sept. 26, 1786, being the younger son of Thomas Pochin, Esq. of that town, by Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Bird, of West Leake, co. Notts. and Mary, afterwards Lady Every, and fourthly and lastly the wife of the late Ashton Nicholas Mosley, Esq. (see our vol. c. i. 379).

Mr. George Pochin successively inherited the estates of his grandfather's cousin-german, William Pochin, Esq. of Barkby, who was Knight in Parliament for Leicestershire from 1780 until his death in 1798; and those of Col. George Pochin (younger brother to William), at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, which were inherited from his mother, the heiress of the Trollopes of that place. The Bourne property was, however, first bequeathed to the Colonel's widow; and those of the Pochins at Barkby were bequeathed first to the old squire's sister Mary, and next to Charles William Pochin, Esq. elder brother of George. Mrs. Mary Pochin died unmarried in 1804; and C. W. Pochin, Esq. who was Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1816, died June 13, 1817, when his brother George succeeded to Barkby. He was Sheriff of the county in 1828, and has left a young family.

THOMAS STEVENS, Esq.

Jan. 14. At his seat, Cross, near Torrington, Thomas Stevens, Esq. Recorder of Exeter, Barnstaple, and Torrington, and a Major in the North Devon regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

This gentleman was a brother of the Rev. John More, Archdeacon of Exeter, and nephew and heir to Henry Stevens, Esq. of Cross, who died in 1802. In 1807 he also acquired the manor of Violston, in Buckland Brewer, together with the great tithes of that parish, and other estates, by bequest of John Cleveland, Esq. M. P. who was descended from a younger branch of Stevens: on this occasion, Mr. More took the name and arms of that family. It was supposed he would also have succeeded to a considerable part of the property of Lord Rolle, whose first cousin, the Hon. Christian Rolle, was the mother of Henry Stevens, Esq. above-mentioned.

Educated at the bar, he early displayed talents of a superior order, and in 1806 he was elected by the Chamber of Exeter to fill the honourable and responsible office of Recorder of that city. On Monday, Jan. 9, Mr. Stevens sat in the Court of Quarter Sessions in Barnstaple; and on Tuesday at the Quarter Sessions at

Southampton; and on each of those days complained of indisposition in his head. A tumultuous assemblage of people at Torrington on the following days, called forth his active exertions both as a magistrate and an officer, and probably increased the excitement which disease had previously begotten in his mind. On Friday evening he wrote a letter to a gentleman which bore strong indications of great mental agitation. In this perturbed state he retired to his room on the evening of Friday. In the morning, the report of a pistol was heard from the dressing-room, which induced Mrs. Stevens to hasten thither; and, on entering she caught her husband in her arms, deluged in blood flowing in torrents from a wound inflicted in his throat, which caused his death within a very short period. Mr. Stevens was a somnambulist, and it was suggested by some that the fatal act was committed in that period of unconsciousness. Having in this way quitted his bed, under apprehensions that an attack was meditated on his mansion-house, and the servants (at that hour) not instantly answering to his call, he first fired a pistol in the direction of the shrubbery, and then with a razor cut his throat.

This distressing event has deprived society of the services of a man eminently distinguished for legal knowledge, and well fitted for the discharge of the arduous duties of the judicial bench. He was a rigid and zealous Tory, and was supposed to possess much influence over the Corporation of Exeter. His beary appearance gave promise of a long life; he was an active country gentleman; a most affectionate husband and a tender father; a good and considerate landlord and a kind master; and a humane and benevolent man. He has left two children.

GENERAL TORRIJOS.

Dec. 10. At Malaga, aged about 43, General Torrijos, the Spanish Constitutional leader.

He was of the ancient family of Borgia (the Italian branch of which is well known under the name of Borgia); and during his boyhood was bred up in the royal palace, as a Page of Honour to Charles the Fourth. He emerged, as was the custom, when under sixteen years of age, a Captain in the Infantry regiment of Ultonia, forming part of the Irish brigade. For the following twelve months he prosecuted his studies as an engineer. At the commencement of the war in 1809 he was promoted to the rank of Major; and, in the course of the war, was frequently, though so young a

man, distinguished by his skill and bravery, and intrusted with difficult services, which he performed with energy and discretion. At 19, when only a Lieut. Colonel, he was preferred to many officers of higher rank, and appointed to command the advanced division of the army of Catalonia.

The Irish General Doyle had taken him by the hand early in the war, and never dropped it until, in 1812, he was made Colonel of the Tiradores (fusiliers) de Doyle, which regiment he brought to a high state of discipline, and led most gallantly to victory on many occasions. He was the person who was selected by General Doyle to lead a sortie from Tortosa, in 1810, under the eye of the Captain-General Henry O'Donnel, and in presence of the whole Spanish army of that division; his orders were to drive with 300 grenadiers the French pickets from a certain height, and to take post there." He gallantly obeyed the first part of the order, but disobeyed the latter part, by following the enemy into their very encampment, where, after an heroic resistance and great loss, he was obliged to surrender. General O'Donnel, afterwards Count of Abisbal, the best officer in Spain, said to his army—"I will crown Torrijos with a wreath of laurel for his gallantry, and then shoot him for disobedience of orders." When the Tiradores of Doyle joined General Murillo's division, Torrijos established in it a lodge of Freemasons, called Doyle's Lodge.

In 1813, he joined with his regiment the fourth army, which was incorporated with the British corps under Lord Hill. At the battle of Vittoria, Torrijos commanded the 2d brigade of infantry; was recommended to the Spanish government by the Commander-in-Chief, and promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, in which he distinguished himself at the battle of the Pyrenees, and throughout the French campaign.

The known liberal sentiments of Torrijos, and his services in the cause of freedom, occasioned his imprisonment in 1817 in the gaol of the inquisition, where he remained for three years a solitary captive. In 1820 he shared the triumph of the patriots, and held a variety of important commands. In 1823, he was called from the command of the constitutional army in Biscay and Navarre to fill the situation of Minister of War; and was then described as "active, indulgent and gallant; a good son, an excellent husband, and an amiable friend. He is particularly partial to the English and cordially hates the French."

His plans of defensive operations

against the French army were paralysed by weakness or treachery at head-quarters. Nevertheless, the last capitulation to the French troops was made by Torrijos, as commandant of Carthagea and Alicant, long after the Duc d'Angouleme was in possession of Cadix, and the Constitutional Government had ceased to exist. The terms which he obtained were most honourable, both for the townspeople and the troops. Torrijos emigrated from Spain, passed some time in England, and has ever since employed himself in efforts to overthrow the hated rule of Ferdinand VII. He recently left Gibraltar, and landed with fifty-two companions at Malaga, trusting, from the treacherous promises of the governor (Moreno), to head an effective insurrection. Having been surrounded by troops, the whole fifty-three were shot, without trial, in the market-place of that town; King Ferdinand having issued a decree last October, commanding that Torrijos, by name, and other constitutionalists, should be instantly shot, wherever they might be laid hold of. Among his fellow-sufferers was an Irishman named Robert Boyd, a native of the county of Derry, and brother to Mr. W. Boyd, of the Irish bar.

As a politician, Torrijos failed from the frankness and generosity of his disposition, which rendered him almost incapable of distrust. His manners were gentle, his sentiments noble, his principles upright, and his morals pure. He has left a widow, a daughter of the ancient house of Velasco.

COL. SIR T. N. HILL, K.C.B.

Jan. 4. Aged 47, Colonel Sir Thomas Noel Hill, K.C.B., T.S. and M.J., Commandant of the Cavalry Depot, Maidstone; youngest surviving brother to General Lord Hill, G.C.B. the General commanding in Chief, and son-in-law to Lord Teignmouth.

He was born Feb. 14, 1784, the seventh son of Sir John Hill, the third Bart. of Hawkstone, in Shropshire, by Mary daughter of John Chambre, esq. of Peyton, in that county. He entered the army as a Cornet in the 10th dragoons Sept. 25, 1801; was appointed Lieutenant in 1803, Captain in 1805; Captain in the 53d foot 1806; and a Major, serving with the Portuguese army in the Peninsula, Feb. 16, 1809. He commanded the 1st Portuguese regiment at the battle of Busaco, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, and siege of St. Sebastian. For these services he had the honour of wearing a cross with one clasp; and the Portuguese order of the

Tower and Sword, which he received permission to accept March 11, 1813.

He attained the brevet of Lt.-Col. in 1811; subsequently served as an Assistant Adjutant-general in Flanders and France, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. He received the honour of knighthood July 28, 1814; and was nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath, on the enlargement of that order, Jan. 5, 1815. He also received the Bavarian order of Maximilian Joseph, for his conduct at Waterloo. He was appointed Captain and Lieut.-Colonel of the grenadier guards July 25, 1814; and Colonel by brevet 1825. Previously to his appointment to his late command at Maidstone, he was Deputy Adjutant-general in Canada.

Sir T. N. Hill married July 27, 1821, the Hon. Anna-Maria Shore, fourth daughter of Lord Teignmouth; by whom he had issue: 1. Anna-Maria, born 1822; 2. Louise Charlotte, born 1823; 3. Henry-Noel, born 1824; 4. Horace-Frederick, born 1827.

LT.-COL. BRERETON.

Jan. 11. At Redfield Lodge, Lawrence Hill, Bristol, in his 50th year, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Brereton, late Inspecting Field-officer of the Bristol district.

Lieut.-Col. Brereton was born in the King's County, May 4, 1782. In 1797 he went as a volunteer to the West Indies, with his uncle, Capt. (now Colonel) Coghlan, of the 45th regiment. In 1798 he obtained an Ensigncy in the 8th West India regiment; and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the same corps in 1801. He was engaged in the taking of the Danish and Swedish West India Settlements; and continued in that part of the world until the reduction of his regiment in 1802. In April, 1803, he was appointed to the 2d West India regiment; but, during that year, he served in Jersey, where he acted as Adjutant to the 1st West India battalion, raised for the defence of that island. In April, 1804, he received a Captaincy in the Royal African corps; and, being separated from it, served in the same grade in the Royal West India rangers. He acted as Brigade-Major to his relative Brig.-Gen. Brereton, Governor of the island of St. Lucia; and served in that capacity until the General returned to Europe, early in 1807. In 1809 he was at the capture of Martinique, and during that year he was appointed Brigade-Major to Major-Gen. Wale, in Barbadoes. He held that rank at the taking of Guadaloupe in 1810; and proceeded in 1811, in command of

the left wing, to the colony of Surinam; whence he was removed to the garrison of Mount Bruce, in Dominica; and then returned to Europe in 1813, in consequence of ill-health and the injuries he had sustained in a hurricane that year.

In July, 1815, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal African corps, and Lieut. Governor of the settlements and garrisons of Senegal and Goree, on the west coast of Africa; whence he returned, in consequence of ill-health, in Dec. 1816.

In 1818 he went to the Cape of Good Hope, and was placed in command of the garrisons upon the frontiers of the colony. A domestic calamity recalled him to England in March, 1819; but he again proceeded to the Cape in the autumn of that year, as Lieut.-Colonel of the 53d regiment, and remained in command of Cape Town until March, 1823; having been transferred, as Lieut.-Col., to the Royal York Rangers in Feb. 1820, and to the 49th regiment in Aug. 1821. He became Inspecting Field-officer of the Bristol district, by exchange with Lt.-Col. Daniell, in July, 1823. The officers of the regiment presented him, through Sir Henry Torrens, the Colonel, with a sword valued at 200 guineas. Every step in his military career was obtained without purchase; and, during a service of nearly thirty-four years, he was only one year and a quarter on half pay.

The unfortunate accident of the late riots at Bristol placed him in a situation which he had not encountered in all his previous military experience. Like many other men upon whom command unexpectedly devolves, he was unequal to a great emergency. In every line of life valuable people in subordinate capacities, discover themselves inadequate to a due discharge of leading duties. Colonel Brereton was evidently a humane and amiable man of this description; and was not made of "stuff stern enough" for the late crisis.

A Court-Martial having been formed to examine into his conduct, had already sat during four days; and it appears that Lt.-Col. Brereton was very deeply affected by the course of evidence against him, which was on the last day produced. After the rising of the Court-martial, he went to Reeve's Hotel, where his gardener met him with his gig, and he returned home about 12 at night. He retired to his bed-room about a quarter before three; the housekeeper heard the report of a pistol, and immediately called the gardener and footman; they went into his room instantly, and found him lying on the bed quite dead. He had shot himself through the heart, and

must have died instantly; he was completely dressed, with the exception of his coat. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict of "Temporary Derangement."

The facts produced against Lieut.-Colonel Brereton were certainly too strong for him to combat so as to vindicate his character as a military man; but he erred from feelings of humanity, and therefore his fate has excited universal commiseration. He could not endure the idea of shedding blood, even when the urgent call of duty made it imperatively necessary. Forgetting that the humanity of a soldier, under such circumstances, towards a guilty rabble, has all the effect of cruelty to the innocent citizens, he neither discerned with the requisite precision, nor acted with the promptitude which the exigency of the occasion demanded. The censure of those who were most bitter in their condemnation of him when living, extends no further, now that he has made his fearful and rash appeal from a tribunal of his fellow-creatures to the judgment-seat of God. The proceedings under the Court-martial must have preyed upon a mind naturally of the kindest description, and of the most feeling character.

Among the documents he had collected, with a view to his defence, were testimonials from the deceased Generals Bowyer and Sir Thomas Trigg—from Sir George Beckwith, Sir Charles Wale, Sir John Keene, and Sir Herbert Taylor. There was also a testimonial from Sir Henry Torrens, under whom he acted as Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal African corps; and a letter from the late Duke of York, which recommended Colonel Brereton to the particular attention of Lord Charles Somerset, then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Col. Brereton was married in London, to Miss Olivia Ross, who died three years ago, leaving him two daughters, one born May 2, 1826, and the other Oct. 2, 1828; who are left dependent on their maternal uncle, Col. Coghlan.

The remains of Lt.-Col. Brereton were interred very early in the morning of the 16th at Clifton Church, near those of his late wife; and were attended to the grave by Col. Coghlan, Major Ellard, Lieut. Francis the Adjutant of the district, Dr. Loinsworth the District Surgeon of the Forces, George Lunell, Esq., and T. M. Evans, Esq. the solicitor who conducted the defence.

LT.-COL. MACDONALD, F.R.S.

Aug. 16. At his residence, Summerland Place, Exeter, aged 78, John Macdonald, Esq. Fellow of the Royal and Asiatic Societies, formerly Lieutenant-

Colonel of the Royal Clan-Alpine regiment.

This accomplished and amiable gentleman was the only son of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, who so materially assisted Prince Charles in evading the English soldiery in 1746. It is stated in the account of the Rebellion published under the title of "*Ascanius*," that she was the daughter of Mr. Macdonald, a tacksmen or gentleman farmer, of Melton, in South Uist, and was in 1746 about twenty-four years old. It is also said that her portrait was painted in London in 1747, for Commodore Smith, in whose ship she had been brought prisoner from Scotland. Mr. Croker adds, in his late edition of Boswell's Johnson, that he has not been able to trace that portrait; but it may be remarked that there are three prints of this celebrated lady, one a mezzotint by M'Ardell, from A. Ramsay; another mezz. by J. Faber, 1747, from T. Hudson; and the third engraved by Johnson. In Dr. Johnson's letter to Mrs. Thrale in 1773, in which he describes his visit to Flora Macdonald, it is stated, "She and her husband are poor, and are going to try their fortune in America." Mr. Croker remarks that they did emigrate to America; but returned to Sky, where she died on the 4th of March, 1790, leaving a son, Col. John Macdonald, and a daughter, still alive in Sky, married to a Macleod, a distant relation to the Macleod. "It is remarkable (adds Sir Walter Scott) that this distinguished lady signed her name Flory, instead of the more classical orthography. Her marriage contract, which is in my possession, bears the name spelled Flory." (Croker's edition of Boswell, vol. ii. p. 417.)

"I well recollect," remarked the late Colonel, when speaking of the results of Sir Walter Scott's writings, in our Magazine for Nov. 1828, "my arrival in London, about half a century ago, on my way to India; and the disapprobation expressed in the streets of my Tartan dress; but now I see with satisfaction the variegated Highland manufacture prevalent, as a favourite and tasteful costume, from the humble cottage to the superb castle. To Sir Walter Scott's elegant and fascinating writings we are to ascribe this wonderful revolution in public sentiment."

Mr. Macdonald passed many years in the service of the East India Company, and attained the rank of Captain in the corps of engineers on the Bengal establishment. In the years 1794, 1795, and 1796, he served on at Benicoulen, in Sumatra, and at St. Helena, a continued series of observations on the diurnal variation of

the magnetic needle, which he communicated in 1798 to the Royal Society, and which were afterwards published in the Philosophical Transactions. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1800.

About that time he returned to England, and was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal Clan-Alpine regiment, and Commandant of the Royal Edinburgh Artillery. He was for some time stationed in Ireland.

In 1803 he published, in two volumes 12mo, "*Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise and manœuvres of the French Infantry*, issued Aug. 1, 1791," translated from the French, with explanatory notes, and illustrative references to the British and Prussian systems of Tactics," &c. &c.

In the following year, when he belonged to the 1st battalion of Cinque Ports Volunteers, he published another similar work, entitled "*The Experienced Officer; or, Instructions by the General of Division, Wimpffen, to his sons, and to all young men intended for the military profession; being a series of rules laid down by General Wimpffen, to enable officers of every rank to carry on war, in all its branches and descriptions, from the least important enterprises and expeditions, to the decisive battles which involve the fate of Empires. With notes, and an introduction.*"

In 1807, being then chief engineer at Fort Marlborough, he published two more volumes, translated from the French, with explanatory notes of "*Instructions for the conduct of Infantry on actual service*," which are reviewed at length in the Monthly Review, N.S. vol. lix. p. pp. 73-80.

His last work of this nature was a translation of "*The Formations and Manœuvres of Infantry*, by the Chevalier Duteil," 1812, 12mo (vide *ibid.* vol. lxxix. 311-320).

In 1811 he published in folio an essay on harmonics, under the title of "*A Treatise explanatory of the principles constituting the practice and theory of the Violoncello.*"

We shall now advert to another subject, which Col. Macdonald for many years ardently pursued. In 1808 he published in 8vo, "*A Treatise on Telegraphic Communication, naval, military, and political.*" (Vide *ibid.* vol. lviii. pp. 160-175.) In this he proposes a new telegraphic system; and in 1816 he issued a *Telegraphic Dictionary*, extending to 150,000 words, phrases, and sentences. The Directors of the East India Company liberally granted 400*l.* towards its publication; and the Colonel received testimonials to the utility of his plan,

from Mr. Secretary Barrow of the Admiralty, and Sir Harry Calvert, Adjutant-general, which will be found adduced in his first communication to our pages on the subject, in June, 1816. Other letters of his, on the Telegraphic science, will be found in our vols. LXXXVI. ii. 517; xcv. ii. 122; xcvi. i. 815-8.

But the most favourite subject of his scientific researches, was the Magnetic Poles and the variation of the Magnet; which, as we have before noticed, was that of his first published labours, in the Philosophical Transactions. On this topic he contributed no less than sixteen letters to this Miscellany, which were inserted in vols. xc. ii. 485; xci. i. 67, ii. 38; xcii. ii. 209-214; xciii. i. 123, ii. 395-8, 502-6; xciv. i. 211-214, ii. 549-51, 698-33; xcv. ii. 404-6; xcvi. ii. 120-7; xcvi. i. 500, ii. 389; xcix. ii. 23-8, 594-9. He wrote on the kindred subjects of the immensity of the universe, in vol. xcv. i. 590; theories of the earth, xcvi. ii. 107; a description of a remarkable water-spout which he witnessed near Prince Edward's Island, xcvi. ii. 582; on growth in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and the increase of cold above the clouds, xcvi. ii. 596.

Col. Macdonald entertained deep religious sentiments, as is apparent in most of his writings, and particularly in letters on the repairs of churches and cathedrals, vols. xcvi. ii. 300; xcvi. ii. 415; and the decorum of public worship, vol. xcv. ii. 400; xcvi. i. 210. He was a Reformer, before such opinions became the fashion, and described his plans of a moderate Parliamentary Reform in our vols. xciii. i. 422; xcvi. i. 412; c. i. 516. His last communication was on the Ballot, in our number for February last. He was not, however, like some of our modern liberals, an apologist and admirer of Buonaparte; but frequently endeavoured to show the true character of that scourge of the human race, in our vols. xcii. ii. 198; xciii. i. 591-6; xcix. i. 111. On Ireland, where, as we have mentioned, he was for some time quartered, he wrote in our vols. xciii. i. 422; xciv. ii. 604; xcv. i. 806; and on his native country, and the Celtic language, in vol. xciv. ii. 12; xcvi. ii. 392; and on Ossian, c. ii. 220. He also addressed Mr. Urban on the following miscellaneous subjects: the forgery of bank notes, vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 409; the public funded debt, xci. i. 216; a suggested improvement in the sailing of ships, xciii. i. 483; experiments on bread, xcv. ii. 120; tribute to the memory of the Duke of York, xcvi. i. 3, 101; deficiency of measure in wine-bottles, xcix.

ii. 224; distresses of manufacturing and labouring classes, c. i. 106; the court of Chancery, 202; the Thames tunnel, 504; Mr. Owen's projects and machinery, *ibid.* ii. 302-4; the constabulary force, 406.

Colonel Macdonald had resided for twelve or fifteen years in the city of Exeter. Whilst there he maintained a high character for charity and benevolence; his name was to be found in the subscription lists of nearly, if not quite, all the charitable institutions of that neighbourhood—in assisting in the management of which his time and experience were readily granted. His remains were interred in Exeter Cathedral, underneath the south tower, not far distant from the spot selected for the repose of General Garde and Dean Palmer; and were consigned to their earthly resting place with every token of respect and regret from a large portion of private friends and others. Five mourning coaches and four were followed by a long line of private carriages.

CAPTAIN HENRY FOSTER, F.R.S.

The late Capt. Henry Foster, R. N. F.R.S. the circumstances of whose death were recorded in our last volume, Pt. i. p. 643, and a brief narrative of his voyage in Pt. ii. p. 64, was thus noticed by the Duke of Sussex, in his late Anniversary speech, as President, to the Royal Society:—"Captain Henry Foster was a member of the profession which, under all circumstances, is so justly celebrated for activity and enterprise, and which, when wanting the stimulus of war, has on many occasions lately distinguished itself by the zealous and successful cultivation of those studies and the practice of those observations, which are so essentially connected with the improvement of navigation. He accompanied Captain Basil Hall, in the Conway, in his well-known voyage to South America, and assisted him materially in his pendulum and other observations. He afterwards joined Captain Parry in the second of his celebrated voyages; and at Port Bowen and other stations within the Arctic Circle, he made, with the assistance of Captain Parry and others, a most valuable and extensive series of observations upon the diurnal variation, diurnal intensity of the magnetic needle, and upon other subjects connected with terrestrial magnetism and astronomical refractions, which formed an entire fourth part of our Transactions for 1826, and was printed at the special expense of the Board of Longitude. For these papers he received the Copley Medal; and the Lords of the Admiralty acknow-

cal judgment; 2. A constant perception of the duty of faithful adherence to the very letter of the Sacred Original; 3. Minute and unwearied diligence, extending itself to the accurate marking of every supplemental word introduced in the translation, and to the careful arrangement of stops and accents."

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 21. At the Church Missionary-house, Madras, aged 37, the Rev. *James Ridsdale*, for some years one of the ministers of that establishment, and son of Mr. Stephen Ridsdale, of Hull.

Dec. 11. At Nuneaton, Warw. aged 38, the Rev. *Edward Hughes*, Rector of Hardwick, Northamptonshire. He was youngest son of the late Rev. Hugh Hughes, Master of Nuneaton school, who died in the summer of 1830, and on whose decease the Rev. Edw. Hughes was instituted to the rectory of Hardwick on his own petition. He was of Trin. hall, Camb. LL.B. 1819.

Dec. 12. In his 70th year, the Rev. *James Adams*, Rector of Castleton, Oxfordshire. He was formerly Fellow of New college, M.A. 1786, and was instituted to his living, which was in the patronage of his family, in 1789.

At Camden Town, aged 76, *Skene Ogilvy*, D.D. late Minister of Old Aberdeen.

Dec. 17. At Eversley, Hants, aged 74, the Rev. *Jonathan Asbridge*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1824 by Sir J. Cope, Bart.

Dec. 19. Aged 28, the Rev. *Lewis Lawrence*, of Jesus college, Oxford, and late Curate of Brewood, Staffordshire.

Dec. 20. At Winford Parsonage, near Bristol, aged 63, the Rev. *William Edwards*, M.A. for seventeen years Curate of that parish.

Dec. 21. At Thoraugh, co. N'pn. aged 76, the Rev. *William Wing*, Rector of Thoraugh with Wausford, and of Stibington with Sibson, Hunts. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1777, as 17th Junior Optime, M.A. 1780, was presented to Stibington in 1790 by Francis Duke of Bedford, and to Thoraugh in 1807 by the present Duke.

Dec. 21. At Humbleton, Yorkshire, aged 78, the Rev. *Jonathan Dixon*, Vicar of that place, of Garton, and of Burton Pidsea, and Perpetual Curate of Tunstall. He was presented to Garton in 1781 by the Dean and Chapter of York; to Garton in 1792, and to Humbleton in 1798, both by the Lord Chancellor. He was also Domestic Chaplain to the late Duke of St. Alban's. He was an excellent husband, father, and friend.

Dec. 24. At Long Stratton, Norfolk, the Rev. *Ellis Burroughes*, Rector of Tasburgh, in that county, and of Stowlangtoft, in Suffolk; lord of the manors of Stratton-

hall, Welham, and Reezes; and for many years an active magistrate for Norfolk. He was the only son of the Rev. Randall Burroughes, by Elizabeth-Maria, sole dau. and heiress of William Ellis, esq. of Kiddall-hall, in Elmet, Yorkshire. He was admitted a member of Queen's college, Cambridge, in 1782, and graduated B.A. 1786, as 10th Senior Optime, M.A. 1789. He entered into holy orders in 1790, when he was presented to the living of Stowlangtoft, by the late Sir Walter Rawlinson, and to that of Tasburgh in 1804. He married, in 1795, Sarah-Nasmyth, only dau. of Robert Marsh, esq. of Norwich, by whom he has left a numerous family. Exemplary in every public and private capacity, Mr. Burroughes made it his constant aim to promote the happiness of all around him; and is proportionably regretted by his friends and neighbours.

Dec. 27. At Chipping Warden, Northamptonshire, aged 73, the Rev. *John Lamt*, D.D. Rector of that parish and of Charwelton. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1783, B. and D.D. 1797. He was presented to Charwelton in 1805, by Sir Chas. Knightley, Bart., and was for a long period Curate and Vicar of Banbury, which living he resigned on his institution to the Rectory of Chipping Warden, Nov. 4, 1815, on the presentation of Francis Earl of Guilford. He used to remark, in an affectionate manner, among his old parishioners of Banbury, that he thought he had baptized about half of them; and he always anticed in a particular manner the poor old people whom he remembered. As a public character, he failed in the decision of taking a straightforward course, and thereby made himself enemies in his old age, by whose hostility his days were embittered. His living at Chipping Warden was the boon of political service; and, although he sought the intercourse of reformers, he nevertheless promised his support to the Wroxton candidate at the last election for Banbury. Partly from fear of venturing in his old age amongst the multitude to whom his vote was to be opposed, and whom he doubtless supposed to be greatly excited against him and his party, and partly, perhaps, from the wish not to offend his old parishioners and connection, he absented himself from the late election; and the consequence was, decided hostility on the part of his former acquaintance. He frequently expressed his feeling of their unkindness, and latterly appeared to be desponding. On Tuesday Dec. 27th, he was called by a young relative, who found his door fastened. The Doctor replied, desiring him to go down stairs, adding, "and God bless you." The report of a pistol was almost immediately heard. The ball entered below his breast, on the left side, and passed out near his shoulder, perforating many

times, a blanket which was folded on the bed. An inquest was held—Verdict, *Lunacy*.

Dec. 30. At Nantes, aged 30, the Rev. *William Mathews*, B.A. Curate of Romford, Essex, and late of New college Oxford.

Dec. 31. At Stanmer, Sussex, aged 58, the Rev. *Thomas Baker*, Canon Residentiary of Chichester, and Rector of Stanmer. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1795, M.A. 1800; was presented to Stanmer in 1802, by the Earl of Chichester, and collated to the stall of Thorney in the church of Chichester in 1824.

Jan. 6. At Witheridge, Devonshire, aged 63, the Rev. *Perry Dicken*, Vicar of that place, and Rector of Ploughill. He was presented to the former church in 1793, by R. Melhuish, esq. and to Ploughill in 1816, by Lord Chancellor Eldon, having in the same year accumulated the degree of M.A. as a member of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

Jan. 7. Aged 72, the Rev. *Gainsford Smith*, Vicar of Eweley, Northamptonshire. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalen coll. Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1784, B.D. 1799; and by which society he was presented to his living in 1809.

Jan. 9. At Bailbrook Lodge, aged 56, the Rev. *B. Butterworth*, late Curate of Claverton, near Bath.

Jan. 10. The Rev. *Thomas Comyn*, Curate of Tunstall and of Wantesden, in Suffolk, and Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Sussex.

Jan. 13. Suddenly, at the Bank of England, whilst receiving a dividend, aged 62, the Rev. *Stephen Weaver Brown*. He was educated at Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1802. Having left the established Church, he became a Unitarian minister, and was for some a popular preacher at Birmingham. Of late years he had resided in lodgings in Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, where a large number of sovereigns were found in his drawers by his landlord, who advertised for his relations in the *Times* of Jan. 16.

Jan. 19. Aged 80, the Rev. *William Easton*, Vicar of Barrow upon Soar, and Perpetual Curate of Mountsorrel, Leicestershire. He was formerly a Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1773, as 10th Wrangler, M.A. 1776, B.D. 1784, and by which society he was presented to Barrow in 1794. As Vicar of Barrow, he nominated himself to Mount Sorrel in 1797. He was a man highly esteemed amidst a wide circle, and his length of days makes his loss the more deplored.

Jan. 20. At Tiffeld, Northamptonshire, the Rev. *John Thomas Flesher*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented by Thomas Flesher, esq. in 1795. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, where, in the same year, he took the degree of M.A.

The Rev. *Thomas Bellamy*, Rector of

Sandford Orcas, Somerset, to which church he was instituted in 1816.

Aged 70, the Rev. *Daniel Benson*, Rector of Grimoldby, and Vicar of South Cockerington and Strubby, Linc. He was presented to the last named living in 1813, by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; was collated to South Cockerington in 1814, by Dr. Tomline, then Bp. of Lincoln, and was presented to Grimoldby by Lord Middleton.

The Rev. *Thomas Bird*, B.A. Rector of Crosby Garret, and Perpetual Curate of Mallerstang, both in Westmorland.

The Rev. *John Bond*, Rector of Freston, Suffolk, to which he was instituted in 1795.

The Rev. *Arthur Bromley*, Curate of Blewbury, Berks, and formerly Minister of Clement-street Chapel, Leamington.

The Rev. *Maurice Evans*, Vicar of Llangeler, and of Penrhyn, co. Cardigan, to the former of which churches he was collated in 1820, by the Bp. of St. David's.

The Rev. *Edward Freven*, D.D. Rector of Frating cum Thorington, Essex. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1769, as 11th Senior Optime, M.A. 1772, B.D. 1790, and D.D. 1792; and by which Society he was presented to his benefice in 1788.

Aged 53, the Rev. *Godfrey Goodman*, Rector of Kemerton, near Tewkesbury. He was presented to the living only about twelve months ago. The advowson of Kemerton is in the Corporation of Gloucester, to which it was presented by Godfrey Goodman, Bp. of Gloucester, in 1638. The deed enjoins that it shall be given to one of the Bishop's descendants, if any of them, who may be duly qualified, shall make application within a prescribed time; otherwise it goes to the son of the Mayor or senior Alderman.

At Nuneaton, Warw., the Rev. *J. E. Jones*, M.A. Minister of St. Paul's, Stockingford, and Sunday-Evening Lecturer at Nuneaton. He was also Domestic Chaplain to the late Lady Lavington.

The Rev. *T. O. Marsh*, Vicar of Stevington, Beds. to which church he was presented in 1776, by the Duke of Bedford.

The Rev. *Edward Ryley*, Vicar of Eatington, Warw. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799, and was presented to Eatington, in 1807, by the Hon. G. Shirley.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 29. At Kensington, Eliz. youngest daughter of Arch. Kelso, esq. of Sauchbrie, Ayrshire.

Lately. In Greenwich Park, Capt. B. Backhouse, formerly of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Wm. Garratt, esq. of Bath, formerly of Leigh House, near Havant.

At Eaglesfield Green, in his 40th year, Aldborough Richardson, esq.

Aged 12, Fred. Charles S. youngest son of the late Capt. J. Serrell, R.N. of Stourton Caundle, Dorset.

Jan. 2. At the house of her son-in-law, James Hewitt Massey Dawson, esq. Gloucester-place, aged 82, Mary, widow of Francis Dennis, esq. of Jamaica.

Jan. 3. In the Fleet Prison, aged 65, John Charles le Poer Beresford Morpew, esq. formerly a Colonel in the army, and distinguished at the rebellion of 1798. A coroner's inquest was held; which, as it appeared the deceased had suffered from consumption, returned a verdict of "Natural Death."

In Charles-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 92, Mrs. Treves.

Aged 89, J. Baker, esq. of Upper Charles-st. Northampton-sq. formerly of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Jan. 4. In Lambeth workhouse, aged 74, Mr. Drummond, once a respectable lottery-office-keeper in Holborn.

Jan. 6. In Upper Belgrave-place, Eliz. wife of the Rev. J. M'Evoe, and housekeeper at St. James Palace.

Aged 24, Lydia-Charlotte, wife of John Powell, esq. of Balham hill and Bucklersbury, 3d dau. of W. Williams, M.D. Devizes; and on the 13th, aged 69, her mother-in-law, Mary, widow of John Powell, esq.

Jan. 7. In Queen's sq. Bloomsbury, aged 79, the widow of Geo. Fred. Herbst, esq.

In Upper Bedford-place, the widow of J. I. Bernal, esq. of Jamaica.

In Old Bond-st. aged 79, W. Bowdon, esq. of Clapham-common.

Jan. 8. In Hunter-st. Harriet, wife of A. Matthews, esq. surgeon, and fifth daughter of Mr. Sharp, of Havant.

Jan. 10. Aged 31, Robert, eldest son of the late Mr. Chas. Rivington, of Waterloo-place.

Jan. 12. Emilia, fourth dau. of John D. Aubert, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl.

Aged 70, M. Foveaux, esq. late of the War-office.

Jan. 17. Aged 77, Anna, wife of W. Weston, esq. of Chapel-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Anna, wife of Henry Greenwood, esq. of Southwark, and eldest dau. of late George Reade, esq. of Fryern Court, Hants.

In Saville-row, aged 84, Frs. Knight, esq.

Jan. 18. At York-st. Portman-sq., aged 78, E. Gwatkin, esq.

In Portland-place, aged 69, the Right Hon. Anne Countess dowager of Sheffield. Her Ladyship was the second dau. of Frederick second Earl of Guilford, K.G. (the Prime Minister when Lord North) by Anne, dau. and heiress of George Speke, esq. With her sisters, the late Lady Glenbervie and Lady Charlotte Lindsey, she was a lady in waiting to the Princess of Wales (the late

Queen Caroline) before she quitted this country for the Continent. On the 20th Jan. 1798, Lady Anne North became the third wife of George Lord Sheffield, the editor of the Works of Gibbon, who was created an Earl in 1816, and died May 30, 1821 (see a memoir of his Lordship in our vol. xci. i. 563). Her ladyship had two children: 1. Lady Anne-Frederica-Catherise, who was married in 1827 to the Hon. Arthur Chas. Legge, and died in 1839; and 2. the Rt. Hon. George-Augustus-Frederick-Charles, who succeeded his father in his titles, and is the present Earl.

Jan. 19. Aged 85, Thomas Burton, esq. of Guildford-st., late Secretary to his Majesty's Commissioners of Excise.

Jan. 23. Aged 74, R. Hammersley, esq. of Turnham-green-terrace.

Beds.—Jan. 1. At Higham Gohiou, Eliza, wife of the Rev. John Reynolds Wardale, A.M. the Rector.

Berks.—Jan. 6. At Windsor, aged 81, Mary, widow of Sir William Herschel K.H., and previously of John Pitt, esq. Sir Wm. Herschel died Aug. 25, 1822. (see his memoir in our vol. xcii. ii. 274.)

Berwick.—Jan. 5. At Grove House, Berwick, Thomas Wood, esq. of the Wynding, Bamberough.

CUMBERLAND.—Jan. 15. Joseph Wheelwright, esq. of Lowca, near Workington.

CORNWALL.—Jan. 2. At Launceston, aged 47, Mr. J. Drake, solicitor.

Lately. At Menheniott, aged 87, Elizabeth Mallett, for many years maintained by the parish; but on examining her house, after her death, a considerable sum of money, said to exceed 200l., was found, with a great number of garments, obtained from the benevolent inhabitants of Liskeard.

DEVON.—Lately. At Totnes, aged 24, Philip Bowden, esq. surgeon.

At Teignmouth, aged 44, the Hon. Julia wife of Capt. Richard Harward, R.N., and younger dau. of Lord Exmouth. She was married Jan. 11, 1810.

In the workhouse, Moretonbampstead, Mary Downe, at the advanced age of 105.

Jan. 1. At Chudleigh, in her 85th year, Mary, widow of the Rev. Henry Mugg, late of Chudleigh.

At Chudleigh, in her 82d year, the wife of the Rev. Gilbert Burrington, Senior Prebendary of Exeter, and Vicar of Chudleigh.

Jan. 5. At Tormoham, aged 24, Jane Maria, wife of J. B. Blackaller, esq. surgeon, eldest dau. of Evan Evans, esq. of Galsay; she was married within the last year.

Jan. 10. At Barnstaple, aged 51, Mary-Ann, widow of Chas. Berley Griddle, esq. Captain E.I.C.

DORSET.—Jan. 14. At West Woodgate, aged 64, Sarah, widow of John Harvey Goddard, esq.

Jan. 16. Aged 56, at Uplyme, Miss Charlotte Vere, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Nicholas Vere, Rector of that parish.

DURHAM.—*Jan. 11.* Aged 83, Margaret, widow of Mr. R. Johnson, of Barnardcastle.

ESSEX.—*Jan. 6.* At Great Baddow, aged 75, Capt. Barrow, formerly of the E. I. C. service, and of Berners-street.

GLOUC.—*Jan. 8.* At Tewkesbury, David Bowen, esq. surgeon.

Jan. 14. At Bristol, Lieut. Thos. Ridout, 6th Bombay N.I. youngest son of the late Mr. Chas. Ridout, of that city.

Jan. 16. At Clifton, in his 88th year, Richard Lawrence, of Week, Somerset, and of Duffryn Mawr, co. Brecknock, esq.

Jan. 17. Aged 24, Thomas Henry, only son of the late Thomas Camplin, esq. of Bristol.

HANTS.—*Dec. 31.* At Lymington, Martha-Maria, wife of Augustus Brine, esq. Capt. R.N.

Lately. At Southampton, aged 70, the relict of Capt. Jas. Moring, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House

Jan. 4. At Southampton, aged 82, John Anthony Tiffen, esq.

Jan. 10. At Swanwich, aged 44, William Silvester Purchase, esq.

Jan. 18. At West Meon, aged 76, Thos. Lord, esq.

HERTS.—*Jan. 4.* At Aldenham, Ann-Parker, wife of the Rev. J. Wilkinson, M.A. and eldest dau. of Richard Burrows, esq. of Saffron-Walden.

KENT.—At Hawkhurst, aged 86, Mr. John Barrow, a farmer of the old school. His body was drawn to the burial ground by three pair of oxen attached to a waggon.

Jan. 3. At Shooter's-hill, aged 57, Edw. Strachey, esq. brother to Sir Henry Strachey, Bart. of Sutton Court, Somerset. He was the second son of Sir Henry the first Bart. by Jane, dau. of John Kelsal of Greenwich, esq. and widow of Capt. Thomas Latham, R.N.; he was for some time a senior merchant on the Bengal establishment, and married at Calcutta in Oct. 1808, the youngest dau. of Col. Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Jan. 18. Aged 85, H. Mills, esq. one of the oldest Magistrates and Deputy Lieutenants for the county.

Jan. 20. At Lewisham, aged 75, William Smallbone, esq.

Jan. 23. Aged 76, J. Robinson, esq. of Sydenham.

LANCASHIRE.—*Jan. 13.* Aged 102, Mr. Hugh Evans, tailor. He was a native of Anglesau, and came over to Liverpool to make mourning at the death of George II. He worked at his business till within the last seven years, and retained his sight and hearing until the hour of his dissolution.

LEICESTER.—*Jan. 1.* At Loughborough, Capt. John Hunt, late 65th reg. eldest son of Mr. John Hunt, surgeon, of that town.

At Leicester, aged 58, the widow of

Capt. N. Cooper, of the Leicestershire militia.

Jan. 12. At Leicester, Eleanor, wife of J. Bankart, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec. . . .* At Winchmore Hill, aged 61, Gen. Henry Browne, esq.

Jan. 14. At Tottenham, aged 80, Rich. Cooper, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 1.* Aged 79, the widow of M. Branthwayt, esq. of Taverham-hall.

Jan. 5. At Thorpe, near Norwich, J. B. Plowman, esq. late of Lowestoft.

NOTTS.—*Jan. 7.* At Newark, aged 92, Samuel Sketchley, esq., many years senior Alderman of that borough, which office he resigned a few years since. He was formerly a partner in Messrs. Handley's extensive brewery, at the time when there was a great demand for ale in Russia. He was the oldest person in Newark.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 15.* Aged 84, John Mitford, of Mitford, formerly a captain in the army.

OXFORD.—*Lately,* at a very advanced age, Wm Judd, esq. for many years an active and useful magistrate of Banbury. He was one of those independent members of the Corporation who, five and twenty years ago, opposed the Guilford interest in the person of Dudley North. After this period the Wroxton influence remained paramount until the present year, when at the election, on the 21 of May last, Mr. Judd, although he had for a long period been confined to his room, continued so true to his principles, that he suffered himself to be conveyed to the hustings, where he recorded his vote in favour of Mr. Easthope and Corporate Reform. Soon after the election he resigned his gown along with several others.

SALOP.—*Dec. 18.* In Shrewsbury, Mr. Thomas Dean, formerly of Manchester. He was one of the brave veterans of the Manchester volunteers, who so gallantly assisted in the defence of Gibraltar, and of whom it is supposed there are now only four remaining.

SOMERSET.—*Dec. 30.* Aged 71, John Edmonds, more than 40 years in the employ of Messrs Fuller, coach-builders, of Bath. He served 22 years in the Navy, and was in nine general engagements, among which were Rodney's, 1782, and Lord Howe's, 1794. He had received several wounds, particularly one in the face, from a splinter, which knocked his nose on one side, and gave a singularly ludicrous expression to his countenance, and which greatly heightened the effect of his whimsicalities. Jack enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health, although much addicted to the use of spirituous liquors. His memory was extremely retentive, and he could amuse a company for hours with his recitations and spinning long yarns. For a trifling wager he once learned by heart the contents of a whole newspaper in a very short space of time. By his own

account, he had been married no fewer than six times.

Jan. 2. At Cricket Lodge, Chard, aged 5, the Hon. Horatio Nelson Hood, youngest son of the Right Hon. Lord Bridport.

Jan. 8. At Clevedon, aged 24, Mary-Craven, second daughter of Charles Kyd Bishop, esq. late of Barbadoes.

Jan. 9. Aged 78, Amos Greenslade, esq. of Wootton Courteney.

Jan. 14. At Bath, aged 68, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Sam. How, Rector of Winterbourne Strickland, Dorset; sister to the Rev. William England, D.D., now Archdeacon of Dorset, and mother-in-law to Capt. Wm. Proby, R.N.

Jan. 14. At Wiveliscombe, aged 80, Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Walker, esq., of East Barnet.

Jan. 15. Charlotte, dau. of Peter Fry, esq. of Compton-house, Axbridge.

Jan. 17. At Yeovil, in his 50th year, Mr. G. Trenchard.

Jan. 19. At Bath, aged 78, Mrs. Eleanor Mayhew Lutwyche.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Jan. 10.* In his carriage, on the road from Stourbridge to his residence at Great Barr, aged 69, John Scott, esq. High Sheriff of Worcestershire for 1830-31. He had long suffered from a complaint in the heart, which at length terminated his life. His only child married Robert Wellbeloved, esq., a barrister on the Oxford circuit, who upon his marriage took the name of Scott.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan. 19.* Aged 35, Jane, wife of the Rev. H. B. Faulkner, of Long Melford.

SURREY.—*Jan. 13.* At Weybridge, aged 18, Emily, youngest dau. of late T. G. Worthington, esq., of Halse House, Somerton.

Jan. 21. At Croydon, aged 50, James Tunstall, M.D.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 16.* At Brighton, aged 15, William, eldest son of William Sant, esq.

Jan. 18. At Brighton, aged 97, Wm. Borrer, esq.

WESTMORELAND.—*Jan. 6.* At Ingmire Hall, John Upton, esq.

WILTS.—*Dec. 30.* John Eyre, esq. son of the late Rev. John Eyre, Salisbury.

Jan. 4. Elizabeth widow of Edw. Swan, esq. of Salisbury.

Jan. 6. At East Tytherton, aged 87, Mrs. Pezeloze Gay, dau. of the Rev. Nicholas Gay, vicar of Newton Saint Cyrus, Devon.

Jan. 10. Aged 42, Thos. Wheeler, esq. of Salisbury.

Jan. 17. At Bishop Ward's College, Sarum, Martha, widow of the Rev. Edw. Whittle, Rector of Tisbury Evis.

Aged 76, Thos. Roles, esq. of Salisbury.
WORCESTER.—At Stourbridge, in the house of her brother-in-law Wm. Evans, esq. Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Evans, Knt. of Ebbistock Hall, co. Flint, who died in 1826.

YORK.—*Jan. 7.* At York, aged 56, Mr. W. Flint, of Great Driffield, author of a

Treatise on the Horse. Mr. F. in 1804, rode a match over Knavesmire, against Col. Thornton's lady. His death was awfully sudden, in consequence of taking too large a dose of prussic acid, as a medicine.

Jan. 10. Aged 75, Mary, wife of John Pitts, esq.

Jan. 12. At Selby, aged 51, Barbara, widow of Rd. Moorsoun, esq. of Airy Hill, Whitby, who died only a few weeks before.

Aged 83, Hannah, widow of the late Rev. Geo. Lambert, of Hull.

Jan. 18. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Bouthroyd, of Huddersfield.

At Kippax Park, Henry, third son of Thomas Davison Bland. Having been out shooting with his father for a few hours, he was seized with apoplexy, and died immediately.

Jan. 14. At Hull, aged 60, Joseph Henry Vaux, esq.

At Scarborough, the wife of George Brown, esq. of York, and sister to Mrs. Christopher Bolton, of Hull.

Jan. 16. At Leeds, Josiah H. Oates, esq.

WALES.—*Jan. 10.* At Penby, Sir Robert Jones Allard Kemeyes, of Yreysarwood, Glamorganshire. He received the honours of knighthood, March 6, 1817, being then a Lieut.-Colonel.

Jan. 1. Aged 27, Richard Owen, third son of William Wynne, of Peniarth, esq.

Jan. 18. Aged 78, Thomas Mostyn Edwards, esq. of Kilken Hall, co. Flint.

IRELAND.—*Dec. 22.* Eliza, wife of Barré Beresford, esq. Brook Hall, co. Derry, youngest dau. of late John Bayly, esq. of Bristol.

At Kiltormor, co. Galway, the widow Bagot, at the extraordinary age of 120 years, in the full possession of all her faculties. She retained to her last moments a wonderful taste for music, and a powerful remembrance of ancient Irish song.—An old woman died in Letterkenny, a few days ago, aged 117 years, leaving behind her 284 children, grand, and great-grand-children.

At his seat, Ballykileaven, Queen's co. Sir John Allen Johnson Walsh, Bart., brother to Gen. Sir Henry Johnson, Bt. K.C.B.

ABROAD.—*July 18.* At Cawnpore, East Indies, aged 47, Major W. P. Cooke, 6th N.I.

Oct. 26. At Jamaica, J. P. Nathan, esq. formerly of Portsmouth.

Nov. 7. At Jamaica, Anna, widow of Sam. Phillips, esq. of Portsmouth.

Nov. 11. At Malta, Colonel Henry Anderson Morhead, Commandant of the Royal Engineers in that island; and of Widey Court, near Plymouth. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Engineers 1794, First Lieutenant 1796, Captain-Lieut. 1801, Captain 1805, Lt.-Colonel 1813, and Colonel 1826. At the time of his death, he was in the administration of the government of Malta, in the absence of the Lt.-Governor.

Nov. 29. At Paris, Mr. James Conway, Parisian Correspondent of *The Times* for the last eighteen months, distinguished for his literary powers, and for singular zeal and assiduity during a twenty years' connection with the metropolitan press. He was a native of Cork, where his connections were respectable, and has left an orphan daughter, her mother having died a few months ago.

Nov. 28. At Barcelona, Thomas Cowley, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister.

Dec. 26. At Vienna, Count Von Frimont, the President of the Council of War.

At Paris, at the residence of her son-in-law C. Simpson, esq., Mrs. Shaw, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Shaw, rector of Chelvey, Somerset.

At Boulogne, aged 83, John Ellis, esq. barrister, and late a magistrate for Cornwall.

Jan. 3. Aged 58, at Paris, John Brogden, esq. of Bridgewater-square.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 31, 1831, to Jan. 24, 1832

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 1008	Males	- 887	Between	2 and 5 149
Females	- 996	Females	- 866		5 and 10 66
ereof have died under two years old					10 and 20 50
				526	20 and 30 122
					30 and 40 144
					40 and 50 176
					50 and 60 170
					60 and 70 172
					70 and 80 112
					80 and 90 58
					90 and 100 8

alt 5s. per bushel; 14d. per pound.

alt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Jan. 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
59 5	35 8	21 4	36 4	35 7	37 3

PRICE OF HOPS, Jan. 27.

Kent Bags	3l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.	Farnham (seconds)	6l. 10s. to 9l. 0s.
Sussex	3l. 15s. to 4l. 16s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 10s. to 7l. 12s.
Essex	3l. 15s. to 5l. 12s.	Sussex	4l. 4s. to 5l. 8s.
Farnham (fine)	9l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.	Essex	4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Jan. 26.

Smithfield, Hay 3l. 10s. to 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 16s. Clover 5l. 5s. to 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Jan. 23:	
Veal	4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts	2,799 Calves 95
Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs	19,710 Pigs 120

COAL MARKET, Jan. 27.—Best Wallsends, 20s. 6d. to 22s. 3d. per cwt. Other sorts from 16s to 19s.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 44s. 6d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 60s. Mottled 68s. Curd, 72s.—CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, JAN. 23, 1832,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 242.—Ellesmere and Chester, 74.—Grand Junction, 225.—Kennet and Avon, 25.—Leeds and Liverpool, 420.—Regent's, 17.—Rochdale, 70.—London Dock Stock, 64.—St. Katharine's, 75.—West India, 102½.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 205.—Grand Junction Water Works, 49½.—West Middlesex, 66½.—Globe Insurance, 135.—Guardian, 21½.—Hope, 5½.—Chartered Gas Light, 48.—Imperial Gas, 41½.—Phoenix ditto, 40.—Independent, 40.—General United, 28.—Canada Land Company, 30½.—Reversionary Interest, 109.

For prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1831, to January 25, 1832, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°		in. pts.	
26	35	41	36	30, 25	fair & foggy
27	36	40	38	, 40	foggy
28	42	44	39	, 40	fair
29	40	43	41	, 22	do.
30	35	39	33	, 18	cloudy
31	33	35	30	, 18	do.
Jan. 1	33	35	30	, 16	do.
2	37	37	35	29, 87	do.
3	31	36	°°	, 80	fair & foggy
4	31	35		, 67	cloudy & do.
5	29	33		, 61	do.
6	39	40		, 45	hazy
7	39	43		, 34	cloudy
8	40	42		, 34	do.
9	42	43		, 46	do. & hazy
10	48	52		, 63	do. do.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jan.				pts.	
11	43	48	42	29 70	do & rain
12	43	44	37		do.
13	36	40	35	30,	cloudy
14	34	38	32		do.
15	33	37	32	40	do.
16	33	37	38	39	fair
17	39	44	44	30	cloudy
18	39	43	39	30	do.
19	34	36	33	30	do.
20	32	39	38	18	do.
21	39	45	43	18	do.
22	42	43	45	20	do.
23	40	42	46	20	do.
24	44	46	44	16	fair
25	45	49	29	29 80	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From December 28, 1831, to January 26, 1832, both inclusive.

Dec. & J.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Reduced.	per Ct Consols.	1 per Ct 1814.	34 per Ct Reduced.	New 32 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind Bonds.	Old S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
28 192	82	2	3	90	90	—	99	16	2 dis.	—	80	8 7 pm.
29	82	2	—	90	90	—	99	16	1 dis.	—	—	7 8 pm.
30 192	82	2	—	90	90	—	99	16	2 dis.	—	—	7 8 pm.
31 193	82	2	—	90	90	—	—	—	3 1 dis.	—	—	7 8 pm.
2	82	2	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 7 pm.
3 198	87	2	—	90	90	91	99	16	2 dis.	—	80	8 9 pm.
4 193	82	2	—	90	90	91	99	16	2 dis.	—	—	8 9 pm.
5 192	82	2	—	90	90	—	—	16	1 dis.	—	—	9 8 pm.
6	82	2	—	—	90	90	—	—	—	—	—	7 pm.
7 193	82	2	—	—	90	—	99	16	—	3 1 dis.	—	7 8 pm.
9 198	82	2	81	89	89	89	99	16	195 par 1 dis.	—	—	8 9 pm.
10 193	82	2	81	89	89	89	99	16	195 par 1 pm.	—	—	8 10 pm.
11 192	81	2	81	89	89	88	99	16	194 par 1 pm.	—	—	8 9 pm.
12 193	82	2	81	89	89	89	99	16	194 par 1 pm.	81	—	8 9 pm.
13 192	82	2	82	89	89	89	99	16	194 par.	—	—	9 11 pm.
14 193	82	2	82	89	90	89	99	16	194 par 2 pm.	—	—	9 11 pm.
16 194	83	2	83	90	90	90	99	16	194 par 1 dis.	—	—	9 11 pm.
17 194	82	2	82	89	90	89	99	16	—	—	—	9 10 pm.
18 194	82	2	82	90	89	89	99	16	196	—	80	10 8 pm.
19 193	82	2	82	90	89	89	99	16	195	2 1 dis.	—	8 10 pm.
20	82	2	82	89	89	89	100	16	—	1 pm. par.	—	9 10 pm.
21 196	82	2	81	89	89	88	99	16	196 par 2 pm.	—	—	11 12 pm.
23 193	82	2	81	89	89	89	99	16	194 par 1 pm.	80	—	11 12 pm.
24 193	82	2	82	90	89	89	99	16	195 1 pm.	—	—	11 12 pm.
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 193	83	2	82	90	90	89	99	16	195 par 2 pm.	—	—	11 18 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25 PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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London Gas.—Times—Ledger
Morn. Chron.—Post—Herald
Morn. Advertiser.—Courier
Globe.—Standard.—Sun.—Star
Brit Trav.—Record—Lit Gas
St James's Chron.—Packet.
Even. Mail.—English Chron.
8 Weekly Pn.—9 Sat. & Sun.
Dublin 14—Edinburgh 12
Liverpool 9—Manchester 7
Exeter 6—Bath Bristol 5
field, York. 4—Brighton.
Canterbury. Leeds. Hull.
Leicester. Nottingham. Plym-
stamf. 1—Birming. Bolton.
Bury. Cambridge. Carlisle.
Chelmsf., Cheltenham. Chester.
Coven., Derby, Durin., Ipsw.,
Kendal, Maidst., Newcastle,



Norwich, Oxf., Portman.—Preston, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-
ampton, Truro, Worcester &—
Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnst.
Berwick, Blackb., Bridgown.,
Carmar., Colch., Chesterf.,
Devizes, Dorch., Doncaster,
Falmouth, Glouce., Halifax,
Henley, Hereford, Lancas-
ter, Leamington, Lewes, Linc.
Lichf., Macclesf., Newark,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northamp-
ton, Reading, Rochest., Salisb.,
Shields, Staff., Stockp., Sun-
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Warwick, Whiteh., Winchester.
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Jersey & Guernsey 3

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Embellished with a View of ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, Southwark,
showing the LADY CHAPEL restored;

An Interior View of the LADY CHAPEL; and a Figure of a FINSBURY ARCHER, in 1676.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. R. P. PLAYER, of Malmsbury, with reference to the article on the triangular Bricks found at that town, in our Dec. number, p. 500, begs to reply to the observation of B. C. T. that "the further destruction of parts of the walls has lately been carried on by the tenants of the Rev. George Rushout Bowles." He says,—“only two of those lessees have lately made any alterations in the walls, of whom I am one. These walls support immense loads of earth on each side of the road; and, with the exception of some low fragments which were in a most dilapidated state at the western extremity, and another dangerously projecting fragment at the east end, all the line of wall which came into my possession had previously fallen down. Some parts had been repeatedly rebuilt, and that so unskillfully, that every vestige of antiquity was destroyed; and so insecurely, that it became absolutely necessary to unload the top, and remove large quantities of earth from the back, to prevent further dilapidation; which, notwithstanding these precautions, there is every reason to expect in case of its occurrence, it is intended to secure such parts by internal buttresses. Your Correspondent wrote, no doubt, under the influence of the purest zeal; but without having duly informed himself of particulars.”

With reference to the family of Isaacson (see our last volume, pt. ii. pp. 194, 502,) Mr. JOHN BELL of Gateshead, writes: “A family of Isaacson, (of whom Anthony, who was High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1742, and Comptroller of the Customs at Newcastle; and John, who was Recorder of Newcastle, and died in 1737-8;) are any part of the research of your Correspondent Mr. STEPHEN ISAACSON, I should feel happy in giving a brother antiquary (as I suppose him to be) a copy of their pedigree. Anthony, above named, married a daughter of Sir William Cragh, Knt. a personal friend of James II., for whose pedigree I am in search.”

In answer to C. S. (Nov. p. 386,) A. B. communicates the following inscription, which was on the coffin-plate of Mrs. Elizabeth Cotton, who was buried in the Des Bouveries family vault in St. Katharine Cree's Church, London:—“Mrs. Elizabeth Cotton, daughter of Col. Cotton, and niece of Sir Robert Cotton, Bart. of Combermere in Cheshire, died 15th Oct. 1776, aged 90 years.”—By her will she left her houses in James-street, Buckingham-gate, to R. S. Cotton, esq. of Crown street, Westminster, and after him to his son R. S. Cotton, esq. of Reigate Heath (the father and younger brother of the present Lord Combermere).

C. R. H. remarks: “In the Boyle's Lectures, preached in 1747, 8, 9, by Henry Stebbing, D.D. Chancellor of Sarum, entitled ‘Christianity justified upon the Scripture foundation,’ are the following passages: ‘This everlasting punishment decreed against the disobedient and refractory, is what we properly term the sanction of the law of Christ,’ &c. (p. 181), ‘we must then proceed to the sanction itself, and inquire whether there be any thing in it that impeaches the justice, wisdom, or goodness of God. By the sanction I mean the penalty to be inflicted upon the transgressors of the law’ (p. 289). I wish some of your learned Correspondents to give their opinion, whether the word *sanction* is here used in its legitimate sense, for I cannot find any other author so using it.”—The same Correspondent remarks: “In the first verse of the sixth chapter of St. Luke's gospel, the obscure words ‘on the second Sabbath after the first,’ or rather ‘the second first Sabbath,’ do not appear well explained by the commentators, who suppose it to mean the Sabbath day in the Passover week. It has occurred to me, that, as the Jews had two methods of computing time, one for civil, the other for ecclesiastical purposes; and as these years commenced at two different periods, it is possible that to point out a certain Sabbath, which had otherwise no particular designation, they might so term the first Sabbath of the civil year.”

P. inquires, “Where can be found the Latin Poem in which occurs,

— Cranmeri dia seuctus

— et Latimeri simplicis umbra.

These are the fragments of lines which were quoted in Convocation at Oxford by Bishop Hagot; when, deprecating the abolition of the Test Acts, he appealed to the memories of Cranmer and Latimer, &c. &c. The Poem, I am sure, is to be found in some academical collection of Latin Poems; and I think when at Christ Church I possessed the volume.”

T. F. and S. B. artists, remark, that the picture of the *Tric-Trac* players by Teniers, (Mr. Raddon's engraving from which was noticed in our Supplement, p. 629,) belongs to Mr. Henry Philip Hope, of Norfolk-street, Park lane, who owns the whole of the magnificent collection of Dutch and Flemish pictures, forming a separate gallery in the house of his nephew Mr. Henry Thomas Hope, in Duchess-street, Portland-place.

We shall gladly comply with the wishes of C. M. S. His communications, with those of E. J. M.; B. C. T.; P. D.; and others, in our next.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1832.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

HOSPITAL IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 24.*

SOME years since a very large sum of money was expended by the Government in purchasing and removing the buildings in the neighbourhood of Westminster Abbey, and every one rejoiced to see the venerable structure relieved from the mean and unsightly dwellings which had too long choked up the approaches to that beautiful specimen of ancient art. It is therefore with feelings of no little surprise and concern that I understand a plan to be in agitation for erecting a HOSPITAL upon the space now inclosed by a boarded fence, between the western entrance to the Abbey, and the stabling recently erected by Mr. Decimus Burton for the accommodation of the members of both Houses of Parliament. This space it was understood was always intended to be left open, or inclosed with an iron rail, and planted; but, should the proposition alluded to be carried into effect, the Hospital will be within seventy feet of the Abbey, and must not only again block up the approaches, but will destroy all future plans for the improvement of the neighbourhood. Why the Office of Woods should have selected this particular spot for the intended Hospital, it is difficult to imagine; and at a moment when so much exertion has been used to save St. Saviour's Church from the hands of modern Vandals, few could imagine that a project for shutting up our Abbey from public view, should at the same time be going on. The building in question is proposed to be Gothic, or old English, or Elizabethan; but the instances which may be adduced of similar modern erections in the immediate neighbourhood of our Cathedrals, and the injurious effects produced, ought to be a warning to those who should be the conservators or guardians of these proud specimens of

the olden time. The modern Deanery and Residentiary at York betray the most absolute ignorance, and the most puerile attempt at design, which perhaps can well be quoted, and this too in the immediate presence of ancient art, admirable for the sublimity and grandeur of its proportions. I hope a similar failure will not be allowed to start up as an excrescence in the very front of our venerable Abbey.

The building in question will probably be lofty, as the space upon which it is to stand is inconsiderable; and therefore what cannot be obtained in area, must be got in height. The number of out-patients which would continually surround the doors of this Hospital, must also be taken into consideration; and as there will not be space for any airing ground for convalescents, all the unpleasant circumstances attending such an establishment would be exposed to view. The expense which has recently been incurred in repairing the Abbey, surely ought to be a reason for removing all offensive buildings in its immediate vicinity, and still more so for putting a stop to any nuisances likely to be placed there.

APPROACHES TO LONDON BRIDGE.

With similar feelings I cannot help advert to the proposed plan for blocking up the APPROACHES TO LONDON BRIDGE. No doubt the ground is valuable, but it is worth while to consider how great the effect would be of allowing St. Saviour's Church and the Monument to remain perfectly free from all surrounding buildings, and so to arrange the plan, that these proud specimens of architectural skill may not be injured by the erection of mean and tasteless dwellings or warehouses in their immediate vicinity. The present generation now have an

opportunity of seeing the finest column in the world in all its just proportions for the first time, and it will be a matter of infinite regret, should economical considerations again shut out this fine object from public view, or suffer it only to be seen at the extremity of a narrow alley. The same may be said of St. Saviour's Church. The space of seventy feet now proposed to be reserved as an approach to the east end, would be altogether insufficient, and those who understand perspective effect will see that double the distance will not be too much to show this interesting specimen to advantage.

ABBAY OF ST. ALBAN'S.

A matter of still graver importance now interests the feelings of antiquaries and architects. The ABBAY OF ST. ALBAN'S is said to be in so ruinous a state, that some part of the parapet has fallen; * and unless active exertions are used to create a fund for its repair (the parish being totally incompetent to raise a sufficient sum of money), this matchless monument, admirable for the beauty and delicacy of its detail, and the sublimity of its design, will be numbered with the ruins which certainly adorn our country, but which are daily crumbling into dust. The struggle recently made to preserve the organ-screen at York Cathedral, and that now going on in favour of St. Saviour's Church, will be referred to on all future occasions, and I hope the good feeling which has been manifested in favour of these elegant specimens of ancient art, may encourage the lovers of good taste to stand boldly forward and strain every nerve to rescue the works of our forefathers from spoliation and decay, so often as such exertions become necessary.

BOOTHAM BAR, YORE.

IT is but too true that this venerable and curious specimen of ancient architecture is to be taken down, and that the Corporation of York, in their wisdom, have already accepted a contract for removing it. It is painful to reflect that the fine specimens of the olden time with which this ancient City abounded, are daily suffering from the hands of the destroyer. So much so, that little will shortly be left, except its proud Minster, to interest the antiquary or the architect. Not long since, the Barbican at Micklegate was destroyed, and the only reason assigned for such an act of barbarism was that the country people on market days jostled each other in passing through the gate, and that frequent quarrels took place in consequence. The convenience of the public no doubt must at all times be a primary matter of consideration; but it is worth while to study how this can be met without removing that which is venerable from its age, or distinguished for the elegance of its composition. A memorial or remonstrance was signed by many individuals of the Antiquarian Society, with a view to save this Barbican, and the Archbishop offered to subscribe handsomely towards its restoration; but the job had previously been determined upon, and the gate now stands a bald and ludicrous example of what is called *modern improvement*. The purchase of an insignificant public house on one side, would have enabled the public to pass freely round the gate. In this manner the same thing has been managed at Canterbury and Warwick; and the ancient and admirable fabric might have been preserved in all its integrity.

The case of Bootham Bar differs from that of Micklegate, inasmuch as the

* On the 3d of February, about seven A. M. a large portion of the wall of the upper battlement, on the south-west side, fell upon the roof below with such weight that it drove in the leads and timber, and every thing in its way, into the south aisle of the building. It fell in two masses, at an interval of five minutes, and so great was the concussion, that the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses describe it as resembling the loudest thunder. Mr. Wyatt was employed about ten years since to inspect the Abbey, when he reported that a sum exceeding 30,000*l.* would be necessary effectually to repair this building, since which it has been getting worse, so that at the present time a much larger sum than that would be required. The south transept has been for a considerable time considered in a dangerous state, and is now scarcely safe to be allowed to remain. An internal view of St. Alban's Abbey, taken from the side where the injury has been sustained, will be found in vol. XXXIX. i. 598. EDIT.

street is much narrower; but a plan has been proposed, which seems to remove all the difficulties interfering with the preservation of this building. The street in which the front of the Assembly-room stands, may without difficulty be lengthened in a direct line into the north road, by the purchase of a large garden and some properties which are attainable; and, should this plan be adopted, two very dangerous turnings through narrow streets would be avoided, and Bootham Bar might remain undisturbed. Should the decree, already gone forth, be carried into

effect, and this interesting monument be levelled with the ground, Walmgate Bar will be the only one remaining, possessing a Barbican, as that at Monkbar was removed some years since. The hand of the destroyer, however, is abroad; and active exertions must be used to check the conceit of *modern improvers*. It is curious that the Corporation are engaged in patching up their walls, and at the very same time destroying their gates. Where will the mania stop?

* Yours, &c. AN ANTIQUARY.

LADY CHAPEL OF ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.

SINCE our last report on this subject, so interesting to the feelings of all who value our venerable ecclesiastical structures, the exertions of Mr. Saunders and the other members of the Committee have been so unremitting, that we flatter ourselves the important object of preserving the Chapel may be considered as already achieved; but much remains to be done, to induce Parliament to compel the London Bridge Committee to grant a sufficient space to shew this noble specimen of our national architecture to public view. Whilst thousands and tens of thousands are expended to open new avenues to one of the best of our modern Grecian parochial churches, St. Martin in the Fields, it would be the height of pitifulness—we had almost said madness—to grudge a few additional feet of frontage to a building that would form so striking an architectural ornament on entering London from the south. Let any one observe how grandly the noble column of Sir Christopher Wren shews itself to the eye, now it is disencumbered of the surrounding buildings on the north bank of the Thames; and then say, why the venerable ecclesiastical pile on the southern shore should be shut up from public view. The question is not, whether a large sum should be expended in taking down houses to open the view, but the space being now clear, whether houses should again cover the ground: in short, whether a mean spirit of avarice should overcome what may be justly considered a matter of deep interest to all lovers of true taste and national glory. If by the continued pecuniary support

of the public (for much still remains to be subscribed), this noble pile is thoroughly repaired, and a sufficient space can be obtained to exhibit its beauties to the eye, we hesitate not to say that those individuals who have come forward so handsomely in its support, will be deserving, and will receive, a large share of commendation from the public voice.

A second meeting of the friends to the restoration was held on Saturday Feb 18, at Willis's Rooms, to consider the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons, that the London Bridge Committee might be directed to allow sufficient space for a view of the Church and Lady Chapel.

P. F. Robinson, Esq F.S.A. architect, was called to the Chair.

A Report of the Proceedings from the commencement of the struggle for its preservation was then read. The report first spoke of "the great and persevering efforts of the parishioners." Although the London Bridge Committee made it a condition of an ultimate grant of only 70 feet frontage for the view of the Church, *that the ancient Lady Chapel should be destroyed*, yet the parishioners, after a manly contest on Feb. 9 and 10, recorded their votes—

For the preservation of the Chapel, 380
Against it. 140

Majority . . . 240

The Report then noticed the firm determination of the Bishop of Winchester not to consent to the demolition of the Chapel.

It appears that the Wardens of the Parish (who are deserving of the greatest praise for their exertions) addressed a memorial, so early as Nov. 1830, to the London Bridge Committee, to induce them to leave open a sufficient space, and suggested 180 feet. The Wardens stated the great value of the structure as an ornament to the metropolis; and

that £28,000 (since increased to £34,000) had, within a few years last past, been expended on it, and that the concurrent testimony of enlightened and professional men, and among them the Engineer of the Bridge (now Sir John Rennie), went to establish the value and importance of the structure as a public edifice, and that there was not a man of taste in the kingdom who would not deprecate its being again shut out from public view.

On the 19th April, 1831, the parish resolved that the width of 60 feet, offered by the London Bridge Committee, was inadequate; and on the 15th Oct. 1831, adhered to their former resolution.

In Oct. 1831, the Wardens memorialized the Treasury, stating that the London Bridge Committee had refused more than 60 feet, and that only on condition of *taking down the Chapel*. They observed that this curious portion of the Church, if restored, would be such as might fairly challenge competition with any parochial church in the kingdom. At a meeting of the Lords of the Treasury and the Memorialists, the opinion of the Lords of the Treasury appeared to be in favour of a larger opening than 60 feet. The Memorialists afterwards had the mortification to find on the 24th of Jan. last, that not more than SEVENTY feet would be allowed, and that only provided that the parish agreed to a plan of the London Bridge Committee, embracing the *removal* of the Chapel, and that the consent of the Bishop of Winchester to such removal could be obtained.

The parish not having consented to remove the Chapel, and the London Bridge Committee adhering to their resolution of not more than 70 feet, although great part of those 70 feet (the site of the Bishop's Chapel) is already the property of the parish, the matter is referred for decision to a Committee of the House of Commons, sitting on a bill brought in by the London Bridge Committee, for improving the approaches to the new Bridge; and the result of its decision will be looked forward to with intense interest, by all true lovers of taste.

The subscription for the restoration of the Chapel has proceeded successfully. About 1600l. has been subscribed. But as much again will be wanted, and we trust will be provided, in order that the opponents to the restoration of the Chapel may not issue their taunts that the object in view cannot be accomplished for want of adequate funds.

When the Report had been read, J. B. NICHOLS, Esq. moved that it should be received by the meeting. Having witnessed the exertions of the Committee, he felt it his duty to come forward and declare his high sense of their conduct.

C. POTT, Esq. had great pleasure in seeing the meeting enter so warmly into the object

for which they had assembled, and he was sure that the exertions now made would meet with the approbation of the public.

The resolution was put, and agreed to unanimously.

W. PAYNTER, Esq. proposed the next resolution, which was, "that it is the opinion of the meeting that the character of the British nation was raised in the estimation of foreigners by its stupendous public works, its literary productions, and its encouragement of the arts." He felt great pleasure in congratulating the meeting on the triumph they had lately obtained. They had gained one point, but that was not enough; they had saved the Chapel, but they had now to exert themselves to obtain an opening to it. The circumstances of the present day were very different from those of the former meeting. At that meeting it was a matter of doubt as to whether the Chapel would be saved or not. The result of the poll had decided this, and had redeemed the character of the parishioners of St. Saviour's. It now only remained with the public to come forward and assist to restore the Chapel. As an ornament to London and the whole country, it had claims on the public generosity. The British public was never backward with its support on fitting occasions. No building had ever greater claims on the public than the Lady Chapel, were it only for the beauty of its architecture, its great antiquity, and the events which were connected with it. It was a connecting link to bind the present to the past.

SYDNEY TAYLOR, Esq. said that, in rising to second the motion, he felt obliged to make a few observations in reference to what had taken place since the last meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern. Since that meeting a great victory had been obtained—the barbarians had been routed from their work of demolition. He was one of those who attended that meeting, not from a feeling of interest in the parish, but from a wish to preserve so noble a specimen of ancient architecture from the work of destruction. If the London Bridge Committee had given their sanction to this act of Vandalism, he would ask them if it would be an improvement to the approaches to the New London Bridge to shut out from public view an edifice second only to Westminster Abbey? The public would never allow of such an act of barbarity. Westminster Abbey was superior in magnitude to St. Saviour's Church, but it did not surpass it in splendour of architecture. The centre tower of St. Saviour's Church was peculiarly interesting; it was the only one of the kind remaining in the metropolis. The church showed the progressive advancement of Gothic architecture for a period of five or six centuries. It was the study of artists and the admiration of foreigners, and a distinguished ornament to

the city of London. Westminster Abbey had more sublime historical interest about it—it was the great repository of the illustrious dead. But St. Saviour's Church was not merely interesting for its architecture; it was also interesting in a moral point of view. Within its walls lie interred the mortal remains of the father of English poetry, Gower. There also lie the remains of the venerable Bishop Andrews, whose life was an example of virtue, and who was one of the greatest ornaments of religion. It has other records to support its claim, which Westminster cannot boast. Here were exhibited the sullen frowns of the tyrant, and the sincere fortitude of the British martyrs. Here the apostles of our faith triumphed under the torture, and obtained, by their sufferings, civil and religious liberty for their posterity. Is this a place to be pulled down? Are the remains of those who rest under its roof to be scattered by the wagon wheels of the votaries of Mammon? Yet this would have taken place but for the timely opposition of the British public. He trusted the House of Commons would show its feelings on this occasion to be in unison with those of the public. When houses and streets were pulled down to expose to view St. Martin's Church, in the west end of the town, was St. Saviour's, one of the purest specimens of architecture in the metropolis, to be bricked out of public view at the other end of the town? Whilst magnificent openings were left to lath and plaster and stucco-deception at one end of the town, was there to be no opening left to a structure which all the art of the world would fail to equal? He could not believe it to be the spirit of improvement to prefer the mock glories of architecture to the real—the pretty and fantastic to the magnificent and sublime. How could they pretend to a love of architecture and the arts whilst they threw their best and noblest specimens away?—(loud cheers.)

The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. SAM. WIX moved the next resolution, namely—"That the sentiments of the majority of the parishioners of St. Saviour's are alike honourable to their good taste and feeling, and deserving the gratitude of the meeting and the public."

J. BRITTON, Esq. seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

T. SAUNDERS, Esq. proposed the next resolution, namely—"That the meeting was most anxious to redeem the pledge given to the parishioners of St. Saviour's, to restore the Lady Chapel without any expense to the parish." He had stated at the last meeting that the restoration of the Chapel would be to the interest of the parish. He was happy to be able to say that the parish had come over to his opinion, and had supported him with a majority of 240. Since that time he had

received the pledge of 180 other parishioners to support him if necessary. He felt proud also in being able to say that many of the parishioners had subscribed most liberally. The battle had been fought and won; but there was a secondary, though equally important, object to be obtained: they must yet obtain an opening to the church, else all their exertions would be rendered ineffectual. When St. Thomas's Hospital and the Lady Chapel were restored, they would present a grand feature of attraction on the southern approach to the New London Bridge.

W. NASH, Esq. seconded the resolution; which was carried unanimously.

Mr. LOCK moved a resolution, expressing their sincere gratitude to the public Press for their exertions on this and on all other occasions; which was seconded by Mr. JACKSON, and carried amid the cheers of the meeting.

Mr. NASH proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Saunders for his exertions on this occasion; which, having been seconded by Mr. NICHOLS, was received by the meeting with cheers, and agreed to unanimously.

Other resolutions were passed, and the meeting separated.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 25.

YOU will with great satisfaction record the success which has attended the exertions of the advocates for the preservation of the Lady Chapel of St. Saviours. The earnest of a liberal subscription has already placed the question of the restoration of the Chapel on a sure basis; and before this article will be in the hands of your readers, I trust that they will have heard that the question now in agitation before the House of Commons, upon the quantity of frontage to be allowed to the structure, will be carried in the favour of an extended prospect of the entire Church in its renewed glories. It is my intention to illustrate the external and internal views of the Chapel, which will accompany this article, with a brief historical account of the Lady Chapel, in order to ascertain its probable age, and a few remarks on its architectural merits.

The Priory Church of St. Mary Overy owes its present grandeur in a great measure to the piety and liberality of several of the Bishops of Winchester; but it is not my purpose to enter further into the history of the structure, than is necessary to elucidate the Choir and Lady Chapel.

In consequence of a fire which happened in the early part of the thir-

teenth century, a great portion of the Church was under the necessity of being rebuilt. This work was undertaken by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, 1205 to 1238, and is thus noticed in an ancient Chronicle :—“ John’ anno x° (1208) Seynt Marie Overie was that yere begonne.” *

The portion of the Church which was built at this period could have been no other than the Choir and Lady Chapel, as the nave is of an earlier date, and the transepts and tower of a later one. In the choir and Lady Chapel, then, we view the work of Bishop de Rupibus; and, if no date had been assigned to the commencement of the work, the antiquary would have had little trouble in deducing from the architectural features of the building the date at which it was erected. In the solid pillars and acute arches, in the lancet windows and simple groined roof, may be viewed an unaltered building of the thirteenth century.†

The commencement of the structure having been thus fixed, let us endeavour to trace its completion; and we will first seek for information in the evidence which the building itself possesses. In surveying the Lady Chapel, it will be seen that the east front displays the triple lancet windows and acute gables which mark the works erected about the date of the commencement of the structure; but in the south flank of the Chapel there is a window in which the mullions and tracery which subsequently formed so attractive an embellishment in pointed architecture, are shown in their infancy. These windows the late Mr. Carter, perhaps the most zealous and indefatigable writer on our national architecture that ever existed, and who surveyed this Church in 1808,‡ styles “the architectural three in one.” Now, as this window assumes a different form to the lancet windows of the east front, being com-

posed of a large arch divided into portions by subarches and circles, it is manifestly the work of a more recent period in the history of architecture, than the simple lancet windows of the east front; but at the same time the form of the principal arch and the arrangement of the smaller ones will not allow it to be assigned to a period long subsequent to the commencement of the Chapel. If we seek for a date in the history of the structure, we shall find that in 1273, Walter Archbishop of York granted thirty days indulgence to all who should contribute to the fabric of this Church, which fact proves that the Church was not finished at that period: here then this window comes in aid of history. Westminster Abbey, built between 1245 and 1280, contains windows resembling in their detail the one under consideration. Thus the completion of the Lady Chapel may, from the evidence afforded by its architecture, be fixed at the same period, the indulgence of Archbishop Walter having been the means of accomplishing the completion of the structure.

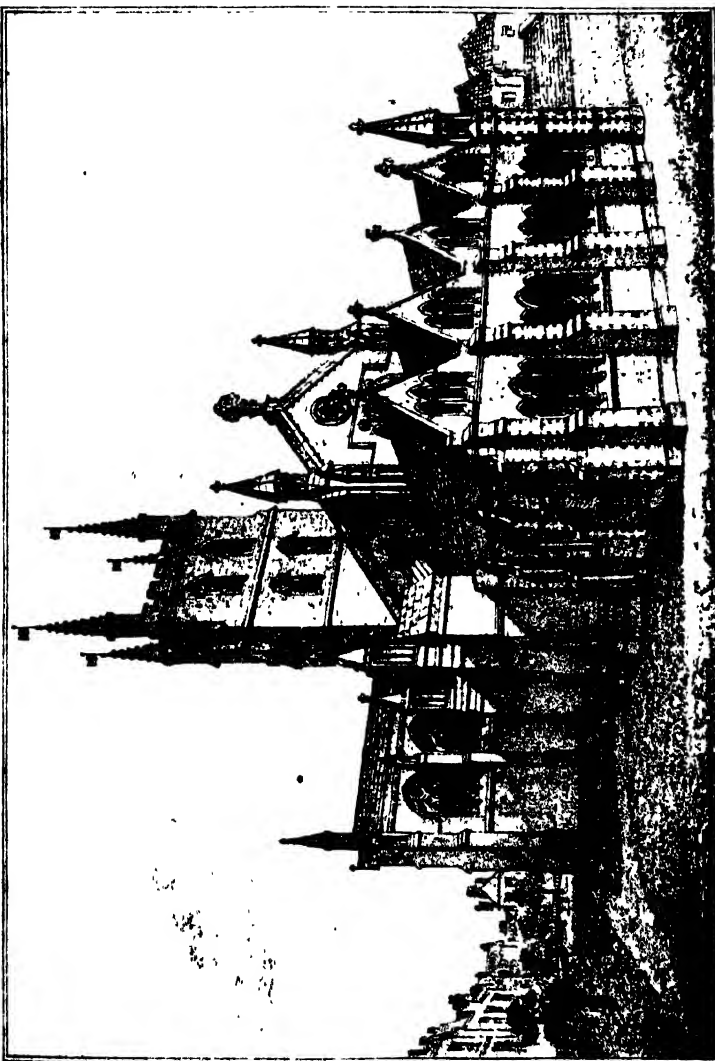
There are few buildings of ancient date, in which the actual state of the building agrees so entirely with its history; the antiquary commonly finds dates to reconcile with appearances, which set all his study and his research at defiance. How valuable then is this structure, resting on evidence so well established, of which an act of brutal vandalism would have been the destruction.

The Lady Chapel, viewed in comparison with other edifices in the Metropolis, assimilates in its architecture with the choir of the Temple Church, A.D. 1240; parts of the north transept of Westminster Abbey, A.D. 1250; the Chapel of Lambeth Palace, erected after 1210, and the Crypt of Gisor’s or Gerard’s Hall, A.D. 1245. The style in which each of these structures is built is popularly designated the “lancet architecture,” from the similitude of the points of the windows to a surgeon’s lancet; and of this description of architecture St. Saviour’s Church affords the largest specimen in London. The few ancient buildings in the Metropolis which have escaped the hand of time and accident, or have been spared from violence, are still sufficient to enable the student to

* A Chronicle of London from 1089 to 1483, first printed in 1827, by E. Tyrrell, Esq. Deputy Remembrancer of the City of London.

† This prelate also erected the Church of St. Thomas, Portsmouth, between 1210-20. The chancel and transepts still remain, and the style of architecture is similar to that of the church now under consideration.

‡ Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVIII. 606, 699.



General Magd. 1. 1. 1842

General Magd. 1. 1. 1842



From the West End of the Chapel

Interior of the Lady Chapel, St. Saviour's, Southwark

trace the history of architecture from the Norman Conquest to the period of the Reformation. With the White Tower and the crypt beneath Bow Church, he may commence his researches, and prosecute them with St. Bartholomew's Priory, Smithfield, and the Temple Church, until he arrives at the adoption of the Pointed style. Of this style in its perfect form, St. Mary Overy's Choir and Lady Chapel will be his first specimen; for, although the nave of this Church, and the circular Church in the Temple, afford earlier examples of Pointed arches, yet both these specimens possess a Norman character, which in the Choir and Lady Chapel is quite abandoned. Specimens of the architecture of a subsequent period will be found here and elsewhere, which the limits of this article will not allow me to particularize. And, if he extends his line of observation beyond the metropolis, and views the present church in comparison with other buildings in the same style, the following list will point out the page it is entitled to occupy in the annals of the Pointed style.

De Lucy's work, Winchester Cathedral,	between 1189 and 1204
Rochester Cathedral, (Choir)	1179 — 1222
Wells Cathedral,	— 1206 — 1243
CHOIR AND LADY CHAPEL OF	
St. Mary, Overy	— 1208 — 1273
Salisbury Cathedral	— 1220 — 1258
York Cathedral, South Transept	1227
— North ditto	1260

It will be only necessary to add, that, as St. Mary Overy's Church forms such an essential link in the chain of historical evidence relating to the progress of the Pointed style, its existence must be a matter of the greatest interest, not only to the antiquary, but to the artist, the historian, and the man of taste; to all indeed who wish to study with minuteness the history of their native country, its arts and customs, and its state in former times.

I shall now proceed to notice briefly a few of the architectural peculiarities of this interesting building.

In the north flank is a window of a still more modern date, perhaps as late as the reign of Edward II., which would almost give weight to the supposition that even at that early period an attempt at modernising the Chapel, if the expression is allowable, had been attempted; but, as the only settlement

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which has taken place in this Chapel, is apparent in this north wall, it is not improbable that this window was inserted in consequence of an early failure having occurred in that portion of the structure. Although the ancient altar-screen now forms a solid termination of the choir, it does not appear to have always been in that state. Any one who has seen the Cathedrals of Salisbury and Wells, will not fail to have remarked the beautiful effect produced by the Lady Chapels of both of those churches, when viewed from the choir, through the open arches at the east end. In Wells especially, the Lady Chapel forms one of the most picturesque objects that can be imagined. It is highly probable that the Lady Chapel of St. Mary Overy was open to the choir in a like manner; but, in consequence perhaps of the draughts of air passing into the church, the arches were first filled up with elegant tracery, in the best style of Edward the Third's reign, and subsequently with masonry, when the splendid altar-screen was erected.*

At an early period, a Chapel was erected at the east end of the Lady Chapel, and with a boldness of execution known only to the architects of our ancient buildings, one of the triple lancet windows, with a portion of its piers, was removed, and an arch of communication made between the Chapel and the Church; this extraneous structure was doubtless dedicated to some saint, but the name of the patron is lost, or became merged in the modern appellation of the Bishop's Chapel. In the summer of 1830, this Chapel was removed, and the arch walled up; but, on taking it down, the lancet window in the gable of the principal structure was disclosed, which becomes a valuable document to aid the restoration of the entire structure. The mouldings of the Chapel are simple, but bold; the prevailing ornament is the diagonal flower or dog-tooth moulding (as it is usually but improperly termed). The archivolt mouldings of the windows spring from small pillars attached to the piers, which are generally in a good state of preservation. At the north-east angle remains some workmanship of a later date, which

* "At the back of the altar screen of the choir are some fine tracery compartments, supposed once to give view through them into our Lady's Chapel."—Carter.

seems to indicate the existence of an altar. Among this is a small statue of a Saint. Such of your readers who may wish for a more detailed account of the structure at large, will find an accurate survey by the late Mr. Carter, in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXVIII. pp. 606, 699, who justly observes, with reference to this Chapel, that "the whole scene is impressive and solemn."

Of the many vicissitudes this Chapel has undergone, since the mass was sung, and the incense smoked, and the candles burnt before the altar of Our Lady, the most degrading was its conversion into a bakehouse, in which state of humiliation it continued for "threescore and some odde yeeres." I mention this, to show an act of liberality in the parish, at that time, which ought not to be forgotten at the present. In the year 1624, when the baker, with his faggots, and his ovens, and his hog-troughs, was ejected, the parish expended the sum of 200*l.* on its repair; a sum, let it be recollected, which bears no comparison to the same amount at the present time.

The Committee purpose to restore the Lady Chapel in the same style, as the choir was so successfully restored by Mr. Gwilt. Instead, then, of the present patched and broken walls, partly brick and partly stone, a building will shew itself at the entrance of London which the stranger will pause and admire; and when he sees such a splendid monument of art in a Suburb, what will be his ideas of the wealth and magnificence of the Metropolis itself?

Of the proposed restorations, it will be necessary, for the information of those who have not seen the Chapel in its present state, to observe that neither of the four gables which are represented in our view are so perfect as they are there shown to be; the first and second are in the best state of preservation, the third and fourth have been bunglingly rebuilt in brick, without the least attempt at architectural display. The singular pinnacle at the north-east angle, covering a staircase turret, (which is now concealed by a casing of brick, and crowned with a low-tiled roof,) has been restored, from a careful survey and admeasurement, made by Mr. Cottingham,* to whom

indeed the credit of the restored design is justly due; the open turret and spire are of course designed to harmonize with Mr. Gwilt's turrets at the angles of the choir.

Our interior view is taken from the eastern end of the north aisle of the choir; the perfect lancet window of three lights, shown in the centre of the print, is substituted for the arch of communication between this Chapel and the former Bishop's Chapel; and in the distance may be seen a portion of the window styled by John Carter the "three in one," and before noticed; which is at present walled up. With the assistance of these prints, such of your readers who have not had an opportunity of visiting the Lady Chapel, will be enabled to form an idea of what will be the result of the labours of the Committee.

There have been numerous engravings, published at different times, of this Chapel; there is a fine interior view in Moss's History of St. Saviour's, 4to. 1818; and in Mr. Taylor's History of the Church and Parish, now in course of publication, is contained a very accurate elevation of the east front of the Lady Chapel, as it now is; which, with the restored design, will form a valuable record to posterity of the extent of the restorations. In the same work is an interior view of the Lady Chapel, from a drawing by the late John Carter, and also an exterior view of the destroyed chapel, called the Bishop's Chapel.

Allow me to conclude this lengthened article with expressing my confident hope that the generosity of the public will enable the Committee to restore the whole design, in such a manner, that the Church of St. Mary Overy will become, what it anciently was,—the glory and splendour of the southern district of the Metropolis.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 23.

"OLD Mortality" has made every one, who has read the amusing work in which his favourite employment is described, acquainted with the existence in Scotland of many monuments raised to commemorate "the martyrs," or those who suffered death for the cause of the reformed religion in that country. Having recently travelled in several parts of the north where those memorials are to be seen, the inscriptions of some may not be uninteresting. They are still venerated by the

* We are indebted to this gentleman for permission to copy our print of the outside of the Lady Chapel, from a fine folio plate he has lately published, for the benefit of the Restoration fund.—EDIT.

Presbyterians, especially those who continue to adhere to the "League and Covenant."

Affixed to the exterior wall of the north transept of Glasgow Cathedral is a tablet on which we read,

"Here lies the corps of Robert Bunton, John Hart, Robert Scot, Mathew Patoun, John Richmond, James Johnston, Archibald Stewart, James Winning, John Main, who suffered at the cross of Glasgow, for their testimony to the covenants, and work of reformation, because they durst not own the authority of the then tyrants, destroying the same, betwixt 1666 and 1688.

"Years sixty-six, and eighty-four,
Did send their souls home into gloire,
Whose bodies here interred ly,
Then sacrificed to tyranny:
To covenants and reformation,
'Cause they adhered to their station.
'These nine, with others in this yard,
Whose heads and bodies were not spar'd,
Their testimonies, foes to bury,
Caused beat the drums then in great fury.
They'll know, at resurrection day,
To murder saints was no sweet play.

"The original stone, and inscription repaired and new lettered MDCCCLXXVII at the expense of a few FRIENDS of the CAUSE for which the MARTYRS suffered."

By the side of the road, northwards from the church, is another monument, on which is the following inscription:

"Behind this stone lyes James Nisbet, who suffered martyrdom at this place, June 5, 1684; also James Lawson and Alexander Wood, who suffered martyrdom, October 24, 1684, for their adherence to the word of God, and Scotland's covenanted work of Reformation.

Here lye martyrs three
Of memory,
Who for the Covenants did die
And witness is

'Gainst all these nations perjury.
Against the Covenanted cause
Of Christ their Royal King,
'The British rulers made such laws
Declare'd 'twas Satan's reign.

As Britain lyes in guilt you see
'Tis ask'd, O reader! art thou free?

"This stone was renewed by the proprietors of the Monkland Navigation, April 1818."

It was removed from an adjoining field in the course of improvement.

In an old and secluded burial-ground in the suburbs of the town of Paisley, is an altar monument, to commemorate others who laid down their lives for the Covenant. It is thus inscribed:

"Here lies the corpse of James Agie and John Park, who suffered at the cross of Paisley, for refusing the oath of abjuration, Feb. 3, 1685.

Stay, passenger, as thou goes by,
And take a look where those do ly;
Who for the love they bare to truth
Were deprived of their life and youth.
Tho' laws made then, caus'd many die [r. dee]
Judges and 'sizers were not free.
He that to them did these delate
The greater count he hath to make,
Yet no excuse to them can be
At ten condemn'd, at two to die. [dee]
So cruel did their rage become,
To stop their speech caus'd beat the drum.
This may a standing witness be,
'Twixt Presbytery and Prelacy.

"This stone, with part of the bones and dust of the martyrs, were removed from the common place of execution, to this place, by order of John Storie, John Patison, and John Cochran, magistrates in Paisley, in the year 1779."

In the old burial ground of Eglismagurgle, near Pitkeathly in Perthshire, is a tombstone with this rude inscription:

"Heir lyes one vertuous Husbandman, Thomas Small, who dyed for Religion, Covenant, King and countrie, the 1st of September, 1645, and of his age 58. Memento mori."

In the churchyard of Dunnottar, in Kincardineshire, near the interesting, ancient, and formerly almost impregnable castle of the same name, the ruins of which frown over the sea at a fearful height; we find a plain headstone, decently cleaned and painted, bearing the following inscription:

"Here lyes John Scot, James Atchison, James Russel and William Brown; and one whose name wee have not gotten, and two women, whose names also wee know not; and two who perished coming doune the rock, one whose name was James Watson, the other not known; who all died prisoners in Dunottar castle, anno 1685, for their adherence to the word of God, and Scotland's covenanted work of Reformation. Rev. xi. chap. 12th verse."

The tomb of the martyrs in the Grey-friars churchyard, Edinburgh, is well known. It is a neat monument, and was lately repaired.

"From May 27, 1661, that the noble Marquis of Argyll suffered, to the 17th Feb. 1688, that Mr. James Ranwick suffered; were executed at Edinburgh, about one hundred noblemen, gentlemen, ministers, and others; a noble martyrs for Jesus Christ: the most part of them lie here.

for the solution, which I deem a most satisfactory one, taking the local circumstances into account. He derives, then, Conygar from Keven-y-caer—the back of the fort or strogg ridge.

To the same quarter am I indebted for the derivation of Glastonbury, similarly borne out. The (burg) or fortified place of the green (glas) mount or tump (twim), and I believe in many cases, where ton is found in the name of a place, it does not mean town, but a mount near.

Yours, &c. SOMERSETIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Kensington, Jan. 16.*

I AM anxious to draw the attention of the proper authorities to an *innovation* which has attracted my notice, that the error may be at once corrected, and its repetition prevented.

In two places of public worship recently consecrated, the one a District Church, a few miles from town, the other a Chapel re-opened after repair, and which had not previously been thus solemnly set apart from all common and trivial uses, I observed a deviation from established usage, which can only have arisen in culpable negligence or ignorance. What I allude to is the unauthorised, and unseemly *DIVISION of the fourth commandment*. So that instead of the *fifth commandment* standing where it was placed by the finger of God, at the *head of the second table*, a *portion* of the fourth usurps its place; at the same time that the fourth commandment, to hallow the Sabbath, is thus irreverently deprived of the honour due to it, in belonging *exclusively* to the *first table*, appropriated to the enforcement of the first and great commandment.

I hope these animadversions, by finding a place in your well-known columns, may be the means of restoring one precious stone of our Zion, and preserving it unmutilated from the unhallowed hand of *design*, or profane indifference. But, if not, direct information will be conveyed to the authority from whose decision there can be no appeal.

Yours, &c.

M. S.

Mr. URBAN,

*Ampton, Suffolk,
Feb. 4.*

AGREEABLY to my promise, I send you some further notices of the

descendants of Sir Henry Calthorpe, formerly of this parish, Knt. in continuation of the article inserted in your number for November, p. 406.

JAMES CALTHORPE, Esq. his third and only surviving son, received his academical education at Catherine Hall, Cambridge; and served the office of High Sheriff for Suffolk, in 1656, during the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell, by whom he was knighted at Whitehall, Dec. 10, in the same year.

He resided chiefly in this village, and married Dorothy, second daughter of Sir James Reynolds, of Castle Campo, co. Cambridge, Knt. sister to Sir John Reynolds, Knt. Commissary-general in Ireland, on whose death she became his sole heiress. The marriage contract bears date May 10, 1645, by which Sir James covenants to give his daughter a portion of 800*l.* for the payment of which he assigns over an estate called Gouldstons, in the parish of Ashdon, Essex.

Mr. Calthorpe survived his father just twenty-one years, being interred in the chancel of Ampton Church the same day of the month on which Sir Henry died, Aug. 1, 1658, leaving issue by Dorothy his wife, three sons, James, Christopher, and Reynolds (of whom hereafter), and six daughters:

1. Henrietta-Mary.

2. Dorothy, born at Ampton, Dec. 28, 1648; by will dated May 18, 1693, she bequeathed 1000*l.* for the endowment of an alms-house in her native village, for six poor old widows or old maids of the age of sixty years and upwards, the interest of the same to be applied to their use and benefit for ever. She gave a further sum of one hundred pounds for building the said alms-house upon Ampton Green near the church, with particular directions as to its construction. She also bequeathed 500*l.* to the town of Bury St. Edmund's, to be put out to interest, or lands purchased therewith, and the annual income to be appropriated in apprenticing poor boys to handicraft trades, the Alderman and the two Ministers of the said town to superintend the business, and see to its faithful and careful performance. Small sums were also bequeathed to the poor of some adjoining parishes. This lady died unmarried, Nov. 8, 1693; and her remains were deposited within the altar rails, in the chancel of Ampton

Church, and in compliance with her will, an almshouse was erected under the direction of two of the executors, and completed in 1695, and shortly after the inmates were admitted.

3. Barbara, baptized June 15, 1651.

4. Katherine, baptized June 22, 1656, married Feb. 10, 1680, to the Rev. Robert Lowe, Rector of Ingham in Suffolk, and buried there July 31, 1707.

5. Jane, baptized Aug. 2, 1657; married Mr. Mordaunt Cracherode, citizen of London, buried at Ampton, Jan. 11, 1680.

6. Elizabeth, bapt. Jan. 17, 1658; she married the Rev. Charles Trumbull, LL.D. Rector of Hadleigh, and was buried at Ampton, June 12, 1686. Dame Dorothy Calthorpe, their mother, remarried June 15, 1662, Sir Algernon May of Old Windsor, co. Berks, Knt. by whom she had several children.

REYNOLDS CALTHORPE, Esq. the youngest son of James, was born at Ampton, Aug. 12, 1655; he afterwards resided at Elvetham in Hampshire, and represented Hindon in the first, second, and fifth Parliaments of Great Britain. His first wife was Priscilla, daughter of Sir Robert Reynolds, Knt. and relict of — Knight, esq. whom he married at Westminster Abbey, April 11, 1691; and by whom he had issue an only son Reynolds, born Nov. 6, 1689, and who was member for the borough of Hindon in the fourth British Parliament. He died unmarried, April 10, 1714. Priscilla his mother, died Aug. 29, 1709.

His second wife was Barbara, eldest daughter of Henry Yelverton, Viscount Longueville and Baron Grey of Ruthyn, by Barbara his wife, second daughter and one of the coheirs of Sir John Talbot, of Laycock in Wiltshire, Knt.; by this lady he had issue an only son Sir Henry Calthorpe, K.B. and one daughter, Barbara. Mr. C. died in 1719. Barbara, his wife, in 1724.

Sir HENRY CALTHORPE, K.B. their only son, represented the borough of Hindon in Parliament in 1744; was created a Knight of the Bath, May 28, in the same year, and installed Oct. 20 following. Sir Henry died unmarried, at his seat at Elvetham, April 14, 1788; and by his death the male line of this ancient family became extinct. His estates devolved to the issue of Barbara his only sister, who was married in 1741 to Sir Henry

Gough of Edgbaston, in Warwickshire, Bart. M.P. for Totnes and afterwards for Bramber. Henry their eldest son, on the death of Sir Henry Calthorpe his uncle, assumed the name and arms of Calthorpe, and was created Baron Calthorpe, of Cockthorpe in Norfolk, June 15, 1796.

The two elder brothers, James and Christopher, shall be noticed in my next. A. P.

CONTINENTAL SKETCHES AND REMINISCENCES.—No. III.

BRIENTZ.

THERE are some scenes which are so striking in themselves, either from their painful or pleasurable impressions upon the mind, that they form landmarks as it were over the ever-widening field of recollection; some like the white-painted sign-post pointing to the green alley that leads to the home of youth, and bringing before the care-worn mind of manhood the far-off blue mountain, the green hill, the rippling stream with its pebbled shore and mossy bank, and the sequestered house amidst the trees, with the delicious freshness of early association; and others like the cairn on the dreary moor, or the black cross by the way side, marking the scene of some deed of blood, casting a shade of gloom over the thoughts, and saddening with desponding foreboding the mind of the traveller. To the former of these varieties in some degree does my recollection of the Lake of Brientz belong.

On the evening of October 7th, 182—, I left the villages of Unterseen and Interlachen, in Switzerland, with whose beautiful locality on the neck of land that separates the lakes of Thoun and Brientz, I suppose most continental tourists are acquainted. It was a lovely night, and the scenery was at once beautiful and grand: a bright moon, a calm lake, and noble mountains, along the lower parts of which the white cottages of the peasantry were sprinkled. My companions smoked and talked abundantly, but as their confabulations were carried on in German, and my guide had fallen asleep, I was left to my own thoughts. It was Saturday evening, perhaps the most solemn season in the six days of labour, at least I am accustomed to associate with it the idea of greater sobriety and serious-

ness. I could well dispense with the common-place *verbiage* of conversation, with such magnificence of nature around me. There is something peculiarly soft and soothing in such moonlight as shone on that occasion, different from the icy clearness of a hard frost. The harsher features of the landscape are softened in the misty splendour,—the mountain towers his snowy crest in more silent majesty, the torrent threads his solitary way through ravine and dell, where no voice but his own is heard,—the waters of the lake are sunk to rest,—nature seems to share the repose of man, for the light is gone from the cottage window, and the wreath of smoke from the roof; and sleep, which has been beautifully styled by one of the ancients as “the *lesser mysteries of death*,” rests sweetly on the brow of toil. Let the misanthropic visionary go and gaze upon such a scene as this, and drink his fill of its refreshing influence, and if he has the soul of a man within him, the gentler sympathies of his nature will be excited, the phantoms of diseased imagination will be chased away, and he will return to the occupation and intercourse of social life with a kindlier halo round his heart, with invigorated energy and freshened taste. With regard to the impressions of external nature upon the mind, much of course must depend upon the mental and physical temperament; for while the man whose delicacy of feeling makes joy more joyous, and sorrow doubly sore, takes deep delight in the contemplation of the grand and the sublime, another of firmer fibre and blunter thought is struck, not moved; his enjoyment in general is more diffused and universal, and is less dependent upon circumstance, and though it may exceed in quantity so to speak, that of the former, it seldom or never partakes of its depth or refinement. It has been finely observed by a popular writer of the Western World, that there is a silent majesty in woodland scenery which enters into the soul, and dilates and expands it, and fills it with noble inclinations. Similar elevating effects, I am inclined to think, result from the contemplation of whatever is noble in nature, be it mountain, river, lake, or sea. The spell of creation’s works may have a beneficial influence in raising the mind from what is grovel-

ling and low, or rather may serve as a hand-maid to principle, for I am far, very far from allowing that these impressions or emotions of exquisite sensibility to which they are allied, however salutary in themselves, ought ever to be regarded as substitutes for Christian principle; which I believe to be the only power that can *really* be depended upon for that stability of purpose and exertion so absolutely necessary in the cause of practical philanthropy. And yet is this never *tacitly* the case? do emotions and feelings never float over the surface of the heart, and leave its deeper sympathies in cold and undisturbed repose? The sphere of sentimentalism is too aerial, and its taste is too fastidious for the rough encounter of actual wretchedness and vice, which Christian benevolence must struggle with and destroy. There is a danger then, as Wilberforce observes, that persons in whom such feelings abound, “may be flattered into a false opinion of themselves, by the excessive commendations often paid to them by others, and by the beguiling complacencies of their own minds, which are apt to be puffed up with a proud though secret consciousness of their own superior acuteness and sensibility.”

But to return from moral speculation. Our party in the boat consisted of country people and some Swiss soldiers in the French service on leave of absence. Some slept, some laughed and talked, apparently more interested about any thing or every thing than the romance of our voyage.

The German spoken in Switzerland is not reckoned the best, and the language, which in itself is not particularly musical to the ear of a stranger, is not rendered more so by the frequent repetition of the monosyllable *ja*, *yes*, which is pronounced with a broad accent. The boats are rather clumsy, but tolerably comfortable, and provided with awnings. The larger ones are worked by three oars, one in the fore part, and two others near the stern. It is common for women to row, which one would think is too hard exercise for a female: it appears, however, that the Swiss gallants think differently.

We arrived at Brientz at rather a late hour. Next morning, being Sabbath, I attended Divine Service in the Church, which is most romantically

situated on a rocky eminence, close by the border of the lake. The ceremonial was very simple, being that of the Protestant Church, and the behaviour of the people was highly decorous. They were decently dressed; but what more particularly strikes the eye of a stranger is the circumstance of the greater proportion of the men wearing no coats, their place being supplied by a jacket or waistcoat without sleeves, leaving the arm to be covered by the shirt or under-vest. The women sit all together, as likewise the men. During prayer the latter cover their faces with their hats, but put them on while the sermon is delivered: at particular parts of the service, however, they instantly uncover, as when (if I mistake not) the Lord's Prayer is repeated. The clergyman wore a black gown, and exterior to the neckcloth a ruff or frill of ample dimensions encircled the neck. One or two children were baptised. The minister receives the child from the mother, who stands on one side of the baptismal font, baptises it, and then hands it over to the father standing on the other. I sat in one of the great seats or stalls near the pulpit, next a stout gentleman, who spoke to me after leaving the Church. My knowledge of German being extremely scanty, I had some difficulty in making him understand to what country I belonged; at last the word Scotland seemed to give him some clue to find it out; for he exclaimed, *ein Schotlander*, and shook me by the hand. I took the drift of his observations to be, "Scotland is a fine country, it is like Switzerland." At the conclusion of the service, the men remain seated, till the women retire.

The peasantry go through their military exercise in the afternoon,—a practice which must be hurtful to their moral and religious feelings. In the evening the solemn calm of the hallowed day, which is only disturbed by the distant roar of the torrent of the Giespach, was broken by shouting and the firing of guns,—the Alpine solitudes re-echoed the sounds, even as if inanimate nature was astonished at man's daring mockery of his Maker.

Next morning before breakfast, I crossed the lake to visit the cascade of the Giesbach. It is a most beautiful waterfall. There are two falls, one about 300, and the other about 200 feet. About 10 o'clock A. M. I bade farewell to the village of Brientz.

With respect to the dress of the females, I may observe that I thought it more singular than handsome. Their holiday apparel consists of a small black cap upon the crown of the head; the younger women, however, may go uncovered, I rather think; the hair sometimes nicely plaited, hangs down the back; the arms are covered to about the middle of the fore-arm; a sort of waistcoat covers the chest, but the waist is of such fearful latitude, that I am sure, if some of my fair countrywomen beheld it, they would laugh right heartily. I believe this neighbourhood is rather famous for its music; what I heard of it seemed wild and simple.

I soon got into the valley of Hasli. Tradition says that the inhabitants of this valley are of Swedish origin; they are said to be a fine race of people; and what is remarkable is that the cultivation of the potatoe was known here before the other inhabitants of the country understood it. I remarked what is peculiar in the dress of the women; a red handkerchief tied round the head, and another on the breast. Proceeding up the valley, I passed the little town of Meyringen on the left, saw the Falls of the Reichenbach at a distance; and arriving at the sequestered hamlet called Imhop, there dined. Soon after passing the waterfalls, the valley begins to contract, and becomes wilder as you advance.

Having again started, we at length reached the village of Guttannen, a most secluded spot. My guide pointed out the "modest mansion" of the clergyman, a plain wooden house with a little garden; his situation must be peculiarly solitary in the depth of winter, surrounded by high mountains and wreaths of snow, with no man of his own standing in society near him. The humble *auberge* is built of wood. The lower parts of the houses are frequently built of stone, and the upper of wood.

My guide-book says of Guttannen, "the weary traveller will find in this place a tolerably good inn, and very obliging people." I was comfortable, and would beg to observe that many perhaps of our English waiters might learn a lesson of true civility from the poor inmates of this lowly roof. When night came on, the moon shed a cold and clear light on the mountains, and

"Silence claimed her evening reign."

Clifton, Feb. 14.

J. S. M.

FINSBURY ARCHER'S TICKET FOR THE SHOOTING OF 1676.



" All Gentlemen, Lovers of the noble Society of Archery, are desired to meet at *Drapers Hall* in *Throgmorton-street*, on Monday the 24th day of *July*, 1676, by Twelve of the Clock precisely ; and according to ancient custom of *Finsbury* Archers, to deliver to the Bearer hereof *Mr. William Wood*, upon receipt of this Ticket, Two Shillings and Six pence, that Provision may be made accordingly. This serves also to give notice, That the *Elvenscore Target* shall be set up by us in the *New-Artillery-Ground*, upon Wednesday the 26th day of *July* following ; and that day to begin to shoot at the same, by Nine of the Clock (as it was begun and shot at the last year). All Archers intending to shoot at the same, are to pay down their Twenty Shillings upon the 24th day of *July*, unto us, or either of us, or to *Mr. William Wood*, that Plate may be provided, and further trouble prevented of sending to Archers for the same ; the place and time of meeting them being uncertain. Given under our hands, *July* 13, 1676.

Edward Hungerford, }
Edmund Ashfield, } *Stewards."*

MR. URBAN,

New Kent Road,
Feb. 18.

BY the permission of a distinguished member of the Society of Antiquaries, exceedingly well read in all matters relating to English history, and ancient English diversions, I am enabled to offer to your readers a copy, as above, of an original *Finsbury Archer's Ticket* for the Shooting of 1676, in the *New*

Artillery Ground. It has been considered sufficient here to represent only one half the impression from the original wood-block, which exhibits two archers in a forest, standing, in similar attitudes, on either side a tree in the centre of the design, equipped in the costume of the period, a large slouchéd hat with feathers, a braced bow in one hand, an archer's pike or stake in

the other, round his waist a belt, under which is thrust, according to the custom of archers, a few arrows for ready use. A quiver containing more arrows is suspended from the same belt, over the hip, and by the side hangs a short sword or *couteau de chasse*.

In short, the figures answer to the description given by Sir Wm. d'Avenant, in his poem called "The Long Vacation in London;" where, describing the shooting matches made between the attorneys and proctors, he says that,

"Each with solemn oath agree
To meet in Fields of Finsburie -
With loynes in canvas bow-case tyde;
Where arrowes sticke with mickle pride:
With hats pin'd up, and bow in hand,
All day most fiercely there they stand,
Like ghosts of Adam Bell * & Clymme, —
Sol sets for fear they'll shoot at him."

At the foot of the tree lies another braced bow, and a shaft with a forked pile (the form of the broad or war-arrow head). This shaft cannot, from the usual length of a long-bow, and the relative proportion which the arrows under the belt bear to the figure, be less than a cloth yard in length; thus confirming the statement of the Chroniclers relative to the power of English bowmen. Hall tells us that at the battle of Blackheath in Kent, fought in the year 1496, the Cornish archers of the rebel party, who defended the high road at Deptford Bridge, by which the main body of the King's army were to pass to the assault, shot arrows "in length a full yarde."† The feats of the "long bow" have, however, grown into a proverbial term for any exaggeration; and it might be doubted from the ordinary length of a man's arm, whether an arrow exceeding 32 inches in length could be drawn to the head; a principal point in good and effective archery. I have, however, a memorandum by me, that I saw in 1825, at the ancient mansion of Cothele, upon the Cornish side of the Tamar, some arrows, which I conceived to be *old English*, three feet two inches in length. It is rather a remarkable coincidence with the Chronicler above cited, that

these long arrows should be extant in Cornwall. The heads were not barbed, they were solid pyramidal pieces of steel. The shafts appeared to be made of beech, or some dight wood, were now without feathers, and the nocks were not guarded with horn. The arrows shewn in Trinity College Library, Cambridge, as being from Bosworth Field, are merely the well-known Indian reed arrows; but they answer their purpose for a showman's wonder. The largest modern arrows which I have seen are from Ghent in Flanders, and are 30 inches in length; they are very light, having piles of horn; their weight is 3 dwts. 6 grains each.

The old version of the ballad of Chevy Chase, which bears indisputable internal evidence of being composed in the fourteenth century, has this passage:

"An arrow that a cloth yarde was lang
To the haled haled he,
A dynt that was both sad and soar
He sat on Sir Hewe the Mongonbyrry.
The dynt yt was both sad and soar
That he of Mongonbyrry set,
The swanne fethais that his arrow bare
With his hart blode they were wet."

Having dismissed the observation on the length of the arrow of antiquity, we may incidentally observe that the swan feathers with which it was described to be furnished in the older ballad of Chevy Chase, in that written somewhat more than a century later, are exchanged for those of the goose:

"Against Sir Hugh Montgomerye
So right the shaft he sett,
The grey goose wing that was therein
In his hart's bloude was wett."‡

Ascham, in his delightfully written little treatise on Archery, "Toxophilus, the Schole or Partitions of Shooting," (a book which, by the way, appears to have been the model on which Walton wrote his *Angler*), could not forbear, as an archer and a scholar, from breaking out into an eulogy on the utility of the goose:

"Yet well fare the gentle goose, which bringeth to a man, even to his door, so many exceeding commodities. For the goose is man's comfort in warre and in peace; sleep-

* Adam Bell was the name of one of the marks in Finsbury Fields, as will be seen in a subsequent paper. "Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, and William of Cloudeley, were three noted outlaws, whose skill in archery rendered them as famous in the North of England, as Robin Hood and his contemporaries were in the Midland counties."—*Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*.

† Hall's Chron. reprint, p. 479.

inge and wakinge. What prayse so ever is geven to shootinge, the goose may challenge the best part in it. How well dothe she make a man fare at his table! How easylie doth she make a man lye in his hedde! How fit, even as her feathers be only for shootinge, so be her quills only fit for writtinge.”*

In the time of Chaucer, the favourite mode of feathering arrows seems to have been from the pinion of the peacock. Of the English yeoman, he says,

“A sheafe of peacock arrows, bright & keen,
“Under his belt he bare full thriftly.”†

The bows in this wood-cut appear to be of much the same length with the modern long-bow, that is, about five feet eight or ten inches, when unbent; the staves are rounded, and seem to be nocked at either end with horn. The bend about as high as prescribed by the known archers’ rule, which is, that the fist being placed on the inside of the bow, at the middle, the thumb, extended in a line perpendicular to the edge of the hand, should touch the string.

Mr. William Wood, who is mentioned as the distributor of the tickets, and receiver of the purchase-money for them, was a celebrated archer in his day, and was Marshal or Captain of the Corps of Archers, which was attached to the Artillery Company. The Society of Finsbury Archers were distinct from that body, they seem, by the document before us, to have been an assemblage of all persons, lovers of the manly exercise of archery, in and about the city of London, and to have been invited as to a sort of archers’ festival, to shoot at the target placed at the distance of 220 yards, in the New Artillery Ground. The best derivation of the term Artillery seems to be from the French *arc tirer* or *arc tirerie*, and in its original import it had no relation whatever to great guns. The application of the word to ordnance is a singular instance of the accidental perversion of terms. Wood was the editor of the tract entitled,

“The Bowman’s Glory, or Archery Revived; giving an account of the many signal favours vouchsafed to Archers and Archery by those renowned monarchs Henry VIII. King James and Charles I., as by their several gracious commissions here recited may appear; with a brief relation of the manner of the Archers marching on several days of

solemnity. Published by William Wood, Marshal of the Regiment of Archers.—London, printed by S. R. and are to be sold by Edw. Gough at Cow Cross. 1682.”

By the documents contained in this work, may be traced the origin of the Artillery Company. The patent of Henry VIII., dated at Westminster, anno regni 29, and given at length in the tract, is addressed “to our trusty and well beloved subgettys, Sir Crys- tofer Morres knyght, mayster of our ordnauncys, Anthony Knevett, and Peter Mewtas, gentlemen of our prevy chambre, overseers of the fraternitie or guylde of Saynt George,” and it constitutes them overseers of the Scy- ence of *Artyllery*, that ys, to wyt, for *Longbowes, Crossbowes, and Handgonnes*; constitutes them a body corporate with perpetual succession; allows them to use a common seal; gives them li- cence to shoot with their longbows, crossbows, and hand-gonnes, at all manner of marks and butts, and at the game of popinjay,‡ and at all sorts of wild fowl and game, except within the royal parks, warrens, and chaces, without especial warrant, and except at herons and pheasants within two miles of royal manors and residences. The servants or private members are restrained from these privileges. Li- berty is granted to the guild to use any cognizance of embroidery or silver on their coats.

Moreover, whenever any of the mas- ters or commonalty of the Society shooting at a known and accustomed mark, “shall have pronounced and openly spoken” the usual archer’s word “*fast*,” and after such word spoken any person passing shall chance by misadventure to be slain, they shall not be impeached or troubled in any way for such mischance. These let- ters patent passed the great seal with- out fine or fee. Such was the favour shown to the practice of archery.

When the Artillery Company added to its ranks musqueteers and cannon- eers, in compliance with the changes in the modes of offensive warfare, the Society of St. George on which they were engrafted, still formed the Arch- ers’ division. In course of time, this

‡ Mrs. Bray, in her Letters from the Netherlands, has given an interesting de- scription of the solemnities of this game, as still practised by the Archers of Ghent.—*Memoirs of the late C. A. Stothard, F.S.A.* p. 374.

* Ascham’s *Toxophilus*.

† Prologue to *Cant. Tales*.

division was abolished; but, on something like a revival of archery, which took place in England about 1780, was again set on foot.

The Archers of St. George used to assemble at first in Lolesworth or Spital fields, which we learn from Stow was the burying-place of Roman London. A street leading in the direction of Spitalfields from Bishopsgate still bears the title of Artillery-lane. When Spitalfields was broken up for bricks and for buildings, the Archers possessed themselves of a plot of ground in Bunhill fields, thence called, as in the ticket, the New Artillery Ground.

The title of knighthood *Sir*, which is found appended to Wood's name, was a sort of byword of distinction for his rank and skill among Archers. Barlow, King Henry VIII's yeoman, was invested by him for his skill in archery, with the mock title of Duke of Shoreditch; we hear also of the Marquises of Islington, Hoxton, and Shacklewell, and of the Earl of Pancras, all places in the open field about London, where Archers were wont to assemble for practice in the bow. The ticket which has given occasion to these remarks speaks of *plate* to be provided as a prize, and it is remarkable that in this very year the Finsbury Archers are said to have presented Wood with a silver badge on which he was represented drawing a bow, with the inscription "*Reginæ Katharinæ Sagitarii*," and the arms of England impaled with Portugal, in compliment to the consort of Charles the Second, who had probably graced the archers with some countenance and favour. An archer in antique costume formed the chased border of the plate on either side. The weight of this honorary gorget was 25 oz. 5 dwts.; and it covered the whole of the breast of the distinguished Marshal, as he is represented in a very scarce old print, which is copied in Harding's *Biographical Mirror* in 1793. A handsome cap and feather graces the archer's head. The original picture was extant at the Blue Anchor public house in Bunhill-row, when the Hon. Daines Barrington wrote in 1783 his *Observations on Archery*, which are printed in the seventh volume of the *Archæologia*.

Mr. Wood, or Sir William Wood, lived to a good old age, the attainment of which was ascribed to the use of

the bow. He was buried with archers' honours, three flights of whistling arrows being discharged over his grave.* The place of interment was the churchyard of St. James's, Clerkenwell; the original stone, with the following epitaph, is extant at this day, having been restored by the Toxophilite Society in 1791. The stone, which was formerly against the exterior of the south wall of the old church, is now within the church:

Sir William Wood lies very neare this stone,
In 's time in archery excell'd by none;
Few were his equals; and this noble art
Hath suffer'd now in the most tender part.
Long did he live the honour of the bow,
And his long life to that alone did owe.
But how can art secure? or what can save
Extreme old age from an appointed grave?
Surviving archers much his loss lament,
And in respect bestow'd this monument,
Where whistling arrows did his worth proclaim,

And eterniz'd his memory and name.

Obiit Sept. 4th,

anno D'ni 1691, ætat. 82.

In continuation of this subject, I purpose in your next to offer some observations on the marks set up for the practice of archery in former times, and on the strong claims which the science still has to an extensive revival in the country where it once flourished as an effective instrument to her glory and protection. A. J. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Newcastle-on-Tyne,*
Feb. 4.

IN the pedigrees of some Scottish families, for which I have lately been engaged in collecting materials, several individuals are mentioned as settling in the Lowlands about the year 1692; they are said to have escaped from the mas-acre of Glencoe, which took place in that year, under an order in council of King William, but this information is entirely derived from family tradition. I have not hitherto been able to discover any thing amounting to proof of the same.

As I am very desirous to obtain this, if possible, will you allow me to ask of your northern correspondents, if there is in existence any list or account of the principal persons escaping from that massacre? or if there is

* These arrows have a spherical pile of horn, perforated with holes, and in their flight through the air produce a loud whistling noise.

any more particular account of the whole transaction, than the two tracts published in the "*Miscellanea Scotica*." May we expect to see any continuation of "*Chalmers's Caledonia*?" I referred to it, as a very likely work to give me the information wanted; but found that Argyleshire, the seat of this affair of Glencoe, has not yet been noticed.

I would, at the same time, feel obliged for any account of the Mac Eans, who were a branch of the celebrated clan Donald. In Buchanan's "*Inquiry into the Genealogy of the Highland Clans*," reprinted at Glasgow, 1820, it is stated that an "Angus M'Donald had two sons, Alexander and John;" "Alexander was his successor in the chieftainship of the M'Donalds, and John was the ancestor of the Mac Eans of Ardnamurchan."

These Mac Eans are seldom mentioned in subsequent history; they seem to have dwelt amongst, and remained in complete dependence on the original clan. In 1586, one of them, "John Mac Ean" occurs, as having married the mother of Sir Lauchlan Maclean, of the Island of Jura; but on the night of his marriage "he was seized by Sir Lauchlan, himself made prisoner, and eighteen of his clan slain." In 1598, a battle took place between the clan Donald and this same Sir Lauchlan Maclean, concerning the inheritance of the Isle of Ila, when about thirty of the clan Donald were slain, "with many of the Mac Eans." In 1691, an "Archibald Mac Ean," alias "Mackean," is recorded to have been a celebrated prophet or "seer;" he resided at Glencoe in Argyleshire, and with his clan and the Macdonalds took up arms in favour of King James; the consequence of which rebellion was the before-mentioned massacre, which took place there on the 13th of Feb. 1692.

From this massacre, Archibald, with two relations (either brothers or sons) is supposed to have escaped; and I think them to have been the individuals said to have settled in the Lowlands about that period; but of this circumstance I am uncertain, and shall be very thankful for any assistance in discovering either its truth or falsity; if it prove true, I would like to know if any of their descendants now remain? I have been informed, that there are Mackeans now living in Scotland, who bear the Macdonald

arms; to be entitled to do this, they must, I should think, be descended from these Mac Eans of Ardnamurchan.

Yours, &c.

S. A. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

I LATELY visited the Cathedral of Chichester, and was much gratified to observe the judicious restorations made in that venerable edifice. A chief attraction to strangers is the statue lately put up to the memory of Mr. Huskisson. It is not only a very correct likeness, but the attitude and execution do infinite credit to the sculptor, Mr. Carew. Mr. Huskisson is represented in the habit of a Roman senator, with a scroll in his hand, preparing to speak. I must confess I cannot bring myself to approve of such representations in a Christian Church. If the statue had been designed for a public hall, or exchange, or any place but where it is, I should say that nothing could be more appropriate, or designed in better taste; but in a Church, where devotional acts should be exhibited, or devotional feelings excited, the figure of an* eminent Mammonist, in heathenish costume, preparing to make an oration on free trade, or the bullion question, seems quite out of place. Mr. Huskisson was one of the most amiable men in private life, and I believe a very sincere Christian; and it would not certainly have lessened him in the estimation of any of his friends, or political admirers, had his effigy been represented more in unison with the sanctity of a Christian Church. It is true there are endless examples of this kind of profanation; the figure of Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy in Westminster Abbey, and the huge rawboned figure of Dr. Johnson, like a brawny blacksmith, in St. Paul's, are two examples, among many others, of this vitiated taste. The effigy of the semi-barbarous crusader, with uplifted hands, in the attitude of supplication, is much more congenial to the sentiments of a Christian, than these heathenish exhibitions. As some of your readers will agree with me on this subject, you will perhaps give these remarks a place in your Magazine; which, above all other periodical publications of the present day, is devoted to the cause of religion.

* Yours, &c.

T. ROE.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ON THE ANALOGIA LINGUÆ GRÆCÆ, NO. II.

MR. URBAN,

IN my first letter, (inserted in your Jan. number, p. 41,) I endeavoured to show the very strange application of the *Analogia Linguæ Græcæ* to the task of deriving real nouns like λόγος, νόμος, φθόρος, from forms of the verb sometimes real, as ἔφθορα; much of teneer imaginary, as λέλογα, νένομα, &c. I pointed out still greater extravagance in the application of that Analogy to the generating of κρίμα, κρίσις, κριτής, from κέκριμαι, κέκρισαι, κέκριται. And I concluded with the promise of a second letter, to place the whole matter in a new point of view.

Let me now endeavour to fulfil that engagement. I address myself, confessedly, to those persons, who on rational conviction believe, that verbs and nouns, like γράφω and δοῦλος, in all their flexions, were originally composed of the verb or noun in its *crude* state, γραφ.. and δουλ... with certain lesser words or parts of words, ω and σ, &c. themselves also significant; although in the small vestiges now extant, that primary state and signification of those original letters cannot often be very clearly detected.

The natural tendency of the Greek language, quite obvious on comparing the ancient forms in Homer with the settled and reduced forms in Xenophon, was certainly this: to contract the vowels, to drop or to crush the consonants, and generally to shift and to shorten the elements, especially those in the formative syllables, into certain agreeable sounds, which, when once adopted, never afterwards suffered alteration.

Thus, then, δαήμεναι became δαῖναι, and πυλέων πυλῶν, while most probably γράψω was formed from γραφέσω; and quite certainly κύνεσσιν was either lengthened into κύνεσσιν, or shortened into κυνίν: Homer exhibits both those forms, and Xenophon of course has the latter only.

But mark one consequence, which might almost *a priori* be expected from this demonstrable and admitted process of nature. In the variable

parts of words, originally different, but consisting of elements not very unlike to one another, those different sounds would converge to one sound, and terminate in that, itself the *pleasanteest common tendency of many*.

You ask for examples. Take a few by way of specimen. more of the same sort are abundantly at hand.

From δαμάω and δέμω, domo and struo, you have δέδμηκα, the very same; from λείβω and λείπω, λείψω is equally the future: as πείσομαι represents the future milder from πένθω and from πείθω alike.

These instances are not merely individual and rare; a considerable number of similar kind might easily be collected. But the following cases of a more general nature exist in large classes, not in decads, but in hundreds, or in tens of hundreds, more probably.

From γράφω you have γράφει in the third person, and from γράφομαι you have (Attice) in the second, equally γραφεῖ: from γράφω you have γράφουσι, scribunt, and you have γράφονσι (scribentibus) from γράφων. Again, you have the same form γράφοντων, whether it corresponds in Latin to scribunto or to scribentium; and the very same γράψει, whether its Latin equivalent be scribet or scriptioni.

Now, in several of these instances, we have positive certainty for one of the ambiguous forms; when for the other we may claim little more perhaps than a negative assurance.

Thus, γράφει, from γράφομαι, was originally γράφεσαι: from γράψω, assuredly, it must have been something else.

Then, γράφουσι, from γράφω, was (Æolice) γράφοντι: from γράφων, it was γράφοντεσι, no doubt, in its original form. Even so, there is sufficient dissimilitude!

What γράφοντων, in either of its ambiguities, originally was, I pretend not to say; for it helps us but little to know, that in the sense of scribunto the form γραφέτωσαν prevailed in its stead.

Nor is it an easy matter to con-
 jec-

ture what differences originally in the two forms of γράφει ultimately coalesced in that common sound.

Of ἔγραφον a very probable and rational account may be given. As signifying *scribebam*, it was in its native state ἔγραφον, which being to the Greek organs intolerable, and falling readily instead of μ final to their favourite ν , became ἔγραφον of course; that ἔγραφον, *scribebant*, was once ἔγράφουσιν, admits of no doubt or difficulty whatever.

Out of facts like these, so developed, I think myself justified in drawing a very important and extensive conclusion; of which I am not aware that any use has hitherto been made, even if from the striking character of such facts, here given in specimen only, the idea itself has been suspected and pursued. That conclusion is neither more nor less than this; that *literal* or *syllabic coincidences*, now apparent in the flexions or secondary formations of two or three words, do not warrant any argument as to *necessary* or *natural connection* betwixt them, in point of *origination* or of *meaning*. Those words, far from being generated out of each other, may have been quite separately formed; and, though now associated in the memory from co-existence and from similitude to one another, and to a common theme, may yet require to be kept apart in the mind, as distinct and independent phenomena.

Thus, therefore, though κέκριμαι does contain in it the same elementary sounds as belong to κρίμα, while in κέκρισαι and κέκριται there appears a similar coincidence with κρίσις and κριτής; yet it does not thence follow at all, that the same letters and syllables existing in the one class of words must in any way have been derived from the other, much less that the same letters and syllables were from any *natural necessity* always attached to the signification of one set of ideas, and of no other but those.

But in dealing with names of the very highest character for talent and erudition, the strictest attention ought to be observed in paying honour, at all events in doing justice, to their memory. Let it be granted, then, that HEMSTERHUIS, VALCKENAE, and LENNEP, did not in their day discern

or suspect that analysis of the verb and the noun into constituent parts, separately significant, which at this time, wherever it is clearly proposed, seems to meet with ready acceptance; and let it be conceded, of course, that their doctrine of *Analogy*, while it displayed similar forms only, without tracing the different significations involved, could not purposely offend against the principles of a deeper knowledge, which, except at a remote distance, they did not perhaps contemplate at all.

Let this concession, then, be largely and liberally and respectfully made. Still, however, to the great purpose of establishing and extending true science, it is our duty to sacrifice every other consideration. And let a solemn protest against their splendid and plausible doctrine on this ground be entered; that whatever elegant fancies as to *external forms* it conveyed, yet being drawn merely from a view of the Greek language on its *surface* (as seen in Xenophon, for instance), it never can produce any real insight into the *essential structure* of that tongue, the only adequate object of critical inquiry.

R. S. Y. Yours, &c. J. TATE.

MR. URBAN, *Mere*, Jan. 25.

AS "the proper study of mankind is man," the history of the human race in early times is one of the highest and most pleasing branches of learning; and as the Celts and other ancient nations have lately occupied the attention of yourself and some of your correspondents, the following thoughts on the marks of the identity of nations may not be unworthy of a place in your learned magazine.

The chief marks of a sameness of nation are language and manners; the truest of which is decidedly the former. If the inhabitants of different lands speak sister dialects, we know they are descended from the same stock; but, if their languages are altogether different in shape and words, we may say, from the known wear of languages, that, if they are from the same stock, they must have been separated from the mother nation at least four or five thousand years. I will strengthen this assertion by a reference to some of the languages of Europe. Compare, for example, the Latin with the Italian:

Ego sum pastor ille bonus.
Io sono il pastor buono.

Deus est creator et rector mundi.
Dio è il creatore ed il retore del mondo.

The Latin with the Spanish :

Roma est civitas antiqua.
Roma es una cuidad antigua.

The German with the English :

Ein vogel in der hand ist besser als zwei
in dem busch.

One fowl (bird) in the hand is better than
two in the bush.

The Danish with the English :

Giv os i dag vort daglige brød.
Give us this day our daily bread.

The Greek with the Romaic, as given
by Lord Byron,

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, &c.
Ἐἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἦτον ὁ λόγος, &c.

Now, if two thousand years, with the inroads of conquerors, and the common intercourse of nations, have made only the slight changes shewn in the foregoing examples, in what time will a language be worn out of all likeness to its mother tongue, or a sister dialect, so as to be wholly different in words and construction? •Not in less than twice the time, or four thousand years, which will reach to the Babylonian dispersion; so that nations which have wholly different speeches, cannot easily be proved to be descended from the same race, but inasmuch as they are the offspring of the family of Noah.

We shall find more proofs of the slow change of languages in some of the writings of the middle ages. What great difference is there between the Italian of *Dante* or *Petrarca*, and that of Italian writers of this time? between the Welsh of old *Tuliesin Ben Beirdd*, and the Bards of the modern *Eisteddvodau*? or even between the church dialect of the Slavonian of the ninth century, and the Russian? We know, however, that little languages give place to others, and are sometimes wholly lost, like the Cornish dialect of the British for example; but this happens only when a great extending nation overspread the land, bringing another language with them; as the English has expelled the Celtic dialects from some parts of Britain, and the American ones from some parts of the New World. But if, for instance, a Celtic dialect has yielded to the

Basque in Spain, what traces have we of the spreading nation which spoke the Basque, which is wholly different from all the tongues of the earth.

In tracing nations by their customs we should be very careful not to take those customs which have been common to several nations, as proofs of descent from any; for we know that different nations have sometimes the same customs, and branches of the same nation have often different ones.

The Celts, we know, were commonly buried under barrows, the most easily made and lasting monuments where stoneworking is unknown; and accordingly Virgil speaks of a "tumulus" over the grave of Anchises:

" ———socio
Advocat Æneas, tumulque ex aggerè fatur."

The sun was once worshipped in England (by the Saxons) as well as at Palmyra; because mankind in the early state of society commonly worship natural bodies, and of those the most striking ones they may happen to know. Human victims have been offered at Tyre, as well as in Britain and in the South Sea Islands. Water is in all religions the symbol of purity of soul, because it is every where the great cleanser of the body; and nearly all wild tribes use the bow and arrow, and adopt the cone for the shape of their tents and huts, because it fits best with the materials and tools they use; and the altars put up by Jacob at Bethel, and Balach when with Balaam, were most likely rude cromlechs like those of the Celts.

Again, the Highlanders of Scotland and the Irish are equally Celts; but the Highlanders have clans, plaids, and pibrochs, which the Irish have not. The English and Dutch are Goths; but the English build their houses with the side to the street, and the Dutch with the gable end outward.

The Britons had their Druids, the Hindoos have the Brahmans. The Britons painted or tattooed their bodies, and so do some wild tribes of the other hemisphere. Polygamy was common among the old nations of the East, and so it is with the Turks, a Tartar race. The Greeks took many things from the Egyptians; and Gothic nations of this time build nearly as much in the Grecian manner as their own.

W. BARNES.

ON THE STYLES OF HUME, GIBBON, AND ROBERTSON.

(Continued from p. 23.)

GIBBON.

OF GIBBON'S History, and of its author, as a collector and disposer of historical materials, an excellent character has been given by Porson,^a which, as it is but little known to common readers, I shall transcribe:

"An impartial judge, I think, must allow that Mr. Gibbon's history is one of the ablest performances of its kind that has ever appeared. His industry is indefatigable; his accuracy scrupulous; his reading, which indeed is somewhat ostentatiously displayed, immense; his attention always awake; his memory retentive.—His reflections are often just and profound; he pleads eloquently for the rights of mankind, and the duty of toleration, nor does his humanity ever slumber, unless when women are ravished, or the Christians persecuted."

With regard to style, Gibbon's great praise is, that he is always lofty, splendid, and magnificent, always anxious to maintain such elevation and elegance of style as the dignity of historical composition demands. He is therefore nice in the choice of his diction, and never descends to meanness or vulgarity, but uniformly appropriates to himself the best phraseology that the language affords. He is always constant to himself; his reader finds no mixture of splendour and familiarity, no polished paragraphs succeeded by rude ones, no periods in which the beauty of one part is contrasted with the deformity of another. Of the florid style, which his taste led him to adopt, he shows himself a consummate master; his sentences are often artfully constructed, and always embellished with all the ornament that can be given them. His cadences are always harmoniously modulated; he is happy in finding the most apt and expressive words, and he rarely introduces any that custom has not sanctioned.

But with all these merits, Gibbon has great and numerous faults. His narration, as Bishop Newton has remarked,^b is often tedious and prolix; and his diction, however refined, frequently offends by affectation, and

sometimes by obscurity. He was perhaps not qualified by nature to write history with that animation and perspicuity which it demands; he ingeniously confesses to himself in his journal,^c that he had *no wit*, that his *imagination was rather strong than pleasing*, and that his *understanding*, though distinguished by the qualities of *extensiveness and penetration*, wanted both *quickness and exactness*; and his acknowledgment respecting the obscurity in his first production, his *Essay on the Study of Literature*, that, though it is occasionally affected, and is produced by a "desire of expressing," after the manner of Montesquieu, "a common idea with sententious and oracular brevity," it "sometimes proceeds from a mixture of light and darkness in the author's mind, from a partial ray which strikes upon an angle, instead of spreading itself over the surface of an object,"^d might have been made with equal propriety concerning the obscurity in his History. "He writes," as Whitaker^e somewhat awkwardly expresses it, "to his own ideas only, and not to those of his reader; he throws out allusions that are not understood as they arise, that perplex the memory, and that embarrass the judgment." He is extremely deficient in the art of condensation; he allows that the matter in his fifteenth and sixteenth chapters might be reduced into much less bulk than himself, after two attempts, was able to reduce it; and the same may be said of the matter in many other parts. Even when he labours most effectually to condense, he is but half successful; he endeavoured, in his account of the elevation of Justin II., to translate, and believed, as he tells his reader,^f that he had translated eight hundred verses of the poet Corippus "into simple and concise prose," but his reader quickly discovers that his prose is at nearly the same distance from simplicity and conciseness in this passage as in

^a Preface to the Letters to Travis.^b See Gibbon's *Miscell. Works*, vol. i. p. 241.

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^c *Miscell. Works*, vol. h. p. 147.^d *Miscell. Works*, vol. i. p. 129.^e Review of Gibbon, p. 32.^f Note 2 on Ch. xlv.

others—*Sectantem lævia nervi deficiunt animique*. “The collocation of his words,” according to the observation of Dr. Knox,^a “is, though painfully elaborate, feeble and effeminate.” In adorning his periods, he commonly forgets the great maxim, *magis offendit nimium quàm parum*, that superfluity is more offensive than deficiency, and seems resolved to crowd them with all the finery that can be forced into them: he adds ornament to ornament, and epithet to epithet, till his reader is wearied and disgusted, and wishes that what is told him by Gibbon had been told by some other author less studious of embellishment. Such is the tediousness of his volumes, that they occupy longer time in the perusal than those of any other author of equal bulk in the language. No man has read Gibbon but as a task, and every one that has read him has wished himself at the conclusion of his work long before he reached it.

Next to his chapters on ecclesiastical history, the heaviest parts of his work are those in which he describes the customs and manners of the barbarian tribes, as the Germans, Goths, and Huns. Whether Hayley, “in the following verses, intended an oblique censure of his prolixity in these delineations, I shall not determine:

“But not e’en truth, with bright expression grac’d,
Nor all description’s powers, in lucid order
Nor even these our fond regard engage,
Or bind attention to th’ historic page,
If distant tribes compose th’ ill-chosen theme,
Whose savage virtues wake no warm es-

“We see,” says Whitaker,¹ “a set of barbarians moving before us, of whom we know little, and for whom we care less, doing nothing either to attract our attention, or to provoke our regard.”

He has been censured for his long digression on the history and character of the Saracens; and it must be acknowledged that his licentiousness in this respect is destructive of the unity of his History. He makes an apology for his expatiation, however, which deserves attention. “If,” says he,^b “in the account of this interest-

ing people, I have deviated from the strict and original line of my undertaking, the merit of the subject will hide my transgression, or solicit my excuse.” But the merit of the execution will, in the judgment of his readers, be a yet more powerful excuse than the merit of the subject. No part of Gibbon’s History is distinguished by greater elevation of language, or shows greater power of mind in the writer, than this.

The other passages in which he has displayed the greatest eloquence, splendour, and I will add, though with some reluctance, energy of style, are the characters of Athanasius and Julian; the account of the pastoral life in the twenty-sixth chapter; the siege and sack of Rome by Alaric; the delineation of the virtues and heroism of Belisarius; the histories of Robert Guiscard, Timour, and Rienzi; the account of the revival of Greek learning in Italy; and the siege of Constantinople by Mahomet the Second. Of the character of Athanasius, he has himself declared,^c that it “is one of the passages of his History with which he was least dissatisfied.”

Perhaps the most animated sentences that he ever wrote are these, which yet will not bear a comparison with hundreds that may be found in other authors: “The Roman general was strong, active, and dexterous: on every side he discharged his weighty and mortal strokes: his faithful guards imitated his valour, and defended his person; and the Goths, after the loss of a thousand men, fled before the arms of a hero. They were rashly pursued to their camp; and the Romans, oppressed by multitudes, made a gradual and at length a precipitate retreat to the gates of the city: the gates were shut against the fugitives; and the public terror was increased, by the report that Belisarius was slain. His countenance was indeed disfigured by sweat, dust, and blood; his voice was hoarse, his strength was almost exhausted; but his unconquerable spirit still remained; he imparted that spirit to his desponding companions; and their last desperate charge was felt by the flying barbarians, as if a new army, vigorous and entire, had been poured from the city. The Flaminian gate was thrown open to a

^a Essay 23d.

^b 2d Epistle to Gibbon, v. 255 seq.

¹ Review of Gibbon, p. 28.

^c Ch. lv. init.

¹ Note 83 on ch. lvi.

real triumph; but it was not before Belisarius had visited every post, and provided for the public safety, that he could be persuaded by his wife and friends to taste the needful refreshments of food and sleep."^m

Of his entire chapters, if it were required to select the best, it would, I think, be necessary to fix on the forty-eighth, which contains the succession and characters of the Byzantine emperors from the accession of Heraclius to the Latin conquest. He that reads this division of the History, earnestly wishes that all the rest of it were written with equal freedom from unnecessary prolixity and verbosity. But every other chapter displays such qualities of style as render the perusal of Gibbon a heavy labour, and force the reader to acknowledge the justice of Porson's observation,ⁿ that it would occasionally be a good exercise for a schoolboy to translate a page of the Roman historian into plain English.

Of his fondness for verbosity, and his inability to judge when he had said enough, the following instances may be produced. "Passed over with *careless inattention*,"^o What inattention is there that is not *careless*?—"Nor could the most able leader, at the head of the effeminate troops of Egypt and Syria, encounter, with any hopes of victory, the legions of Europe, whose *irresistible* strength appeared to support the brother of Tacitus."^p It was surely unnecessary to call the legions *irresistible*, and to tell us, at the same time, that they *could not be encountered with hopes of victory*. "The council, after consuming four days in fierce and *unavailing* debate, separated *without any definitive conclusion*."^q When the historian was about to mention the conclusion of the council as *not definitive*, it was superfluous to premise that their debate was *unavailing*. "The belt or circle which divided the several ranks from each other, was studded with a *precious* mosaic of *beautiful* stones."^r One of these epithets might certainly have been spared; when we had been told

that the stones were *precious*, we might have been left to imagine that they were *beautiful*. "Nisibis sustained *three* memorable sieges against the power of Sapor; and the *disappointed* monarch, after urging his attacks above sixty, eighty, and a hundred days, was *thrice repulsed* with loss and ignominy."^s He need not have informed us that he who failed in *three* sieges, was *thrice* repulsed, nor that he who was *thrice repulsed* was *disappointed*. "The line of battle was formed with *tedious confusion* and *irregular delay*."^t When he had specified that there was *tediousness*, he might have spared himself the trouble of stating that there was *delay*; when he had related that there was *confusion*, he might have forborne to say that there was *irregularity*. "Impatient of delay, they [the Goths] set fire to a pile of dry faggots, and consumed the cottage with the Roman emperor and his train: Valens perished in the flames."^u Why should we be told that the emperor was burned by the Goths, and that he also perished in the flames? "It has been observed, with *truth* as well as *propriety*, that the conquests of Rome prepared and facilitated those of Christianity."^v To have said that it has been observed *with truth*, might have been sufficient. "His [Odoacer's] manners were gradually polished, his military skill was improved, and the confederates of Italy would not have elected him for their general, unless the *exploits* of Odoacer had established a high opinion of his courage and capacity."^w Why is the *exploits* of Odoacer preferable to his *exploits*? "In peace and war, the doge was still the chief of the republic, his legal authority was supported by the *personal reputation* of Dandolo."^x He that reads this sentence finds it hard to persuade himself, that the author, when he wrote it, remembered that the doge and Dandolo were the same man.

"Sometimes,"^y says Porson, "in his anxiety to vary his phrase, he becomes obscure; and, instead of calling his personages by their names,

^m Ch. xli. vol. 7. p. 326, 8vo ed.

ⁿ Kidd's Pref. to the Miscell. Tracts by Porson, p. 46.

^o Ch. x. vol. 1. p. 432.

^p Ch. xii. vol. 2. p. 70.

^q Ch. xxi. vol. 3. p. 355.

^r Ch. xii. vol. 2. p. 105.

^s Ch. xviii. vol. 3. p. 142.

^t Ch. xxvi. vol. 4. p. 408.

^u Ch. xxvi. vol. 4. p. 210.

^v Ch. xv. vol. 2. p. 357.

^w Ch. xxxvi. vol. 6. p. 226.

^x Ch. lx. vol. 11. p. 196.

^y Preface to the Letters to Travis.

defines them by their birth, alliance, office, or other circumstances of their history. Thus an honest gentleman is often described by a circumlocution, lest the same word should be twice repeated in the same page." Of such obscurity a notable instance has been selected by Whitaker. "Gibbon," says he, "speaks of Ennodius as 'the Bishop of Pavia; I mean the ecclesiastic who wished to be a Bishop.' This is so darkly worded, that it leaves the reader without a meaning. Nor can he understand it, till he comes to a subsequent page. There he finds that 'two or three years afterwards, the orator [Ennodius] was rewarded with the bishopric of Pavia.' And then, for the first time, he observes that Mr. Gibbon intended to tell us before, that Ennodius was *then* seeking the bishopric which he *now* obtained."

He has a habit of mentioning the character, birth, or actions of a person before he names him, in such a manner, that when he does name him, it can hardly be determined whether what has been said is to be applied to the person named or not. "A feeble youth, the grandson of Clovis, reigned over the Austrasian or oriental Franks. The guardians of Theodebald entertained with coldness and reluctance the magnificent promises of the Gothic ambassadors."^a "A Persian of the race of the Lissanides died in poverty and exile at Constantinople, leaving an only son, the issue of a plebeian marriage. At the age of twelve years, the royal birth of Theophobus was revealed."^b "Basil formed a useful connexion with a wealthy and charitable matron of Patras. Her spiritual or carnal love embraced the young adventurer, whom she adopted as her son. Danielis presented him with thirty slaves."^c "His indignation against a rebel who had long eluded his pursuit, provoked him to wish and to pray that, by the grace of God, he might drive three arrows into the head of Chrysochir."^d "A fair and noble widow had accompanied Constantine in his exile to the isle of Lesbos, and Sclerena glo-

ried in the appellation of his mistress."^e "A noble Arabian, who afterwards became the adversary of Ali, and the father of a caliph, had signalized his valour in Egypt, and Zobeir was the first who planted a scaling ladder against the walls of Babylon." In all these passages, as in many others, the writer shows himself much too anxious respecting the manner of telling his tale, and diverts the attention of the reader from things to words.

Even when he is somewhat less fantastical, he often disposes his phrases and epithets with so little regard to precision, that some degree of sagacity is necessary to tell to whose share he intended to allot them. "The first in the charge, the last in the retreat, his friends and his enemies alike trembled, the former for his safety, the latter for their own."^f Here it seems doubtful whether it was the hero himself, his friends, or his enemies, that the author declares to have been the first in the charge, and the last in the retreat. "Severe to himself, indulgent to others, chaste, frugal, and abstemious, the philosophic Marcus would not have disdained the artless virtues of his successor, derived from his heart, and not borrowed from the schools."^g Here some consideration is requisite to determine whether the qualities of severity, indulgence, chastity, and frugality, are to be assigned to Marcus or to his successor.

When he desires to be particularly elegant, he sometimes produces a phrase which disgusts by tawdriness or inanity, and which it seems strange that a writer of his taste (for of great taste he was certainly possessed) should have suffered to stand without alteration. "Leaving their innumerable cavalry," says he, "to intercept his convoys, and to hang on the lassitude and disorder of his rear."^h Troops may be said to hang on an enemy's *wearied* and *disordered* rear, but surely not its *lassitude* and *disorder*. "He [Cyril] extended round his cell the cobwebs of scholastic theology."ⁱ A hermit may extend real

^a Review of Gibbon, p. 29.

^b Ch. xliii. vol. 7, p. 393.

^c Ch. xlviii. vol. 9, p. 43.

^d Ch. xlviii. vol. 9, p. 50.

^e Ch. xlviii. vol. 9, p. 53.

^f Ch. xlviii. vol. 9, p. 73.

^g Ch. li. vol. 9, p. 451.

^h Ch. xlviii. vol. 9, p. 90.

ⁱ Ch. xlviii. vol. 9, p. 87.

^k Ch. xlv. vol. 8, p. 243.

^l Ch. xlv. vol. 8, p. 277.

cobwebs round his cell, but can scarcely be represented as extending figurative ones. "The successor of Cyrus chose rather—to assemble the relics of the defeat."¹ *Æneas* might assemble the *reliquias Dahanum*, and any unsuccessful general may assemble the relics of his defeated army, but no man can with propriety be said to assemble the relics of a defeat. What is re-assembled of a defeated army, is properly the relics of a victory, or what the victors have left; as the relics of a feast are what is left by the eaters.

That his love of expressing himself in an extraordinary manner often led him into much more obscurity than most readers are willing to penetrate or unravel, and much more than any historian ought to leave to be penetrated or unravelled, might be shown in a thousand instances. Thus in his account of Sicily, he says, "The truce of thirty years was not disturbed by any hostilities between Sicily and Constantinople. About the end of the period the throne of Manuel was usurped by an inhuman tyrant, who had deserved the abhorrence of his country and mankind; the sword of William the Second, the grandson of Roger, was drawn by a fugitive of the Comnenian race."² When Gibbon's reader arrives at this passage, he seems quenched in a boggy *Syrtus*, neither sea nor good dry land; he is utterly at a loss for its sense; he finds nothing to explain it in the context; and it is not without unwilling recurrence to the history of the Greek emperors, that he is enabled to understand it by discovering that the throne of Manuel was usurped by Andronicus, who forced the Comneni and their friends to flee from Constantinople; and that of these exiles part took refuge in Sicily. Such language, of which it is needless for me to produce more examples, as he that has studied Gibbon can produce abundance for himself, serves to justify the remark of his unsparing reviewer, that "a faint and tremulous light is all that is thrown over Gibbon's narrative;" a light which, indeed, "sometimes breaks out and engages the attention, but is generally too tremulous to cast a steady illumination, and too faint to furnish a

strong one, and serves only, like the natural twilight, to prevent the shadows of objects to our view."³

Of many of his sentences, the last part has no suitable connexion with the first. He couples the serpent with the bird, and the tiger with the lamb. He crowds into one sentence what ought to be disposed in two. "They might bewail the loss, or commemorate the martyrdom, of thirty thousand Moslems, who fell in the siege of Constantinople; and the solemn funeral of *Abu Ayub*, or *Job*, excited the curiosity of the Christians themselves."⁴ "Lamenting the barren superfluity of materials, I have studied to compress the narrative of these uninteresting transactions; but the just *Nushirvan* is still applauded as the model of oriental kings."⁵ "He retreated with sorrow and indignation to Cufa; his party was discouraged; the distant provinces of Persia, of Yemen, and of Egypt, were subdued or seduced by his crafty rival; and the stroke of fanaticism, which was aimed against the three chiefs of the nation, was fatal only to the cousin of Mahomet."⁶ "Of the learned faculties, jurisprudence implies the previous establishment of laws and property; and theology may perhaps be superseded by the full light of religion and reason."⁷

Yet in the following passage, with which, I suppose, every one that has read it has been offended, he has thought proper to divide into two sentences what ought to have been comprehended in one. "It is supposed that Odin was the chief of a tribe of barbarians which dwelt on the banks of the lake Mæotis, till the fall of Mithridates and the arms of Pompey menaced the north with servitude. That Odin, yielding with indignant fury to a power which he was unable to resist, conducted his tribe from the frontiers of the Asiatic Sarmatia into Sweden, with the great design of forming, in that inaccessible retreat of freedom, a religion and a people, which, in some remote age, might be subservient to his immortal revenge; when his invincible Goths, armed with martial fanaticism, should issue

Whitaker's Review of Gibbon, pp. 56, 57.

¹ Ch. xlv. vol. 8, p. 251.

² Ch. lvi. vol. 10, p. 323.

³ Ch. lii. vol. 10, p. 5. ⁴ Ch. xlv. init.

⁵ Ch. l. vol. 9, p. 339.

⁶ Ch. lvi. vol. 10, p. 278.

in numerous swarms from the neighbourhood of the polar circle, to chastise the oppressors of mankind." The latter of these periods, indeed, cannot properly be called a sentence, as the sense that it contains is not complete.

He sometimes gives the speeches of his characters in no pleasing method, a method of which he could find no example in any author ancient or modern, that has any reputation for understanding or taste. "He extolled, by the tongue of his interpreter, the greatness of the chagan, by whose clemency the kingdoms of the south were permitted to exist, whose victorious subjects had traversed the frozen regions of Scythia, and who now covered the banks of the Danube with innumerable tents. The late emperor had cultivated, with annual and costly gifts, the friendship of a grateful monarch, and the enemies of Rome had respected the allies of the Avars. The same prudence would instruct the nephew of Justinian to imitate the liberality of his uncle, and to purchase the blessings of peace from an invincible people, who delighted and excelled in the exercise of war." "The arguments that he employed are ex-

pressive of the art and policy of the barbarians. In the attack of the Gepidæ, he had been prompted by the just desire of extirpating a people whom their alliance with the Roman empire had rendered the common enemies of the nations; and the personal adversaries of the chagan. If the forces of the Avars and the Lombards should unite in this glorious quarrel, the victory was secure and the reward inestimable; the Danube, the Hebrus, Italy, and Constantinople would be exposed, without a barrier, to their invincible arms. But if they hesitated or delayed to prevent the malice of the Romans, the same spirit which had insulted, would pursue the Avars to the extremity of the earth. These specious reasons were heard," &c. These are *conciones*, neither *directæ* nor *obliquæ*, speeches neither in the direct nor the oblique form, but in a form for which critics have not yet found a name, and which it is desirable that future writers should forbear to offer to their notice. Oblique speeches, if extended to any length, may be sometimes languid and tedious, but are always preferable to such as these. LAMBDA.

(To be continued.)

* Ch. x. vol. i. p. 391.

† Ch. xlv. vol. 8, p. 115.

‡ Ch. xlv. vol. 8, p. 120.

THE ENDEAVOURER.—No. I.

Attempts in Literature may yet be made.

Incepit, et dubitat, scribit.—Ovid.

ONE of the great difficulties which in the present day offer themselves to him who proposes to distinguish himself as an author, is that of choosing a subject on which to write. When he surveys the wide field of Literature, he sees so many points pre-occupied by others, so many topics on which writers who came earlier into the world have raised to themselves honour and reputation, but of which he fears that himself, by his late entrance into life, is prohibited from making choice, that he may be tempted to resign himself to despair, and to retire from the scene with the belief that there is nothing for him to do; or if he select for himself some subject, on which least seems to have been said, and which therefore presents the fairest prospect of rewarding him for the labour that he may bestow upon

it, he has reason to apprehend that some competitor, of similar views with himself, may have fixed, or may be ready to fix, upon the same subject, and may, through greater diligence, art, or good fortune, secure the prize of honour, whilst himself is but endeavouring after it.

Yet hope, that "springs eternal in the human breast," still excites new candidates for renown to try their fortune in the world of letters, with the trust that they shall yet find some path which others have left untrodden, or have not pursued through all its meanders or ramifications, and which they know it at least to be possible that their contemporaries may miss. Every man, of whatever nature be his projects or his powers, expects to be so far favoured by fortune, as to be first in accomplishing something which

his predecessors have left unattempted or unfinished; to secure applause by surprising his readers with new subjects of composition, or with new arts of recommending old ones; to display such scenes, pourtray such characters, or send heroes through such enterprises, as no imagination has before conceived; to supply what others have left deficient, glean what they have left uncollected, or rectify what they have left erroneous.

It has not, indeed, been yet found, that the quantity of books that have been written has made it at all apparent that fewer are necessary to be written. So far is any such consequence from being produced, that one volume seems made but to give rise to another. The author that has sufficient merit to become successful and popular, raises behind him a host of followers, to examine his pretensions to excellence, illustrate his beauties, or imitate his manner; and he that incurs a contrary fate, tempts those around him to clamour against his errors, to lay open his deficiencies, or to traverse the ground that he has passed, in the hope that they shall succeed where he has failed.

No subject, it must be confessed, has, by any writer or succession of writers, been wholly preoccupied or exhausted. The most fortunate heroes of literature, on whatever provinces they have bestowed their exertions, have still left enough to be done by those that come after them, as the greatest heroes of the sword, the Alexanders, the Tamerlanes, and the Gengiskans, after extending their arms to the extremities of the earth, have yet left it to be conquered anew by their successors.

He, therefore, who, even in the present age, aspires to the profession of an author, may entertain the hope, that, late as he enters upon the stage, he shall still find something to do. He may trust, that, how much soever preceding writers may have accomplished, he shall yet discover some topic on which his attention may not unusefully be bestowed. He may throw light on some subjects which others have left unheeded, or have but partially noticed. He may yet find some new sources of amusement, and some of instruction. He may profit his readers by clothing precept in a new dress, or inforcing it by new

arguments; he may amuse by bringing to view new characters, exhibiting new scenes, or imagining new adventures, or by giving additional colouring to such as have already been displayed.

The ENDEAVOURER, then, flatters himself, that, eminent and successful as have been the powers and the labours of his predecessors, and limited as may be his own reach and perception, he shall notwithstanding meet with some topics on which he may not unprofitably bestow his thoughts.

Whether any thing in literature remains to be done or not, he sees numbers around him, whom he is not disposed to think better qualified for the attempt than himself, labouring to do something. He beholds noblemen quitting their billiard-tables, cobblers laying aside their lasts, and footmen throwing off their livery, and hastening to the closet, the garret, and the press, as to places whence they are sure of procuring profit or renown. He perceives that every hour produces some new publication, some fresh offering to the world of readers, some folio, quarto, or octavo, some pamphlet, sheet, or half-sheet, fraught with instruction and entertainment, with ethics and criticism, poetry, and anecdote. And he sees that every endeavour in such employment, however mean or weak, finds some encouragement, as every individual, in every rank of life, from the statesman to the porter, is gaping for intellectual nourishment, eager to receive the enlightening and vivifying morsel, and willing to make trial of every purveyor that presents himself, with the hope of at length ascertaining who can supply him best. In the midst of such ardour and exertion, and such incentives to exertion, who, that can cover paper with words, can sit for a moment in idleness?

When Diogenes the philosopher, says Lucian, at the time that Corinth was threatened by an attack from the King of Macedon, saw the inhabitants all preparing for the defence of their city, some whetting their swords, others buckling on their armour, and others strengthening the walls, he began to roll his tub through the midst of them, and being asked why he occupied himself in such a manner, he replied, that he did so as being unwilling to be seen inactive whilst all were busy around him. The Endeav-

vourer is of the same temper as was Diogenes in the bustle of Corinth; he is unwilling to be idle whilst every other writer is employed. If his labour, unlike that of Diogenes, be found serviceable or pleasing, he will be gratified to learn that he has not endeavoured in vain; if not, he will at least, if he knows what he may expect from himself, have the satisfaction of reflecting that it has been equally harmless with the philosopher's.

More than this he is not disposed to promise, being an enemy to professions, and not willing to bind himself under any obligations, as he finds it much more easy to incur than to observe them. Of what sorts of ingredients he designs his paper to consist, whether of morality or criticism, of characters and tales, of dreams and visions, of dissertations on dress or on sign-posts, of none of these or of all of them in succession, and on what plan it is to be conducted, whether his pieces will be regular or interrupted, long or short, equal or various in size,

are particulars which he thinks fit for the present to keep secret.

Though he trusts that he may rely for the support of his essay on his own resources, and is not therefore eager to solicit the assistance of correspondents, he is yet far from professing reluctance to receive it, for, like many other writers, he has no dislike to be at times relieved from the trouble of writing. Should any of his friends, if friends he have the fortune to acquire, be inclined to honour him with communications, they may assure themselves that he will be grateful for any species or style of composition that they may send him, remembering only, that he will be more ready in general to receive prose than poetry, short pieces than long, and that he will be less thankful for correspondence on politics and religion than on other topics; as he knows that all writers on religion are not benefactors to its cause, and has no design to provide politics for his readers, but rather to offer them pages to which the eye may turn for relief from debates on revenue and reform.

MEMOIR OF SIR HENRY MORGAN, KNT. LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA,
COMMONLY CALLED "THE BUCCANEER."

IT may seem a wanton invasion of boyish amusement to do any thing which shall shake the faith of the credulous in the romantic—the raw-head-and-bloody-bones histories of this distinguished individual. We have been so accustomed, from our youth upwards, to see this hero of the six-penny pamphlet described in the language of disdain for his origin, and detestation for his crimes, and depicted in the frontispiece with all the attributes that belong to a bandit of the first ferocity, that the attempt to dissipate the interesting dreams of rapine, murder, sacrilege, and violation, may be a little unkind towards the nursery; but as the real facts of his origin and the nature of his services may not be unacceptable to some of your readers of more mature age, I shall venture to obtrude a short notice of them.

Of the parentage of Sir Henry I have not yet been enabled to obtain any positive proof; but it is sufficiently evident, from numerous collateral facts, that he was one of the great clan of the Morgans of Monmouthshire, of

which the House of Tredegar was the head. A deposition, dated Dec. 21, 1671, amongst other colonial papers at the office of the Board of Trade, states him as being then about the age of thirty-six, thus fixing the date of his birth at about 1635, twenty years before the capture of Jamaica by Penn and Venables; he was consequently about fifty-three at the time of his death in 1688. He made his first cruise, according to Long's "Jamaica," in 1664, off Carthage; but the first mention of him that I find in any public document, is in 1665, when he appears, according to a narrative sent by Sir Thomas Modyford, the Governor of Jamaica, to the Duke of Albemarle, to have gone with two other Captains, Morris and Jackman, on an expedition against the Spaniards to the Lake of Nicaragua. All the authors who treat of his parentage, affirm that he was of Welsh extraction, and many that he was the son of a small farmer; that he absconded from home, embarked at Bristol, and that, previous to his joining the Privateers, he served some planter in the Island

of Barbadoes. The following extract from the letter of Mr. Richard Browne to Lord Arlington, dated Oct. 12, 1670, will throw some light on the period of his arrival in the West Indies. He writes thus :

"I thincke fitt further to advise your Honour that Adm^l Morgan hath bin in the Indys 11 or 12 yeares, from a private gentleman by his valour hath raised himself to now what he is, and I assure yo^r honnor that noe man whatever knows better, can out do or give so cleare an acct of the Spanish force, strength, and comerce."

According to these authorities he was about twenty-three when he first arrived in the West Indies, and twenty-nine when he made his first cruise.

That he was related, and not perhaps very remotely, to the House of Tredegar, is unquestionable, from the fact of his styling, in his will, "Mr. Thomas Morgan of Tredegar" his "cousin." An elaborate pedigree of Morgan (vol. Howard) in the College of Arms, shows this Thomas Morgan to have been the great-great-grandson of a Thomas Morgan of Tredegar, whose brother Henry was seated at Llanrumney in Monmouthshire, and whose grandson (as I imagine) Thomas Morgan, described also of Llanrumney, married Elizabeth Morgan, the aunt of the Mr. Thomas Morgan mentioned in the will of Sir Henry.

The subject of our memoir married Mary-Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Lieut.-General Edward Morgan, who went out to Jamaica with the appointment of Deputy Governor, in 1664, and died at the attack on St. Eustatia in 1665, from the effects of a fit. The fact of this marriage is clear from a variety of evidence. Sir Henry and Colonel Robert Byndlosse are called brothers-in-law in a letter from Sir Thomas Modyford to Lord Arlington, dated Feb. 1665; also in a letter from Mr. Neville to Lord Carlisle, written about 1677, and quoted in Long's "Jamaica," as well as in other documents. The name of Col. Byndlosse's wife was, as appears by his will, proved in 1687, Anne Petronella; and the monument erected to his memory in the Church at Spanish Town, bears the coat of Byndlosse of Westmoreland, (from which, according to the Visitation of Sussex (c. 27), and Register at Rye, he was descended,) impaling a

chevron between three bull's heads cabossed, that being the coat borne by General Morgan, as well as being one of four quarterings which appear on the seal of Sir Henry. We shall hereafter see that General Morgan left two daughters Anne Petronella, and Mary Elizabeth.

As there is little doubt but that General Morgan was a cadet of the same clan, and moreover as it is beyond a doubt that he was the father-in-law of Sir Henry, a short digression on his history and origin may not be altogether irrelevant. His character, and the opinion entertained of him by his cotemporaries, may be best known from the notices of him in their correspondence. It would appear that, after a life of considerable military service, he was specially appointed by Charles the Second to the Deputy Governorship of Jamaica. Sir Thomas Modyford, in a letter to Lord Arlington, then Secretary Bennett, dated Barbadoes, May 10, 1664, after noticing his arrival in the West Indies on the 21st of the preceding month, goes on to say :

"I find the character of Col. Morgan short of his worth, and am infinitely obliged to his Majesty for sending so worthy a person to assist mee, whom really I shall cherish as my brother, as being thereto tyed by my duty to his Maj^r and those eminent virtues w^{ch} I finde caused his Maj^r to commande it."

He was in the following year appointed to command an expedition destined for the capture of St. Eustatia, where he fell a victim to over exertion. The following is the notice of this event by Sir Thomas Modyford, in a letter to Lord Arlington, dated Nov. 16, 1665, Jamaica.

"Since the above the greatest part of our small fleet, pursuant to their orders, arrived at Statia, whereon Coll. Morgan, with 819 men landed, and after some small opposition, tooke the place. The good old Coll. leaping out of the boat, being a corpulent man, got a straine, and yet his spirit being great, he pursued over earnestly the enemy about a mile and a halfe, in a narrow place betweene two hills, and in a hot day, so y^t he surfetted and suddenly died, to almost y^e losse of y^e whole designe."

According to Sir Thomas's account, he died very poor; and according to his own, as expressed in a letter to Secretary Bennett shortly before his

death, the King owed him some thousands of pounds, none of which he could get, and which doubtless none of his descendants were ever so fortunate as to get. From his will it appears that he married the sister of a Colonel Pollnitz, Governor of Lippstadt, and had resided for some time in Germany. This Colonel Pollnitz was John Ernest, Baron of Pollnitz, who married Caroline Arnoldine Catherine von Manderscheid, by whom he left a daughter, married to Hans von Schoning, Field Marshal to the Elector of Saxony. The father of this John Ernest, and of his sister Mrs. Morgan, was John George Baron of Pollnitz, who had married Ann Petronella von Hell. The mention made of Llanrumney in the will, favours a belief that his origin is to be traced to the branch of Morgan seated at that place; but the parish registers of St. Melan's and Rumney, afford no information, as they do not commence earlier than the beginning of the last century. The mention of his children, and the chief bequests, run as follows:—Eldest daughter, Anne Petronella; 3d ditto, Joanna Wilhelmina; youngest ditto, Elizabeth Magdalena. Eldest son Charles (who was to have the Secretary's place bestowed by Sir Thos. Modyford, when he came of age), his "armes." Youngest son, Hans Jorien. Of Lady Morgan, he says, "Now in the last place I bequeath my house in London, with my pretence upon Llanrumney, w^{ch} I have long since given her, unto my daughter Mary Elizabeth." He then mentions his father's will, "which my daughter Mary must have for to pretend her right which I passed upon her at Zutphen in Guelderland, as appears by y^e writting bearing date y^e 28th of January, 1655, to bee found in my blacke box for writings." He names his cousin "William Morgan, Clerk of the Stables to his Maj^{ty}." Leaves to Sir Thos. Modyford his "silver sword which hath bin bled in many services;" and appoints his daughter Anne Petronella as his ex^{tr}ix. Whether the Llanrumney mentioned was the place of that name in Monmouthshire, or whether it was an estate called Llanrumney in Jamaica, does not appear. There is an estate of that name in the parish of St. Mary's in that island, now the property of Mr. Watson Taylor, and which in the year 1739

stood in the joint names of Byndloss and Davidson, the first name offering rather confirmatory evidence of the latter supposition, inasmuch as Sir Henry bequeathed his property in Jamaica to the Byndloss family; but, on the other hand, Sir Henry in giving an account to the Government of the state of the island, in a letter dated 1681, mentions that the north side had then only been settled about five years; the presumption therefore is, that the Llanrumney in Monmouthshire must be alluded to, that estate being possibly charged by his father's will with a sum to him as a younger son, in which case it immediately identifies General Morgan with that branch of the family; in the other, it does so by inference, from the fact of a colonial estate being called, as many were called, from the family properties of the owners in the mother country. The mention of a property in Jamaica named Penkarne, in the will of Sir Henry Morgan, would induce a similar conclusion; and there is an entry in Vincent's Wales, (136. 1189. Coll. Arms,) of a Matthew Morgan of Penkarne in Monmouthshire, stated to have been knighted in 1591, and nephew to Sir Thomas Morgan, Knt. who died in 1595, and who bore for his arms, according to the funeral certificate, Or, a griffin rampant Sable in the first quarter; but Sir Henry, as we shall show hereafter, bore a different coat, although that was one of his quarterings. Of the children of General Morgan, six appear to have survived him. His wife and one other child must have died between May 1654, and the date of his will, as he is mentioned by Sir Thomas Modyford, in the letter before quoted, to have "a wife and seven children." His eldest daughter, "a lady of great beauty and virtues," died, according to Sir Thomas, on her voyage out, "and three more of his family sicke, one whereof recovered, and the rest since dead of a malignant distemper, by reason of the nastiness of the passengers." A fact (this being a ship of war called the Westergate) affording tolerably conclusive evidence of the filthy habits of our renowned forefathers. Charles, the eldest son, was Secretary of the Island, Captain of Fort Charles, and Commander of the Ordnance and of the other forts. He died, apparently without issue, about the year 1687.

Of the second son, Hans Jorien, so named after his great-great-grandfather Hans Bruno, Baron Pollnitz, nothing is known. The eldest daughter, Ann Petronella, married Col. Robert Byndloss, by whom she had a numerous issue, one of her sons being called Pollnitz in compliment to her own family. The second daughter, Mary Elizabeth, became the wife of Sir Henry Morgan, but by him had no issue. The third daughter, Joanna Wilhelmina, married, as appears by the register of St. Catherine's, Nov. 30, 1671, Henry Archbould (the son, I apprehend, of Colonel Archbould, who had served under Venables), and left issue. Of the fourth daughter, Elizabeth Magdalena, nothing is known. That General Morgan and Sir Henry were related by blood, as well as connected by marriage; that they were both of the lineage of the Monmouthshire family; and that they were more immediately united to the branch seated at Llanrumney, may be fairly inferred from some of the foregoing statements; but there is, although the precise link is not yet established, a still stronger fact to prove it in the case of General Morgan. Sir Thomas Lynch, in a letter dated Nov. 2, 1683, being then Governor of Jamaica, speaks of Charles Morgan, the son of the General, as kinsman to his (Sir T. L.'s) wife, who was dead. Now the first wife of Sir Thomas Lynch was Vere,

the daughter of Sir Edward Herbert (Attorney-General to Charles the First, and first cousin to the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury), and sister to Arthur Herbert, Earl of Torrington. In the pedigrees of Morgan and Herbert, very many mutual alliances are to be met with; but we more particularly notice, in the pedigree of Morgan (Howard, &c.), above cited, the marriage of Catharine the daughter of Thomas Morgan of Tredegar, and niece of Henry Morgan of Llanrumney, to Sir William Herbert, son and heir of Matthew Herbert of Colebrooke, which Matthew was uncle to Sir Edward Herbert, the father of Lady Lynch. Again, Thomas Morgan of St. Malyn, son of Henry Morgan of Llanrumney, married Catharine daughter of a Nicholas Herbert; and William Herbert, his son, married Blanch, the sister of the said Thomas. The natural inference is then, that General Morgan was descended from the match of Thomas Morgan with Catharine Herbert, which would at once account for the mention of Llanrumney, and the relationship to Lady Lynch. It is hoped that this digression on the history of General Morgan, and his alliances, may be excused as being by no means irrelevant to the biography of his more notorious namesake. In my next I shall proceed more immediately to the subject of my memoir.

(To be continued.)

A.

ON THE ANCIENT COINS OF GREECE AND ROME.

Mr. URBAN, *York, Feb. 1.*

THE study of ancient coins so often illustrative of History, Chronology, and many other interesting and important branches of literature, appears to have by no means met with that attention which it seems to merit. That it has been treated with contempt, and even ridicule, by a great part of mankind, and even by many persons of education, is by no means surprising; but it has often appeared to me rather unaccountable that this study should have been neglected and considered as unimportant by many celebrated antiquaries, who cultivated with avidity, and attached infinite importance to subjects of antiquarian research, which however interesting in themselves, cannot afford any thing near the information to be derived from the study of ancient coins. These observations must however be under-

stood as applying to the ancient coins of Greece and Rome, for those of more modern times, struck by the various nations who possessed themselves of Europe on the downfall of the Roman empire, are generally of extreme rudeness, and their utility, as illustrative of the subjects just mentioned, is confined within a very narrow compass. Every intelligent mind must indeed feel a degree of interest in the coins of his own country, and contemplate with some pleasure the works of his ancestors, however rude; but the admirable coins of Greece and Rome can alone afford an agreeable and instructive study to the learned of every nation; they present us with portraits of monarchs and other celebrated characters of antiquity, which from the strong resemblance those of the same persons bear to one another, although executed of different sizes, in different

metals, and at different periods of their lives, must be considered as faithful likenesses, whilst the rude money of our ancestors of the middle ages bear in many instances scarcely the semblance of the human face, and the best executed of them were never intended to represent the features of the prince whose name they bear; the same type, altering only the name, having been frequently used by two or three successive monarchs.

Whilst the Greek and Roman present us with beautiful and interesting representations of mythological subjects and historical events, and in many instances with the dates of those events, thereby confirming or correcting the testimony of historians, or supplying what has been lost or omitted; the money of the Middle Ages presents us with reverses bearing only a cross and pellets, or some equally interesting device, and they never bear dates until the fifteenth century, from which time their assistance to the chronology of the present age at least, is rendered wholly unnecessary. The manners and customs of the ancients are greatly illustrated by the dresses, ornaments, arms, and utensils, to be found in abundance, beautifully delineated, on the elegant productions of the Greek and Roman mints, and with a faithfulness and accuracy fully proved by a comparison with such of the objects themselves as have escaped the hand of time, the coins themselves conferring on, and receiving in return from, these objects, evidence of authenticity of the completest character. On many medals we find delineated the customs and ceremonies of the Greeks and Romans, particularly the latter; and their agreement with the accounts of ancient writers is an additional proof that medals were then intended to convey the same pleasure and instruction which prints and pictures in modern times afford, and perhaps to transmit to posterity evidence of historical facts likely to survive any other, and which bearing the stamp of the times themselves, is, as far as it goes, more pure than the current of historic tradition, polluted as it must be by the erring opinions of man, and the obscurity of ages. Let it not be, however, understood that the testimony of ancient writers is here undervalued; the evidence derived from medals must in its nature

be exceedingly limited; my meaning is, that as far as it goes it is the most original, certain, and satisfactory, and although in itself perhaps of little value, of the utmost importance when taken as confirmatory evidence of the more detailed records and accounts of historic writers. In ancient writers we find the praises of painters and poets; many of the productions of the latter have descended to us, at once exciting our warmest admiration, and forming models which the greatest of our modern poets have been proud to imitate. The connexion of the works of the ancient poets with many of the subjects to be found on ancient medals, has been so ably and beautifully illustrated by Addison, in his little treatise, as to make it matter of regret that he did not pursue this subject farther, and extend his illustrations to the other branches of literature with which the science of Medals is so intimately connected. Interesting, however, as it must be to view Medals illustrative of the writings of the poets, we must feel a still deeper interest at beholding in miniature the copies of their most celebrated paintings and statues; many of the latter have escaped the hand of time, and are of such exquisite workmanship as to set modern imitation at defiance; but the works of the celebrated painters of antiquity have almost all perished, and we have but limited means of ascertaining their subjects, and scarcely any of estimating their execution, but by the works of ancient sculptors, of which medals are the best preserved and most numerous. There is no doubt, indeed, but many of the interesting reverses found on ancient coins, were copies of the works of eminent painters, statuarys, and sculptors; and many of them perhaps even executed by the same masterly hands which produced the more elaborate and important sculptures of Greece and Rome. But even viewing these coins as wholly unconnected with any other subject of science or amusement, the intrinsic merit of their execution is such as to attract the attention of any one possessing the least taste for the fine arts. Those of Sicily and Græcia Magna, those of Alexander the Great, of some of the Kings of Syria and of Epirus, and the early coins in electrum of Asia Minor, are I believe unequalled by any coins or even medals

of modern times; and although all the Greek and Roman coins are far from being equal to those I have enumerated, their excellence is altogether such as not to admit the coins of modern times to even a comparison with them; for as to those of the Middle Ages, they are entirely out of the question, and however interesting to a patriot or antiquary, are only so many rude monuments of the barbarism of our ancestors.

To architects, also, the reverses of Greek and Roman coins present accurate views of ancient bridges, temples, and other buildings, which, particularly where the originals are no longer in existence, must have supplied them with many a model. We also find on them exact representations of ancient galleys, some of them elegantly ornamented and apparently delineated with the utmost accuracy, and also representations of plants, trees, and animals, many of which latter are no longer inhabitants of the countries which then used them as symbols, and where they then probably abounded.

Another subject also remains to be noticed, which derives a most important degree of illustration from ancient coins. In the accounts we have of the colonization of countries, and the foundation of towns, a great degree of uncertainty and contrariety of evidence seems to prevail. On these, the light derived from the Greek and Roman coins, is very considerable indeed; for the symbols used by the parent state were generally adopted by the infant colony, and continued so to be used for centuries; and where any doubt or obscurity exists as to the parentage of any state, the evidence of ancient coins will frequently be found decisive of the question; to which we may add, that the Doric dialect so often used on Medals, is frequently a considerable guide on this subject where the symbols fail to direct us.

As however the force of argument will best appear from examples, I shall with your leave proceed to lay before you and your learned readers some of the principal instances which have occurred to me of the illustration afforded by ancient Medals to the various branches of literature; and shall begin with History, as the most interesting and important.

Representations of, or allusions to historical events, are rather rare on the coins of Greek kings and free

states; but on those under the Roman empire, whether Greek or Roman, they are almost innumerable, and many of them highly important. Indeed, it has been justly observed by several writers acquainted with the subject, that the transactions of some of the reigns of the Roman empire are more fully ascertained from their medals than from any histories we have extant. To make a selection of the most important of these, and to show how they illustrate or supply the deficiency of historical accounts, would indeed be an essay most useful and interesting, but one which would require a degree of historical and numismatic knowledge combined, which few persons are possessed of; it is therefore more than probable that the selection of illustrations which I shall make of this part of my subject, will not embrace those of most importance, or even point out all the utility to be derived from those I may happen to select. It is right also I should observe, that although many of the examples I shall adduce are I believe hitherto unnoticed, the greater portion of them have been already given in a more or less copious manner by numismatic writers; most of their works, however, are in Latin, French, Italian, and other foreign languages; and are little, if at all referred to, except by those devoted to numismatic pursuits.

To begin then with the coins of Greek kings and free states as the most ancient, although presenting, as I have just observed, the fewest historic illustrations.

The first example I shall adduce, is that afforded by certain coins of Stratonicea in Caria, bearing the following legends, $\text{INAI} \cdot \text{CTPA}$.— $\text{INAEI} \cdot \Theta\text{EA}$. POMH .— $\text{INAEI} \cdot \text{CTPATONEI}$.— $\text{INAEIC} \cdot \text{CTPATONEI}$.

These coins are of importance as illustrative of a passage in 1 Maccabees, viii. 8: "And the country of India, and Media and Lydia, and of the goodliest countries which they took of him and gave to king Eumenes."—It is extremely improbable that these possessions, taken from Antiochus by the Romans, and given to Eumenes king of Pergamus, should include the country commonly known by the name of India. Strabo mentions that Stratonicea was colonized by the Macedonians of Alexander's army, on their return from India; and Livy and Pliny speak of a river of Caria, called the

Indus; these coins, therefore, leave, I think, no doubt that the country on its banks was called Indeica or Indica, and was the same called in Maccabees "χωραν την Ινδικην."—If any thing be wanting to complete the evidence, it is supplied by the words ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ on one of the coins, and the fact that Stratonicea belonged to Antiochus, and was so called after Stratonice the Queen of Seleucus I. and afterwards of Antiochus I.

2. Coin of Messana in Sicily. Warrior combatting ΦΕΡΑΙΜΩΝ. Who Pheræmon was, appears from Diodorus Siculus, B. v. 8, who mentions that Aeolus ruled in Lipara, that his sons were Antyochus Xuthus, Androcles, Pheræmon, Jocastus, and Agathyrnus. He afterwards tells us, "ΦΕΡΑΙΜΩΝ δε και Ανδροκλης εδευνασενσαν της Σικελιας απω του πορθμου μεχρι των κατα το Διλυβαιον τοπων. Pheræmon and Androcles reigned in Sicily from the Strait to the places bordering on Lilybæum. This prince does not appear to be noticed by any other writer.

3. Tyndaris in Sicily. Head of Apollo ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΔΟΣ. Reverse, a warrior with shield and spear, ΑΓΑΘΥΡΝΟΣ. This coin bears the name of Agathyrnus, one of the sons of Aeolus mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, and noticed in the preceding article. No mention appears to have been made of this prince by any other writer, but it is probable he either succeeded his brothers Pheræmon and Androcles, or governed under them a portion of the north of Sicily, of which the towns of Tyndaris and Agathyrnum formed a part.

4. Dyrrachium in Illyricum. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. ΜΟΝΟΥΝΙΟΥ. ΔΥΡΡΑ. No such prince's name occurs in history; but Livy mentions a prince of the Dardani, a people of Illyricum, whom he calls Honunus, and who were probably the same; but there is, I think, little doubt but the name on the coin must have been right.

5. Demetrius Poliorcetes. Minerva combatting ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. Reverse, Victory blowing a trumpet on a ship's prow. Demetrius, with 250 ships, sailed to the assistance of the Athenians, then under subjection to Ptolemy and Cassander, and liberated them by driving out Demetrius Phalareus, and the garrison. The figure of Minerva combatting, afterwards

common on the coins of the Macedonian princes, was then probably for the first time adopted by them in allusion to this victorious expedition of Demetrius, and the assistance he gave the Athenians.

6. Locri in Italy. Head of Jupiter NE. Reverse, a figure standing, crowning another sitting, ΠΙΣΤΙΣ behind the former, ΡΩΜΑ behind the latter, ΛΟΚΡΩΝ under. In the war with Pyrrhus, the Locrians joined the Romans, on which account that king in his return from Sicily to Tarentum, pillaged the temple of Proserpine of its treasures.

7. Gelo King of Syracuse. King's head with diadem. Reverse, Victory driving a Biga, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ. ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ, or ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ. ΒΑ. ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ, with K in the field; or ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ; others bear on reverse an eagle, ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ. with A. ΒΑ. in the field. These coins have been formerly, and are still by some, attributed to the celebrated Gelo king of Syracuse. Antiquaries are now however aware that it is scarcely possible they could have been struck in the reign of that prince, both from their strong resemblance in type and letters to the coins of Hiero II., and their bearing the letter Ω, which was not used until about 70 years after the death of Gelo; but as no other King of that name has been noticed by historians, these coins are now generally considered as unappropriated. It however appears to me rather strange that they should not have been assigned to Gelo the son of Hiero II. It is certain, indeed, that he died before his father; but it is highly probable he may have been associated with him in the kingdom, particularly as the latter lived to the advanced age of 94; and Gelo, who died but a very short time before him, must probably have borne a considerable share of the weight of government; and this probability is greatly increased by the coins themselves, some of which have the letters ΒΑ for ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, and all bear evident marks of having been struck in the time of Hiero II. to whose coins and those of Hieronymus the son of Gelo, and grandson of Hiero, they bear a strong resemblance, whilst it is at the same time nearly certain they could not have been struck by Gelo I.

I shall, with your leave, resume these illustrations of history in my next letter.

JOHN LINDSAY.

GEOLOGY.—No. II.

ONE of the greatest difficulties against which we have to contend in any investigation connected with the structure of the earth, is that of determining a point from whence we may commence our study with the greatest advantage. If we seek to establish any thing approaching to correct data for estimating either the original order of superposition of the strata, or the comparative antiquity of any given portion of the series, we find our labours encountered by so many anomalies as to render the task almost insurmountable, from the difficulty of determining how far such mineral strata might have derived its structure from igneous action; how far from aqueous agency; or how far from the conjoint operation of aqueous and igneous action. The crust of our planet contains abundant evidence of the operation of each of those causes, even during the remote periods when many of the primitive rocks were formed.—A succession of changes, dependent upon volcanic or chemical action, appear to have operated (without any reference as to the comparative duration of each) in disturbing the original superposition of the stratified rocks, by elevating mountain ranges of great extent entirely through the superincumbent beds of secondary and tertiary rocks. While, on the other hand, the mechanical agency of water currents (of the extent of which we can form no adequate conception, unless by assigning it to the irresistible force of oceanic currents,) have left such incontestible evidence of their effects on the earth's surface, by the degradation of land, and excavation of vallies, and the transport of enormous blocks of primitive rocks, and immense masses of pebbles and sand, as to render it impossible to say which is the more difficult problem,—to explain the primitive order of superposition of the strata; or the irregularities to which these beds have been subjected since their original deposition.

It is manifest that no geological student can make any satisfactory progress in examining even the very limited portion of the earth's structure included in our own island, without taking into consideration each of the before-mentioned geological agents.

As we observed in our preliminary paper, there is no great difficulty, even for a person previously unacquainted with geology, to ascertain the difference in most cases between rocks which are decidedly of igneous origin, and others which have been produced through the medium of water. For instance, the crystalline fracture and vitreous lustre of granite, porphyry, gneiss, or basalt, is readily distinguishable from the dull earthy fracture of clay-slate, ferruginous sand-stone, and the greater number of limestone rocks. The entire absence of organic remains in the igneous class of rocks, while calcareous rocks often exhibit fossil remains of marine or fresh-water animals throughout the greater half of the mass, affords undeniable evidence that all such rocky strata, together with the vast variety of rocks compounded of calcareous, aluminous, and siliceous particles (in every possible proportion), have derived their structure from the deposition of earthy particles from the ocean; and that during the successive deposits of such earthy matter, myriads of testacea, crustacea, and occasionally vertebrated marine animals, became entombed and consolidated in the mass by the superincumbent ocean, and the consecutive lamina of the more recent deposits into calcareous, argillaceous, or compound siliceous rocks. The same results would be obtained by the precipitation of calcareous or aluminous earth from the waters of fresh-water lakes; with this difference, that rocky strata which have derived their origin from deposits by fresh water, have frequently a considerable portion of aquatic plants and other vegetable remains, blended with fresh water shells, and fossil remains of amphibious animals. In some cases the vegetable remains forming distinct beds of considerable thickness, alternating with others destitute of such vegetable matter, as is exhibited in the sections of our coal basins.

Yet no inconsiderable portion of the rocky strata of our island bears internal evidence, when carefully examined, of having undergone the joint action of both aqueous and igneous agency; and the want of sufficient attention to this important geological

fact by some of our earlier geologists who were more anxious for the establishment of favourite theories, than the investigation of facts, served in a great measure to embarrass the study of geology, and split its disciples into adverse factions. The means which the Great Architect of our globe thought fit to employ in the formation of the strata, to render them subservient to the wants and enjoyments of man, can only be imperfectly appreciated by us, even by the most assiduous researches; for we can form no estimate whatever as to the countless succession of ages that might be requisite for the existence of the vegetables and animals whose remains are now entombed to such vast depths in the solid mineral strata. The class of rocks which appear to owe their present structure to the combined action of fire and water, have been illustrated in a very satisfactory way by the ingenious and elaborate experiments of Sir Geo. Mackenzie, in submitting various mineral masses to elevated temperatures under great superincumbent pressure. The arguments deduced from which, it will, however, be advisable to defer to a subsequent chapter, after we have taken into consideration the formation of such strata as are known to be produced by aqueous deposits.

In reference to the present appearances of the strata, Mr. De la Beche, in speaking of the supercretaceous beds, observes, "Even in the rocks now treated of, the student will be called upon to consider that there have been an alternate rise and depression of land, to account for an alternation of marine and fresh-water deposits; and this he will perhaps be the more ready to do, as he has already seen that such movements of the land have happened at a more recent period. Amid so great a variety of deposits, attesting such different modes of formation, it is no easy task to know where to begin in the descending series, or what may be precisely contemporaneous. In this difficulty perhaps the safer course is to consider those deposits the most modern which contain organic remains bearing the closest resemblance to the animals and vegetables now existing."

Mr. Conybeare also expresses a similar difficulty, even with regard to those detached beds of alluvial matter

which have derived their origin from causes now in operation, or those beds of rounded gravel on the surface, which have been with great reason supposed to have been produced by the great Deluge recorded by the sacred Historian. "A strict adherence," says Mr. Conybeare, "to the method of treating the formations regularly according to descending series, would naturally lead us to detail the several facts, first, connected with the Alluvial formations; secondly, connected with the Diluvial formations; but many circumstances concur to render it advisable to separate the history of these posterior formations from that of the regular series of strata which they cover. The history of the diluvial fragments of the pre-existing strata could scarcely indeed be rendered intelligible, until some acquaintance with the parent strata themselves had been acquired."

With such pioneers, therefore, to clear away some of the preliminary difficulties, we shall commence our survey on the eastern coast, by taking a glance at some of the most recently formed regular strata in our island covering the chief part of Norfolk, and parts of Suffolk and Essex, and constituting a series of alternate beds of gravel, calcareous and siliceous sands, and layers of marine shells. The calcareous earth usually serves as a cement for the gravel and other materials, thereby giving the beds a more or less consolidated character of conglomerate rock; hence its local name of crag (or ragged) rock. But in many places the beds have been deposited by the ocean, in distinct layers of various thickness, to the aggregate depth of about fifty feet, without any portion of the mass being considerably indurated or consolidated into stone.

The best description that has been given of the crag rock of the eastern coast of England, is that of Mr. Taylor in his "*Geology of East Norfolk*," and in a very interesting paper in vol. i. (second series) of the *Geological Transactions*, containing a description of the strata in the vicinity of Norwich. The following section, taken by Mr. Taylor at Bramerton within four miles of Norwich, will serve to convey a general idea of the upper tertiary beds of the eastern district. Immediately beneath the soil we find,

	ft.	in.
1. Sand, without organic remains -	5	0
2. Gravel - - - - -	1	0
3. Loamy earth - - - - -	4	0
4. Red ferruginous sand, containing occasionally hollow ochreous nodules	1	6
5. Coarse white sand, with a vast number of crag-shells -	1	6
6. Gravel, with fragments of shells	1	6
7. Brown sand, in which is a seam of minute fragments of shells 6 inches thick	15	0
8. Coarse white sand, with crag shells similar to No. 5, the <i>tellinæ</i> and <i>mu-rices</i> most abundant -	8	6
9. Red sand, without organic remains	15	0
10. Loamy earth, with large stones and crag shells -	1	0
11. Large irregular black flints crowded together -	1	0
12. Chalk, excavated to the level of the river.		

the greater number not appearing to differ specifically (as far as can be determined) from the recent shells of neighbouring seas."*

In order to investigate the successive formation of these alternate beds of gravel, sand, loam, and shells, it will be convenient to take into view the changes constantly going on at the present day upon our shores by the flux and reflux of the tides, aided by gales of wind. The whole of our eastern coast presents unquestionable evidences of the power of great oceanic currents, by the degradation of land on the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk, the silting up of harbours and estuaries on the coast of Essex, and the accumulation of vast masses of shingle and sand-banks extending from the mouth of the Thames to Yarmouth on the north, and to the Downs in the south Channel.

It has been clearly shown by various historical records, that even within the short period of ten or twelve centuries, large tracts of land have been swept away by the waves, and now constitute part of the bed of the sea on the Norfolk and Suffolk coast. But we have no evidence whatever to show how far the coast extended to the eastward, at the commencement of this degradation of portions of the present strata by the waves of the ocean, or at what remote period such degradation commenced!

The quantity of solid matter brought down by the current of large rivers would be almost incredible, if it were not capable of being estimated with tolerable accuracy in the formation of delta lands at the mouths of some great rivers, such as the Ganges, Mahanadi, Mississippi, the Nile, and the Po. We learn from Baron Cuvier,

* Although the practical geologist can make little progress without a competent knowledge of conchology, so as to enable him to identify rocks by comparing the genera or species of their organic remains; yet it would be quite foreign to the popular character of the present Essays (which have no higher pretensions than as adjuncts to the amusements of an English tourist) to attempt giving any regular catalogue of the fossil remains in the various strata; more especially as there are several excellent works expressly devoted to fossil conchology, to which volumes the reader can refer when necessary, to ascertain the fossil remains of any particular group or section of the strata.

Mr. Conybeare's description of the crag rock, though not so well defined as the sections given by Mr. Taylor, prove the beds of gravel, coloured sands, and fragments of shells to be nearly uniform through each portion of the three eastern counties, as to its general character, though varying as to the relative thickness of each bed in different localities.

"At Walton Naze, the S.E. extremity of the county of Essex, the crag rock constitutes about thirty feet of the upper part of the cliff, the lower fifteen feet consisting of the London clay. The rock consists of sand and gravel inclosing shells, and the same characters prevail also beyond the Naze in the projecting cliff of Harwich, but it also includes friable masses of ferruginous sand somewhat cemented together, and also inclosing shells. It may be concluded that the extent of this stratum is very considerable, since the same bed of shells is found on digging through Suffolk and a great part of Norfolk. The country formed by this bed is extremely flat, its surface may be considered as rarely exceeding fifty or sixty feet above the level of the sea."

With regard to the organic remains found in these beds, Mr. Conybeare observes,

"The shells are in an excellent state of preservation, and though usually in a confused mixture, are sometimes so disposed that patches of particular genera and species appear, as the small *pecten*, the *mastræ*, and the *left-turned whelk*; like fossils of most other strata, this assemblage of shells manifests a peculiar distinctive character. A few shells only, which may be placed among those which are supposed to be lost, or among those which are the inhabitants of the distant seas, are here discoverable,

that the alluvial matter brought down into the Adriatic by the latter river, forms about 70 metres of new land annually. We learn from Major Rennell that the mouth of the Ganges fifty years since (1781), had advanced upwards of two hundred miles from its original embouchure into the Indian Ocean, by the deposition of alluvium at its mouth.

The delta land formed at the mouth of the Nile, which now occupies an extent of more than eighty miles in breadth, is proved to have been gradually increasing for the last three thousand years; and there is every reason to infer that the narrow valley of Lower Egypt, which consists of alluvial earth and sand, at some very remote period constituted an estuary covered by the waters of the Mediterranean.

The quantity of alluvial matter transported by so insignificant a river as the Thames, bears of course but a very small proportion to the delta lands formed by the before-mentioned magnificent streams; yet, in conjunction with the repelling power of the tides, very great deposits of alluvium may take place at the mouths of comparatively small rivers.

The quantity of gravel and mud washed down by the current of the Thames after a great land flood, being met by the flood tide setting in from the north-east, a stagnation will of course take place wherever the opposing currents meet. A considerable portion of fine earthy matter will find its way into the eddies formed by the estuaries of the Essex and Kent shores, while the sand and fine gravel will immediately deposit itself in the channel, or on the top and sides of those sand banks which obstruct the current, both of the ebb and flood tides, and which require the constant attention of mariners, from the shift of position of large portions of such sands during a single gale of wind. Mr. De la Beche, speaking of the transporting power of the ocean, observes, "It would appear that the transporting power of currents will depend on the depth of the sea, all other things being equal, and that the smaller the depth the greater the transporting power. Consequently, coasts are the situations where we may look for this power." The eastern coast of England, together with its sand and gravel banks, which are in some cases

uncovered at low water, is consequently the precise situation where we have a right to expect the most powerful action from water currents during stormy weather. Indeed, the disasters to which shipping are inevitably exposed on touching such banks, are too well known to require notice.

From observing how large a quantity of gravel is often brought down by the current of rapid rivers, we may form some idea of the rapidity with which the alternate beds of sands, gravel, and calcareous mud may be formed; supposing no countervailing action ensued by the oceanic currents to remove the strata so deposited. As we know, from observation, that a mountain torrent can in a few hours wash down masses of gravel several feet in thickness, why should not the more powerful oceanic currents wash out calcareous earth and flints from the chalk strata of Kent; gravel from the bed of the North Sea; and aluminous earth from the adjacent coast of Lincolnshire, by the flux and reflux of the tides, more especially during heavy gales of wind?

An examination of the relative bearings of the coast of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, compared with the set of the ebb tide from the river Thames, and the returning flood tide from the N. E., will show that the actual deposits of calcareous loam, sand, gravel, and marine shells, which are now gradually silting up the bays and estuaries on the north coast of Kent and the east and south-east coast of Essex, are such as might serve to explain the formation of the alternate beds which now constitute the upper series of marine strata that covers these counties. This process is very discernible even within the period of a single generation at Pegwell Bay (near Ramsgate), and the river Stour, which was navigable in the time of the Danish invasions for large vessels. Richborough Castle near Sandwich, which formed a great Roman station at the head of the bay, is now situate nearly a mile from the shore at the highest spring tides. In the Swale, behind the Isle of Sheppey, at the mouth of the Medway, and in the estuaries of the Coln and Blackwater rivers on the coast of Essex, the deposit of earthy matter is annually increasing; the banks of sand and mud accumulating to an extent, on this part of our coast,

infinitely beyond what would be due to the alluvial matter brought down by such insignificant rivers as the Thames and Medway, without the additional action of the sea on the adjacent coasts, which leaves its earthy particles to be precipitated by the eddy waters.

Now there is nothing improbable in the supposition that the whole of the superior strata now covering the chief part of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, might have derived its origin at no very remote æra from a similar source. The shells have been proved, in the far greater number of specimens, to be analogous to those found in the adjacent seas. While all the other materials of these marine beds exist in the immediate vicinity. The point which appears to be most difficult of solution is, whether this portion of the coast was elevated to its present level by some subterranean force from beneath, or whether the land remained stationary, and the bed of the present ocean lowered its relative level through falling in or subsidence in the nature of earthquake.

First impressions favour the supposition that this portion of our island has been elevated from the bed of the ocean by similar agency to that which has evidently thrown up the inferior strata from their original position into that of highly inclined insulated mountains, or continuous chains of hills. But the weight of evidence when duly considered, appears to be decidedly in favour of a great catastrophe having occurred at a comparatively recent æra, by which convulsion a large track of land connecting this country with the continent became submerged beneath the surface of the ocean, while the retiring waters rushing to fill up the vacuity in the surface, would leave the upper beds of gravel, loam, and shell-fish uncovered, in the precise positions they now occupy in the crag rock, and accompanying beds. The perfect preservation of some of these shells, many of which are of the most fragile texture, shows that these fish could not have been transported to any distance from their native beds. While the almost uniform level of the district shows that these deposits were formed in comparatively still waters. But an inspection of the chalk cliffs on the N. E. coast of Kent affords additional

evidence of such a catastrophe as we have here supposed, which, however, we must defer to a subsequent paper.*

Mr. URBAN, *Leamington, Feb. 5.*

ON lately passing through Coventry, I was gratified to observe a new Church erected to the ancient steeple and beautiful spire formerly belonging to the Grey Friars. The Church of the Holy Trinity is also under a due course of repair; the stone pulpit has been amended with strict attention to its architectural beauty; and a large and curious painting of the Resurrection has been discovered under the white-wash on the tower.

The adjoining noble and stupendous Church of St. Michael did not fail to attract my notice; and I was much gratified with the excellent state of repair in which it is kept, and the attention paid to the ancient monuments. The ancient Consistory Court, also called the Drapers' Chapel, has been restored; the oak stalls with their curious carved seats, representing the Dance of Death, the Resurrection, the Root of Jesse, and other emblematical devices, divested of oil, paint, &c., and the desks and ornamented pillars repaired in the most perfect manner, by Mr. Lines, a cabinet-maker of the place. In addition to these, there are recently erected three open ornamented oak screens, of incomparable beauty, formed, I was told, of scattered remnants of carving from other parts of the Church. The roof of this chapel has also not been neglected; and it is evident, from the ornaments recently put up, that the ancient model has been faithfully preserved and copied. Great praise is due to Mr. William Reader, the superintending churchwarden, who formed the plan, and carried it successfully to completion,—a bookseller in Coventry, who has written and published various works on the antiquities of the city, and has been an occasional contributor on that subject to your pages. It is to be wished that the wardens of our ecclesiastical fabrics were more frequently persons who preferred restoration to mutilation and destruction.

Yours, &c.

VIATOR.

* It is with concern we announce that this promise will not be fulfilled; as it has become our duty to record the death of Mr. Aikin, the writer of these Essays, in our Obituary for the present month.—EDIT.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Annals of some of the British Norman Isles, constituting the Bailiwick of Guernsey, as collected from Private Manuscripts, Public Documents, and former Historians. By John Jacob, Esq. Part I. comprising the Casket Light-Houses, Alderney, Sark, Herm, and Jethou, with part of Guernsey. Imp. 8vo, pp. 489. Plates.

THESE islands are the relics of the Duchy of Normandy, and the adhesion of their inhabitants to the crown of England has acquired for them the esteem of all patriots. Rock scenery is often sublime, and we know no specimens which can possibly exceed that of Havre or Port du Creux in the island of Sark (p. 84). The antiquities are cromlechs of enormous magnitude, and their site is still distinguished by names which designate surrounding woods and forests (p. 479). But though the island of Guernsey was thus of Celtic occupation, no Roman coins have been found of an earlier date than of Valerian, Probus, and Aurelian (p. 480). One thing is noticeable, that Guernsey is in the very ancient charters denominated "Holy Island." We are therefore inclined to think, from the Celtic fondness for consecrating islands, as Angle-sea, St. Michael's Mount, &c. to religious purposes, that the denomination might have had a very early origin.

Robert I. Duke of Normandy, anno 1029, is said to have left two engineers, with a sufficient number of workmen, to finish the Vale Castle, and to build two others, viz. that of *Des Marais*, so called from its low marshy situation, and that of Cherbourg, or Jerbourg, from the name of the engineer, on St. Martin's Point, where are still to be seen evident traces of an encampment. Mounds of earth were thrown up by these engineers, in which watchmen were placed to give notice when ships came in sight; and there are still to be seen at the castle of Jerbourg, three distinct intrenchments, one behind the other; but these are not traces, as our author's friends have supposed (in p. 483), of a Roman, but of a Gaulish encampment. Gavel-kind is still law, (p. 166), and we apprehend is a proof of Gaulish occupancy. The islands were ceded by the French king to Rôl-

lo, and still retain Norman laws and customs. Our author gives a copious account of these, but they have very little of the picturesque, and relate chiefly to forensic details. The *clamor de Haro*, of which Ducange speaks at large, is still retained, but it certainly was far older than the Norman æra. For our parts, we are inclined to think it the offspring of the old Gaulish clamor mentioned by Cæsar, and similar to our Hue and Cry. The following is the custom of Guernsey, which the reader may compare with that in Ducange :

"The mode adopted in this island is as follows: When any man finds another entering upon his possessions, to make use thereof without his permission, he goes to the place, taking with him two witnesses, in whose presence he declares against the proceedings of those who invade his possession, and crying out three times *Ha-Ro*, he in the King's name discharges any workmen he finds upon the place from proceeding, or any person from employing them and others; after which he applies himself to the Bailiff, or his Lieutenant, or in their absence to two Jurats, and declares what he has done; he then proceeds to the Greffier's office, and there registers all the proceedings, mentioning every particular circumstance; afterwards he commences his action in the Court. If he neglect so to do, then the person against whom the *Ha-Ro* was cried may become plaintiff in the Court, and bring his action against him who cried *Ha-Ro*, to oblige him, if he cannot justify his proceedings, to desist and undergo the judgment of the Court. Upon the action of one or other of the parties, the Court proceeds as the occasion requires, and either appoints two Jurats to view the place, and make a report to the Court, or else (which is not usual) the decision is referred to a *Vue de Justice*, which is always holden on the spot, by at least seven Jurats, with the Bailiff, as in the case of judgments. Whichever of the parties is condemned, whether plaintiff or defendant, he is fined to the King eighteen sols and an *Regard de Chateau*, which is twenty-four hours imprisonment, and to pay all costs. The imploring the aid of the Prince, when there is no cause, and the disturbing the public peace, by invading another's possession, being accounted equally criminal."

The gentlemen of the bar may be amused by the following passage :

"What will our modern gentlemen of the long robe say to the following accusation against Mr. Peter De Beauvoir, the Bailiff of Guernsey; and his answer, about the year 1649? In the 17th Article he is accused: 'That he makes the poor people of the isle to lose time after their law-suits, in spending the time about unusual speeches, made rather to utter his vanity, than for the good and dispatching of the people, who often lose divers days in attending after matters which might be dispatched the first day of appearance.' To which accusation De Beauvoir answers, 'That he doth dispatch above three hundred causes in one day, may be justified by the Court book, which is as much as can be well done.'—*Annot. Hist. of Guernsey*, p. 25."—p. 273.

The agricultural products of the island, the cattle, and other matters of a similar kind, are copiously detailed by our author. In the plate of the implements of husbandry, (p. 179), we find still in use a copy of that Welsh one which Mr. King, in his *Munimenta Antiqua*, makes of Celtic pattern, not, however, with convincing evidence.

Numerous and interesting lithographs attest the desire of our author to gratify his subscribers, by embellishing his work with views, which show that there are in these islands, hitherto obscure as to the point mentioned, some very picturesque scenes. This is unusual in parts of such small dimensions, so surrounded by the sea, as is also the exemption from disease in the inhabitants of such a petty island as Sark.

"In the years 1816 and 1820, there were no burials out of a population of 498 persons, and not one in 100 upon the average of ten years."—p. 86.

—◆—
Letters of eminent Men, addressed to Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S. now first published from the originals. In two Volumes, 8vo.

THESE two honestly-filled volumes are the Companions to the Diary of Ralph Thoresby, noticed in vol. c. part i. p. 153. Having in our Review of the "Diary" so fully entered into the character of Thoresby, we shall abstain from further comment, and at once proceed to enumerate a few of the many eminent individuals whose letters are included in this collection. Among the Naturalists are, Lister, Evelyn, Ray, Woodward, and Sloane; and among the Antiquaries, are to be found the distinguished names of Bp. Nicolson, Bp. Gibson, Roger and Sa-

muel Gale, Smith, Llwyd, Hickes, Strype, Hearne, and Baker.

Our readers will easily conceive the great fund of antiquarian amusement to be found in above 900 pages, replete with original letters, written by the above eminent men, and a very great number of other learned individuals, for Thoresby seems to have been favoured with the acquaintance and correspondence of almost all the Antiquaries and eminent Naturalists of his day.

Among the letters in the first volume that will best repay perusal, are those of the Rev. Richard Stretton. This Nonconformist suffered much for conscience sake, and was confined six months in Newgate, for refusing to take what was called the Oxford oath. It is evident he was a truly good man, patient and even cheerful under persecution, firm in principle, and in his reliance on Divine Providence. The following letter breathes an admirable spirit of pious resignation.

FROM REV. RICHARD STRETTON.

DEAR SIR, *London, May 4, 1695.*

This brings you the most sad disconsolate tidings that ever I had occasion to send you. It hath pleased the only wise God, with one stroke of his hand, to remove the desire of mine eyes, and the delight of my heart, my tender, loving, and dearly beloved wife from me yesterday between seven and eight at night (after four or five days of pain and sickness); with a cheerful, sweet, composed countenance, without so much as one sigh or groan, she resigned up her soul into the hands of a tender Redeemer, who loved her, and washed her from her sins in his own blood. She had no pangs in her death: she is got to rest, and I have not the least hesitation or doubt in my own heart, but that she is as well as heart can wish; but we are left in a sad desolate and disconsolate estate. But God hath spoken, and he also hath done it, and what shall I say? I will be dumb and not open my mouth, because he hath done it; it is fit to be silent before God, when God puts us to silence. He had a greater right in her than I had; his did precede and excel mine, and he hath better provided for her than ever I could have done. My lease of her was expired and forfeited long before; and as a Sovereign he may dispose of his own as he pleaseth. She lived desired, and dies as much lamented as most women of her rank ever were. She will be missed by more than near relations. I have lost as loving, tender, prudent a wife, and my son as tender careful a mother, as ever any could enjoy.

Oh! what arrears of thankfulness are due, that we enjoyed her so long, and so much sweetness and comfort in her; help us with your prayers (and engage all our friends to beg) for support under, and a sanctified use and improvement of this severe providence. I have known what it is to part with sweet hopeful children, and it is hard enough to bear it; but to part with a wife, and such a wife, cuts deep and reacheth the very soul. Mine, and my son's hearty love and service to you and your's, and to all friends. I commit you to God, and rest

Yours sorrowful, afflicted friend and servant,
RICHARD STRETTON.

The Nonjuring Divines appear in some respects to have been similarly placed to the Popish Clergy of that day; to whose religious principles they were so diametrically opposed. Persecuted by the Government, the Nonjurors took refuge in the private families of their richer supporters, and became not only their chaplains, but their confidential advisers, even in their most private concerns. Accordingly we find Mr. Stretton the confidant of Thoresby in his love affairs. In a letter dated July 7, 1683, he details an interview with a Mr. and Mrs. Denham, whose daughter Thoresby courted; and all appears going on favourably. In the next letter, however, we are told of "dirty dealings;" poor Thoresby is rejected, and a match is concluded between a husier and the fair one. In the next year the worthy Divine is employed on a similar errand; and we extract the following letter as giving a character of Thoresby when a young man:

TO RICHARD CHOLMLEY, ESQ.

DEAR SIR, London, Oct 8, 1684.

The last time I wrote to you was upon the diminishing of your family, and this is about the enlarging of it. I occasionally heard (though not from him) that my old friend, Mr. R. Thoresby, was a servant to your daughter, and I was not sorry to hear the news, having hinted to him my thoughts the last time I saw him, that she would make him a good wife, and I judged a suitableness on all sides. The person that first told me of it, hearing I had some acquaintance with you, desired me to write to you on his behalf, and to give you a character of him: I then declined it as needless, judging you both stood on an equal level, and the more you knew each other the better would you like one another. I heard you offered that which would content him, and required no more than he was both able and willing to do; that I judged the business lay only between your daughter and

him; but the last night the same person told me you put some stop to it, and had wished him to cease his suit, which I was troubled at, upon your account as well as his, for I do not know where either of you can do better. Pray, if he bring this letter, make him welcome for my sake; and consult God's glory, and your own and your daughter's comfort in this business. It may be, if you slight such an offer, you may never have the like again. If you knew him as well as some others do, you would prize him at another rate. If he do not make a good husband and a good son-in-law, I doubt Yorkshire will not afford one. His father was my most intimate bosom friend; as worthy a person, and as useful as ever I knew any of his station, and as good an husband as ever Yorkshire had. And his son doth *patrizare* more than most young men I know of this age. You will value a good kind for to breed cattle out of, and will be more careful for your posterity. It may be his personal qualifications and endowments exceed most of his years: if his modesty conceal his worth, yet it is a safe covering and an ornament to it. Do but consider how you are outbid, both as to this world and another, to what was offered before; and if you slip this, I question whether Leeds or York can yield you a merchant every way more desirable. Do not give occasion to adversaries to open their mouths: consult God's honour, and your own and your daughter's reputation and comfort, and I think you will heartily close with it. I am in great haste, and can only present mine and my wife's hearty love and service to you and your's. Heartily praying that God would direct and succeed you in this affair, I commit you to his guidance and blessing; and rest

Your assured friend and servant,
RICH. STRETTON.

The continuation of this correspondence exhibits a curious specimen of the manners of the age, when men never allowed their children to marry for love, but looked to the main chance.

FROM RICHARD CHOLMLEY, ESQ.

SIR, Spratloe, Oct. 25, 1684.

After you went from hence, I did read over the particulars you gave me of your estate; and the truth is, I cannot but admire at your singularity in setting down old debts, and the furniture of your house, and 50*l.* in a chapel, laid out by your pious father, which is possible may be employed for the end it was builded for; but, if not, I suppose the house will be of far less worth than it cost. I could comment upon every one of these particulars, and lay before you how gray-headed the furniture of the house may be, before you have a wife to inherit it. I might tell you how long the debts you reckon of, according to what you told me,

hath been owing, and you showed me no good or ill for; but possibly I might find a wrong interpretation made of such reflections: therefore, Sir, in soberness, I am much dissatisfied with the particulars you gave me in an account of, as falling far short of that you valued your estate so amount unto, and am truly sorry that there should be any mistake betwixt us; for, except I should go against all friends' advice, and expose my daughter to a life of temptation, I cannot obtain what I truly longed after, viz. to have so pious a son-in-law as I esteem you to be; but your estate falling so far below expectation upon a due value, I must entreat you to give me time to consult with some of my friends and your's, that I may act as becometh a wise parent; and when I have come to a consultation with my friends, and a conclusion within myself, I shall impart myself more fully to you in a line or two, being not willing that you should have any more needless chargeable journeys to this place, till at least we have advised with our friends. The bearer being to come early on Monday to your town, I beg your pardon that my lines are so hasty, from so bad a pen; and however things fall out, that yet I may be accounted one of your well-wishers, is the earnest request of, Sir,

Your humble servant,

RICHARD CHOLMLEY.

Thoresby, however, was successful in his suit, as appears in the next letter from the Rev. Joseph Boyse, who congratulates him on his "happiness in so excellent a lady. I am glad you can so sensibly prefer those pleasing bonds before what you considered sweet liberty. I see it is best to be undeceived by experience. I hope time will not alter your note, though some allowance be usually given to the first raptures of love. Passions abate in us as the heat that feeds them evaporates; but yours, I doubt not, is the judicious affection that depends on harmony of temper, and improves every day. I wish you blessings to each other in the concerns of time and eternity."

Many of the letters detail the rise and progress of Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia*. With two letters on this subject we shall conclude our extracts for the present:

FROM DR. EDMUND GIBSON, AFTERWARDS BISHOP OF LINCOLN AND OF LONDON.

WORTHY SIR, *London, Jan. 30, 1694.*

As I am accidentally concerned in the new edition of Camden, I cannot but trouble you with my acknowledgments for the great encouragement that work has received from

you. Could but men be brought to the same accuracy and diligence in their respective counties, what a glorious book should we then have! Mr. Churchill has received your improvements of the West Riding of Yorkshire, which shall be delivered to Dr. Gale, according to your order; and the directions of your last letter shall be carefully observed. I heartily wish we could have notice of all the signal Benefactions throughout England, that they might be inserted in their proper places. As it is a respect due to the memory of such men, so would it induce a great many (who perhaps are not otherwise too charitably disposed) to follow their example, upon a prospect of being inserted in a new edition of Camden. There are men of that vain-glorious temper, who, if they were not in hopes of some such thing, would probably dispose of their money to worse uses. I received a letter this morning, from Mr. Nicolson of Carlisle, to whom you are very much obliged, if giving a man his just character lay any obligation upon him. He is pleased to desire my impartial perusal of your's and his own notes; but I am pretty well satisfied that they will not be much better for any thing which my mean abilities can do to them. However, I shall take care to do you justice, and not use you as I am told a certain gentleman of Pomfret has done. You have heard, I suppose, that Sir Henry Channey, a gentleman of Hertfordshire, has wrote the history of that county, and has it ready for the press; and Dr. Hopkins is employed to methodize the posthumous papers of a gentleman, who had the same design for Worcestershire. Mr. Kennet is printing the antiquities of Sir William Glyn's seat and estate at Ambroseden, in Oxfordshire, and has been very nice in his observations upon camps, places of battle, coins, &c. as they lay in his way. How comes this happy inclination in the kingdom? Is it the noise of Camden that has raised men's appetites, or are we weary of fighting abroad, and so, willing to employ ourselves at home? If we could be persuaded to part with the French baubles and fashions, and turn our thoughts to old musty monuments, I fancy we should make a very good change, and should find no reason to repent of our bargain. But I beg your pardon for detaining you thus long; and if you are for the future pestered with letters and queries, I must protect myself under a plausible pretence of working for the public. To begin the trouble you are like to have, I must desire your patience in the perusal of a little treatise about *Portus Iccius*, where Julius Cæsar took shipping for Britain. It is lately published at Oxford, and I have delivered one to Mr. Churchill to send to you. Your acceptance of it, and the least interest in your acquaintance, will be a great honour and happiness to, Sir, Your very humble servant,

EDM. GIBSON.

FROM MR. ARCHDEACON NICOLSON.

DEAR SIR, March 31, 1895.

I am glad to have it under your own hand that you are alive; for I did something dread the contrary. Now, you say, you are thoroughly employed in conversing with young Mr. Camden,* and I hope you are pleased with his company. For my share, I am not yet so happy as to have seen him, and therefore cannot give you my thoughts of him. Mr. Gibson says he has a book for me, and I am (with great patience) expecting to receive it. I have informations from some other hands that it already sinks in the price, below the rate of our subscriptions. I know not how the undertakers may have done their parts, in providing good maps, and being at the charge of some other ornamental cuts; but I am very confident the supervisor will have discharged himself with credit. He must expect to be slandered and decried by an envious generation of pretended antiquaries, who will not be able to endure to find their own fifty or sixty years' dull plodding on the point outdone by the attainments of so young a man. This (I dare say, before I see the work) raises most of the gall and venom that is spit at it. This in haste from Your's, W. NICOLSON.

History and Description of Woburn and its Abbey, &c. &c. By J. D. Parry, M.A.
8vo.

THIS is an agreeable guide-book to the princely residence of the great house of Russell, accompanied by the topographical history of Woburn and some neighbouring places, written rather in the spirit of an amateur than of an experienced antiquary. Mr. Parry is the author of the *Illustrations of Bedfordshire* reviewed in our Magazine for March 1828. He has evidently a taste for archæological lore, sufficient to induce him to introduce matters of general curiosity in that department of knowledge, even although unconnected with his own field of inquiry; but he has not adequate research or experience to investigate and elucidate his proper subject to the extent which might be done. He even acknowledges in his preface, that

"As regards the interesting subjects of Archæology and the Fine Arts, here necessarily alluded to with some discursiveness, the author, while he professes himself in the strict sense of the word an *amateur*, is desirous of disclaiming any assumption of professional or experienced acquaintance."

* * Gibson.

Now, we regret to see this statement; because, although the modesty and candour of it may be very praiseworthy, yet it seems to imply that the writer is satisfied with mediocrity, whereas, the old maxim tells us that "Whatever we do, it is worth while to do well." However, we have called this History a "guide-book," and as a guide-book it may take a very respectable station.

From the reign of King Stephen to that of Henry the Eighth, Woburn was the principal demesne of a Cistercian abbey; and from the 1st of Edward VI. to the present time it has belonged to the house of Bedford. Its history is therefore divided into two well-defined æras. After some miscellaneous particulars of the general history of the town, Mr. Parry enters upon that of the Abbey, which, of course, is chiefly derived from Dugdale. He has given translations of the charters, and in so doing has committed some unfortunate errors, as well as several deviations from the original orthography of the proper names. In the charter of Henry the Second, that monarch is made to style himself Earl of Angiers, instead of Anjou; and among the witnesses, Thomas (à Becket) the Chancellor, and Gerold the Chamberlain, (Thoma Canc., Geroldi Cam.) are converted into "Thomas Earl of Kent" (although there was no such person for nearly two centuries after*), and "Gerold of Cambridge." In his translation from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* he is scarcely more successful. The monks possessed a yearly income of 13*8*. 4*d*. from a lease of Goldsmiths' hall, London, with their inn there,—cu' hospic' n'ro ibid', which is attempted to be explained thus,—("qy. with the *black* Hospital?") In p. 54, "certitudinibus—quiet possession," should, we believe, be *consuetudinibus*, customary payments. "Bolla Mellis," which has been considered inexplicable, must be "bolla mellis," a measure of honey, the quit-rent by which the abbey held some estate under the honour of Brill. 'Mr. Gugylton' is a misprint for In-gylton.

* With similar carelessness, among Mr. Parry's subscribers, is entered the "Right Hon. the Earl of Southampton." There has been no such Earldom for the last fifty years.

The memoir of Robert Hobbs, the last abbot of Woburn, is a curious article contributed by Mr. Wiffen: he was finally hung on an oak tree at the front of his monastery. We cannot pass unnoticed the interesting view of the old Abbey; for we are always inclined to set a high value on such recoveries of old-buildings which have disappeared. It has been taken from two plans in the Duke of Bedford's possession, and shows the whole of two sides of the edifice, of which the less interesting half only is represented in a plate in Fisher's *Bedfordshire Views*. We think, however, that the long circular-headed windows are rather of the æra of William the Third than of that of Inigo Jones in 1620, to which they are assigned by Mr. Parry. In spite of these innovations, some pointed arches and buttresses give an interesting shadow of the ancient monastic buildings.

The next division of the work is a biographical sketch of the family of Russell, which is well compiled; but we shall not at present notice its contents, as we are promised an elaborate work on the same subject by Mr. Wiffen, the Duke of Bedford's librarian. It is followed by a notice of the Barony of Bedford, in which the office of Almoner at the Coronation is hereditary; at that of George the Fourth the office was claimed by the Marquis of Exeter, Mr. Whitbread, and the Duke of Bedford, and performed by the first named for that time, with a saving of right to the other two. This biographical portion is concluded with memoirs of the family of Gordon,—that of the present Duchess of Bedford.

The description of the Town is illustrated with views of the Market-place and the Church, both recent works of Mr. Blore:

"The Market-house, designed by E. Blore, Esq. F.S.A., is an oblong building of the latest Gothic. The sides have each four cloister arches, filled with iron work. At the east end is a neat arched doorway, over which is a handsome oriel window. The north east angle has a square tower, with a spiral leaded roof and vane.

"Woburn church, always a pleasing and interesting building, has very lately received some grand architectural improvements, and presents a very noble appearance. * * *

In the year 1830 the tower was rebuilt from the lower story in a very handsome style,

from the designs of Mr. Blore, by his Grace the Duke of Bedford."

It is crowned with battlements, four crocketed pinnacles with flying buttresses, and a florid octagon lantern. The lantern has an open arch on each side; and its roof rises spirally, with crockets on the angles, to a handsome finial, the vane of which is 92 feet from the ground. This tower, which stands at the north-west angle of the church, is attached thereto by a vestry and gallery above. The whole building is remarkably elegant and picturesque.

At p. 147 is a notice of the ancient family of Docwra, one of whom, Sir Thomas Docwra, the last Grand Prior of the Knights of St. John in England, was the builder of the gateway at Clerkenwell, in which the *Gentleman's Magazine* was first printed, and a representation of which has always graced its first page. Mr. Parry says that one of the family was created an Irish Peer in the reign of Elizabeth: he must allude to Sir Henry Docwra created Lord Docwra, of Culmore, May 15, 1621, that is, in the 19th year of James I.

The following parishes in the vicinity are next described: Apsley Guisea, Wavendon, Hulcot and Salford, Husbourn Crawley, Ridgemoor, Eversholt, Toddington, Milton Bryant, Battlesden and Potsgrave, and Leighton Buzzard. Regarding some treasure trove at Husbourn Crawley the following curious extract is taken from the *Chronicle of Dunstable*:

"1228. On Saint Stephen's day, a treasure was found in the cemetery of Husbourn worth about fifty marks, which we were obliged to present before the justices, then itinerant; and, under their seals, it was carried to London before the King; and, because both the Bishop of Lincoln and the Prior of Dunstable, as also the King himself, claimed the said treasure, it was provided at the request of the King, that the Bishop and the Prior granted the said treasure to the new hospital at *Doura* (qy.) with a saving right to each—"

or, rather, saving the rights of each. The institution benefited was doubtless the hospital, or *maison-Dieu*, at Dover, which had been founded in the preceding year.

The work concludes with a very complete catalogue of the pictures at

Woburn, enlivened with the pithy remarks of Walpole and the amusing anecdotes of Pennant; and with another of the sculpture, abridged from the magnificent work on the "Woburn Abbey Marbles," with additions; forming an indispensable companion to the visitors of that princely receptacle of ancient and modern art.

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HUNTER'S *Deanery of Doncaster.*

(Continued from vol. C. ii. 523.)

IT has been our usual practice, when reviewing topographical works, to extract curious facts; and we must confess that we occasionally do so with the same feelings that we should take a gem from obscurity to place it in the light of day. With the work before us, the case is different; not only is it replete with those curious facts and records which are as gems in the eyes of the antiquary and topographer; but they are all so well set, so skilfully polished, and so disposed to the best advantage, that, whilst there is no difficulty in finding them, so there is no hope that we can display them with greater effect. They shine in their own sphere, and will continue so to shine; for we doubt not that Mr. Hunter's work will be a standard book, not only with respect to the district he has described, but as a body of antiquarian information, and as a model for future writers of local history.

We will not, however, on this account deprive our readers of that present gratification, which they justly expect from a new work of this description, in such extracts as our space will allow. We shall first glean some interesting notices of the first foundation of churches:

"The church of Rotherham, which stood on the banks of the Don, was in the Saxon times the only ecclesiastical edifice in a wide extended and not thinly peopled country, and there is reason to think that the tithe was rendered to it not only throughout what is now its own parish, but from the lands forming the parishes of Ecclesfield and Sheffield, as well as those which form the smaller parishes of Hunsworth, Treeton, and Whiston. As churches arose in other places, the tithe became subtracted from the mother church; and finally, when the age of the foundation of churches properly parochial was passed, the parish of Rotherham consisted of the eight townships which now compose it."—p. 1.

"The parish of Wath-upon-Dearne is so denominated in consequence of the church having been placed at the *vill* of Wath. Which place indeed appears, from the fact that it stands *first* when two or three of the manors which compose this parish are mentioned together in the Domesday Survey, to have been considered the most important place in this district in Saxon times. The church for this wide extent of country having been placed there, has contributed to maintain for it a certain superiority among the *vills* of this parish, though the principal interest undoubtedly rests upon Wentworth."—p. 62.

After quoting the description of this parish in Domesday Book, Mr. Hunter adds:

"It is remarkable that neither church nor mill had been erected; though the ratio was high of the cleared to the uncleared land, and the population must therefore have been considerable. In cases like this, there is a temptation to suspect the soundness of the argument, from the silence of Domesday, to the non-existence of a Church in the times before the Conquest; especially when, as in this instance, we find the church dedicated to All-Saints."—p. 63.

"No church is mentioned in the Domesday survey of Darfield, and it seems probable that this church and the church of Wath were contemporaneous erections, and the works of the same parties. We have an interesting proof of the existence of the church of Darfield within a very few years of the date of Domesday. We also know that the patronage of one mediety of the rectory (for there were from the first two priests in this church) was in the Flemings; and there is some reason to believe that the patronage of the other mediety was originally in them also. * * * It would seem, however, as if the foundation was not entirely to be attributed to them. In the composition of the parish of Darfield, or, in other words, of the lands which were to owe ecclesiastical allegiance to the church founded at Darfield, those belonging to the Flemings formed but a small part. The lords of many neighbouring manors consented to render their tithe to this church, and it may be presumed that they would also have a share in the foundation of it. And especially, the ancestors of the family who, under the name of Fitz-William, were for many ages so potent in the whole country along the course of the Dearne, to whom belonged Wood-hall in Wombwell, may be presumed to have a principal share in the foundation, in right of which it may be (for this is a point not easily determined in the history of Darfield) that their descendants, the lords of Wood-hall, enjoyed the right which they possessed of presenting to one of the medieties."—p. 103.

"There was a church at Treeton before the date of Domesday, and we see at once,—in the fact which is presented to us in that record, that the three townships were in one hand in the time of the Confessor,—the reason why the three should have coalesced in their ecclesiastical relations. Mōrcar was the Saxon who held them, and it is not improbable that he might be the person by whom the church was erected."—p. 117.

"It is manifest from Domesday Book, that, with the exception of the church of Tankersley, which is rather to be regarded as having belonged in the Saxon times to Strafford, there was only one church before the Conquest in the whole wapentake of Staincross. But concerning the site of the Saxon church of Staincross, a question arises, to which it may not be easy to return a satisfactory reply, though it was evidently somewhere within the limits of the present parish of Silkston; and the church of Silkston, if not on the actual site, is its legitimate successor, and may therefore be regarded as the parent church of the wapentake."—p. 220.

"The church of Tankersley existed before the date of Domesday; but it could hardly have been long built before the time of the Survey; and possibly the three Saxon lords whose names appear in Domesday, Ledwim, Ulsi, and Elric, might co-operate in the foundation of it."—p. 300.

"A church was erected at Hoyland by the great Saxon family to whom Staincross owed nearly all its ecclesiastical foundations, the descendants of Ailric, the lord of many manors before and after the Conquest. The precise era of its foundation cannot be ascertained; nor to which of the three, Ailric, Swein, or Adam, the foundation of it is to be attributed. But by one of them the good work was done; and if it should really be the case that the mother church of Staincross stood at Cawthorne and not at Silkston, we may see, in the removal of their parish church to a greater distance from them, and the sinking the neighbouring church of Cawthorne into a mere capella, a reason for the erection of an edifice for the performance of divine offices among the peasantry of Hoyland and Clayton. The site chosen for the church was a lofty eminence. The church of Emley crowns the opposite hill, and the river Dearne flows in the valley between, dividing in a part of its course the two parishes and the two wapentakes."—p. 363.

"Another church was planted in this wapentake in the first century after the Conquest, by the same Saxon family to whom the people of this part of the diocese owed so many of their churches; a family distinguished not less by their Christian zeal, than by the amount of power which must have been accumulated in their hands. It was

placed about two miles north-east of the church of Royston, and there were assigned to it as its parocchia, Brierly, Shafton, the two Hindeleys with Havercroft. The place last named does not occur in Domesday; but we learn from that record that all the former pertained to Ailric. It seems, however, as if Ryle, and even part of Kinsley, were originally members of this church. The site is central in respect of the population. But it is still literally the *Feld Kirk*, a church in the fields, no population having gathered around it. This I take to be true etymology of the name *Felkirk*; and not that it is the Saxon *feld-cýric*, a generic name of the lowest species of ecclesiastical foundations, those which did not possess either a font or burial-place, because I know not that it can be shown that the church of *Felkirk* was not always of the same rank with those of Royston, Hoyland, and Peniston, founded by the same family, and possessing, like them, all the privileges of the parish church from the beginning. There is, indeed, a remote possibility that there might exist a genuine *feld-kirk* on this site in the Saxon times, of which no notice is taken in Domesday, elevated to the rank of a parish church after the Conquest."—p. 400.

"It would appear that where now is the village of South-Kirkby a church had been erected, which like its neighbour the *Feld-Kirk* was placed in the open country. It is not easy to account on any other supposition for the name. If not so, we must suppose that the vill near to which it was erected, either had not acquired a name previously, or that the name was lost in the appellation of the *Kirk* or Church town. The church is named in Domesday Book, and there can be no doubt that it was a Saxon foundation, although it may be impossible to assign any particular era. It seems, from one of the early *Laci* charters, that the name of *Kirkby* was given to what is now *Pontefract*; whence the addition of *South* to the name of this *Kirkby*. This being so early a foundation, it is probable that it might originally have a more extensive parish than at present belongs to it. The townships of *Kirkby*, the two *Elmsals*, and *Skelbrook*, form at present the whole parish. It has to the east a remarkable boundary, the line of the old Roman road from *Danum* to *Leggillum*."—p. 446.

The subject of churches may be properly followed by that of abbeys; and the following passage gives an excellent synoptical view of the principal monastic ruins of Yorkshire:

"Various have been the fates of the sites on which the Yorkshire monasteries arose. St. Mary's of York became a royal palace, the seat of the king's lieutenant, the Lord

President of the North; and afterwards a private school; while the beautiful church, fallen into ruin, has recently been saved from further dilapidation by being placed under the care of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, which has become seated within the precincts of the monastery. Roche was for a time the residence of a private family: soon nothing remained but large portions of the church; these, with the ancient remains of the abbey, have long been the Tintern of the north, affording gratification of the highest kind to the lovers of landscape and of solemn retirements. Bretton was for a time the residence of a younger branch of a noble family, but has now degenerated into the homestead of a farm. This is also the case with Hampole; while the site of St. John of Pontefract is covered by houses of the burgesses of that town. Kirkstall and Fountains are fine ruins, and near the latter a magnificent mansion has arisen. Nostel, first in the buildings which composed the monastery, and since in a noble edifice erected close to its site, has been, in the three hundred years since the dissolution, the seat of a succession of distinguished proprietors."—p. 210.

The history of the priory of Nostel is written in a style correspondent to that of the other parts of the work;—complete without prolixity, very delightful reading, and very instructive. Mr. Hunter judges correctly that it is unnecessary to reprint the records collected in Dugdale's *Monasticon*. They are there preserved and multiplied by the aid of the press, as it is highly desirable all such valuable records should be; but as a reference is easy if required, their quotation at length in works of general topography is unnecessary. Mr. Hunter has done better: he has converted their contents into a connected and intelligent narrative. We conclude for the present with the following remarks on the wealth of the ancient monasteries:

"There is seldom any very exact correspondence between the view of the possessions of the religious houses given in the *Valor* as they stood just before the dissolution, and the view which the early confirmations of kings and popes present. In the long interval many changes had taken place; and it may be doubted whether on the whole there was more land in the hands of the regular monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. than in the reign of Henry II.

"We may form a just idea of the relative consequence of the principal Yorkshire monasteries at the time of their dissolution, by comparing the revenue of some of the

more considerable of them as the same period, all estimated on the same principles."

St. Mary of York ..	£1680	7	14
Selby	783	12	10½
Drax	829	2	11
Roche	224	2	6
Monk-Bretton	239	3	6
Hampole	63	5	8
Nostel	492	18	1
St. John of Pontefract ..	337	14	8½
Kirkstall	19	8	2
Preceptory of Newland ..	129	14	11½
Fountains	998	6	7½

"The valuation of Kirkstall is not to be found in the printed *Valor*."

(To be continued.)

Cartonensia; or, An Historical and Critical Account of the Tapestries in the Palace of the Vatican; copied from the designs of Raphael of Urbino, and of such of the Cartoons whence they were woven as are now in preservation. By the Rev. William Gunn, B.D. 8vo, pp. 214.

THE author of this work is a devoted admirer of the works of Raphael, and is evidently master of the subject he has undertaken to illustrate. He has made it the object of his undivided attention, has treated it with force and perspicuity, and in a manner consistent with the scholar and the gentleman.

Mr. Gunn has not confined himself solely to the consideration of the works of the great master of modern art, whose splendid composition it is the object of *Cartonensia* to investigate; but he has extended his researches to the mind that produced such extraordinary and brilliant manifestations of genius. Neither is it to these alone that he restricts his view; he extends it to the higher departments of the pictorial art in general; and, while he laments the little success of modern artists, he both points out the causes of failure, and proposes remedies to their deficiencies.

The first part of *Cartonensia* consists of a biographical memoir of Raphael, referring principally to the progress of his genius and pictorial talent, as displayed in the works under consideration, to his premature and lamented death, and to the virtuous tendency of his labours. This, together with every other part of the work, is followed by notes, abounding in curious and valuable information.

An extremely interesting account of

the Cartoons succeeds. Their origin—the purpose for which they were intended—their subsequent history, and the melancholy fate to which some of them were consigned. We have also an account of the Tapestries woven after them; and the reader will derive no small share of amusement and information both from the description of the Tapestries themselves, and from the excellent remarks which Mr. Gunn has attached to this part of his work. Two disquisitions on the abstract principle of the art of design follow, and the book concludes with some very striking remarks on the causes which retard the progress of painting in this country. To this last part we would earnestly direct the attention of every lover of painting, who desires the return of what may be justly termed the Golden Age of Art, when “a Raphael painted, and a Vida sang.” We have only to add, in conclusion, that we know not whether most to admire the clearness and ingenuity with which Mr. Gunn has detailed the causes of the failure of the arts in this country, or the judicious hints which he suggests for their restoration.

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POMPEII, vol. i. 16mo, pp. 323. (*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*) Cuts.

WE heartily wish that we could send a gang of resurrection-men to excavate the remainder of Pompeii. They are the speediest of excavators; but those employed by the Neapolitan government do no more than could a hen and chickens, said Sir William Hamilton, by scratching; and patience, though a virtue compulsorily imposed upon creditors and invalids, has no application to antiquaries and lovers. It is abhorred by both. As to Pompeii, year upon year has processioned along, like Banquo's line of kings, the last holding a glass of future successors, and we are to wait for the whole as if we could possibly live to the expiration of a long dynasty. Would it were only one of the Buonaparte family! Unfortunately we cannot transport Pompeii to England. This, notwithstanding, we could do; have a model made upon a sufficient scale, and make of it an Elgin-marbles or Townley-statues exhibition. Our author has given us a print of Pompeii restored, which suggests this idea; although of restorations we can only say,

that they remind us of attempts to draw the picture of a woman when a virgin from her features when a grandmother. *It may be true; but is it true?* What a benefit would it be if we had artists immortal as the travelling Jew!

It would be foolish to talk of the accession to knowledge derived from Pompeii. It is the first of curiosities.

The work before us is a compendium of all that is at present known. The plan shows us that there was an assimilation to Roman London, there being a street as from Ludgate Hill to the end of Leadenhall-street, running from wall to wall, and skirting the Forum on one side. The other streets are partitioned in parallelograms, like the strigæ of a camp; but contrary to the rules of castrametation, a long diagonal lane (as we should call it) communicates with the other corner of the Forum. This, it is known, was the place of general assemblage for loungers, (like the Royal Exchange for merchants,) and such resorts have been only superseded by newspapers and coffee-houses. The necessity of shade, through the climate, caused the streets to be made narrow, and home was rather a spot selected for pride, necessity, or business, than comfort. The houses consisted in general of one great hall (the atrium), the rest being cells or closets. Carpentry was not in vogue among the Romans, and staircases, commonly arched, deemed no part of ornament, were placed in corners. The walls were full of moulded ornaments and panelled paintings, without shading, and resembling our ancient illuminations, and the Madonnas sold by Italian hawkers. There being little or no light from windows, (which were few, and considered chiefly as ventilators), these paintings were adapted to a good appearance by lamp-light, and with that intention were full of glare and colour. The rich scenes of pantomimes at the theatre will give the best idea of the effect produced, which must have been grand and splendid. No aid was derived from furniture, except in regard to magnificent curtains, which often supplied the place of doors, and a table or chair of most graceful pattern, and legs and feet of the form of those of animals. There were petty intermixtures of articles in bad taste, similar to that which would place barometers, almanacks, and paltry prints in drawing-rooms;

for such appear in Petronius. As in the Turkish houses, there were in the *exedrae* (we presume from the *uses*) *divans* or *sofas* round the walls. Fire-places there were none, and their use was supplied by portable braziers, or the house was warmed by flues. All the rooms were connected with one, two, or more open yards, surrounded with columnar porticoes, and there was no communication from room to room, nor long passages. Each department of the family seems to have had its destined suite of apartments, for strangers or visitors were only admitted to what may be called the state-rooms, the atrium and its concomitant dining-room, picture-room, or library. These rooms, or some of them in succession, opened at the further end upon a shrubbery or garden, and from the street-door the view must have been imposing. Grandeur was sustained by columns, pilasters, and vaulted ceilings, richly wrought. The exterior owed nothing to rows of windows, and the introduction of these into one edifice in the restored plate seems to us out of keeping.

These houses form the great value of the architectural remains at Pompeii; for of temples, amphitheatres, and the like, we have counterparts elsewhere. The arts and utensils of the Romans are also shown to us in *propria formâ*, and here we mostly see fine taste in the patterns, and bad execution in the workmanship.

The taste of the Romans was in short of the toyshop; and regarded not simplicity, uniformity, or symmetry, in the production of effect. All was made to depend upon gaudiness.

Copies of the articles found, and deposited in the Museum at Portici, not being permitted, the wood-cuts in this work supply the desiderata to a great extent, and we mention this in particular, because they furnish many beautiful patterns for glass work, and culinary and domestic utensils. To give descriptive extracts, without plans or plates, would however be unsatisfactory. The work is very cheap, and elaborately compiled, and the disquisitions on the Baths and Theatres are truly excellent. In the former is an instance of a very curious manner in which the Romans consulted perspective. In the decorations of some walls

“Those low down are executed in relief, but the higher ones are painted, as it were,

in a very liquid stucco; so that the child who sounds a cymbal in one of the medallions, has one leg, one arm, and the head of stucco, while the wings, the other leg, and the cymbal, which, if also executed in stucco, would have been in lower relief, are either laid on with a brush in this liquid stucco, or left white when the ground was painted. It is so done, that at a certain distance, and to one who does not consider it with nicety, the whole appears to be relieved.”—p. 170.

On the Roman baths discovered at Witcombe, near Cheltenham, is to be seen a door-way, cutting off two corners of a square room, which it thus spoils; and a similar deformity occurs at Raglan in Monmouthshire, though built in the Middle Age. It is also known that the architects of the last æra did not regard the square and level with mathematical accuracy. These errors appear to have been of Roman origin. Our author says,

“These baths are so well arranged, with so prudent an economy of room, and convenient distribution of their parts, and are adorned with such appropriate elegance, as to show clearly the intellect and resources of an excellent architect. At the same time, some errors of the grossest kind have been committed, such as would be inexcusable in the most ignorant workman; as, for instance, the symmetry of parts has been neglected, where the parts correspond; a pilaster is cut off by a door, which passes through the middle of it; and other mistakes occur, which might have been avoided without difficulty. This strange mixture of good and bad taste, of skill and carelessness, is not very easily accounted for, but it is of constant recurrence in Pompeii.”—p. 172.

The following improved method of paving streets, partly borrowed from Pompeii, deserves general attention.

“Three distinct layers of materials were used; the lowest stones, mixed with cement (*statumen*), the middle, gravel or small stones (*rudera*), to prepare a level and unyielding surface to receive the upper and most important structure, which consisted of large masses accurately fitted together. It is curious to observe, that after many ages of imperfect paving, we have returned to the same plan. The new pavement of Chesapeake and Holborn is based in the same way upon broken granite, instead of loose earth, which is constantly working through the interstices, and vibrating the solid bearing, which the stones should possess. A further security against its working into holes, is given by dressing each stone accurately to the same breadth, and into the form of a wedge, like the voussoirs of an arch, so that each tier of stones spans the

street like a bridge. This is an improvement on the Roman system.”—p. 89.

We shall anxiously expect the second volume.



HOSKING'S *Essay on Architecture* (From the *Encycl. Brit.*)

(Continued from p. 58.)

IN our last we expressed a dissent from the position, which made the Celts descendants of *Celtus*, son of *Polyphemus*, a Cyclop, founders of a system of architecture deduced from Stonehenge, and similar works. We have now to express a similar dissent concerning Mr. Hosking's light opinion of a Canaanitish or Phenician origin of the Cyclopean masonry. There is a wide difference between rejecting a theory founded upon hypothesis, and a conclusion deduced from evidence. From the latter motive, as we have been, if not the first, at least among the first, to broach or support the origin alluded to, we shall now state facts, because so far as our knowledge goes (and we have somewhat studied the subject) nothing better than opinions can be adduced in opposition to facts; and when only opinions are upon such occasions made champions, we are in the habit of inferring that the author (we cannot be supposed to allude to Mr. H.) has more regard to showing off his own cleverness, than the actual truth of the case; which seems to be this, that the Cyclopean and Phenician architecture was one and the same.

Pausanias, and other Greek historians, call Mycenæ a Cyclopean city. The former says, “There are left likewise other remains of the Peribolus, and a Gate. Lions stand over it; and they say that these are the works of the *Cyclopes*, who made for Prætus the *τειχος* (fortification) at Tiryns.”^a The same author says, that “near the temple of Cephissus was a head of Medusa in stone, said to be the work of the Cyclopes,^b and that at Corinth^c *καὶ δὴ ἱερὸν ἐστὶν ἀρχαίων Κυκλωπῶν καλουμένος βωμός, καὶ θύουσιν ἐπ’ αὐτῷ Κυκλωψί*” [and there is further, an old sacred place of the Cyclops, called an altar, and they sacrifice upon this to the Cyclopes]; and after all, it appears

that *Cyclopes* was only a soubriquet “*ὕπο των Κυκλωπῶν καλουμένων*” [by the persons called Cyclopes]. Thus Pausanias; but Euripides speaks of the walls of Mycenæ as built in the Phenician method;^d and a well-digested little work, to which we owe this quotation,^e says, that it tends to support the theory, that the Cyclopes were Phenician artificers, who introduced this method of building into Greece, together with other useful arts. Now Malta and Goza (olim *Gaulos*) were distant 113 miles only from *Lilybæum*, a promontory of Sicily,^f of which the town was *Selinus*. *Cyclopes* is deemed also a corruption for *cheklubes*, *cheklelubes*, a name given to them from the Phenician *Chek*, and *Lilybæum*. *Lilybæum* is now *Marsala*; and Denon informs us that there are pieces of walls, built with enormous masses, which no machine could shake; therefore *Cyclopean* remains vindicate the etymon. At *Selinus* has also been found a remarkable Gorgon's head, supposed to represent the “*Risus Sardonius*” in the distortion of its features; and this discovery is analogous to the description of Pausanias before given, of a Cyclopean Medusa's head. Colonies of Phenicians and Libyans settled in Sicily, and occupied Malta and Goza; and in the “*Avanzi Giganteschi*” in Goza, we have not only pillars or obelisks like those of Stonehenge, but Cyclopean walls of every kind.^g Captain Smyth, the communicator, says that the erection of ponderous masses of stone, from various vestiges existing, wherever early navigation was carried, may be attributable to Punic or Phenician origin. To what other origin can be attributed the fenced cities, with walls, gates, and bars, seen by the spies of Moses? The æra of Joshua is said to be the interval between the years 1451 to 1425 before Christ; and in the first of these years the Canaanites arrived in Egypt. In 1153 B. C. they are stated to have been expelled from that country, and they or another colony to have reached the Argolis fifty years afterwards. Dædalus, who instructed the Greeks in sculpture and mechanics, and built an impregnable fortress at Agrigen-

^d Id. § 32.

^e Hercules furens, 944.

^f Pompeii, p. 62.

^g Plin. iii. 8.

^a *λοιπῆταιδὲ ὁμοίᾳ ἐστὶ καὶ ἀλλὰ, &c.* Corinthiæ, p. 52, ed. Sylburg.

^b Id. 62.

^c Id. 45.

^h See pl. 26-28, *Archæologia* xxii. 293.

tum, is posterior by more than a century. He cannot therefore rob the Cyclopes of the invention of fortified towns in Greece, ascribed to them by Aristotle;¹ nor Tiphinchius the Cyclops of being the first architect of the compartments of houses,² for Denon describes a valley of caves, cut into rooms, at Ispica, of date anterior to the reign of Cocalus, who sheltered Dedalus;³ and Homer⁴ represents the Cyclopes to have dwelt *εν σπησσι γλαφυροισι, in rude caves, on lofty hills*. Thus remains confirm history, as to the subterranean dwellings.

There were two tribes of Cyclopes of the same origin, and both of them said, (although marbles give them three eyes,) by Hesiod and others to have been *μονωτες*, to have had only one eye in the forehead, a fiction of which hereafter. One tribe consisted of Cannibals, as described by Homer, Cicero, Virgil, and others; and the other of ingenious blacksmiths. Justin says, that they were the aborigines of Sicily; and, on that account, Mythologists make their gigantic figure, and eye in the forehead, to be allegorically derived from a volcanic mountain and its crater. But whoever is acquainted with the land of the giants in Deuteronomy (ii. 20), and Pliny's⁵ Ethiopian or African King, at Nigræ, who *had, or might have (habeat)* one eye in his forehead, and adds to it, that the Phenicians came from the shores of the Red Sea,⁶ in that vicinity, will think that the fictions lend auxiliary testimony to the identity of the Cyclopes and Phenicians.

The chapter of Pliny, which we have quoted, shows from whence such monstrosities, and many of the Egyptians also, were originally derived. The earliest historical mention of the Cyclopes, known to us, out of the Poets, is that of Justin; and it appears from Pausanias, as before quoted, by his using *των καλουμενων Κυκλωπων* not to have been the proper legitimate deno-

mination; but whether so or not, we cannot comprehend how Euripides can call that *Phenician* which others do *Cyclopean*, if there was no connection of identity. Besides, there were colonies of Phenicians settled in Sicily;⁷ and like Briton, for Welch, Scotch, Irish, and English, the aboriginal word Cyclopes may have been generically applied under lapse of time to the various intermixed colonists.

Thus, in a far more concise manner than the subject deserves, we have made our observations concerning the Phenician origin of Cyclopean Masonry. It appears to us, that a notion of Tiryns and Mycenæ having been the first specimens of the style alluded to has, through neglect of biblical precedents, led to premature conclusions. Is there not ample testimony, that the Greeks were mere savages as to the arts, when Tyre and Sidon were in their glory? Not a relic of bronze or iron body armour has been so far as we recollect found in Egypt, at least no specimens of Military Architecture; and Homer goes to Vulcan and his Cyclopes for the armour of Achilles, as the Birmingham and Sheffield of his day.

We know of no persons, except Babylonians, Egyptians, Jews, Asiatics, and Phenicians, who had any knowledge of metallurgy adequate to such a purpose, in the æra in question. Borlase proves it as to the Britons and Celts; and though the Polynesians are good mechanics, even Cyclopean architects, they are not metallurgists.

That the Cyclopes were capable of sculpturing the Lions at Mycenæ is plain from the Medusa's head before mentioned. Mr. Hosking says, (p. 415) that

“We cannot find a stepping-stone from the Lions of Mycenæ to the Doric of Corinth.”

Pausanias before quoted shows, that the Cyclopeans were at Corinth as well as Mycenæ. But no remains are found at Palestine, for the best of reasons. Joshua was a capital general. He brought all the Israelites *en masse* against the petty kingdoms of the Anakim, and conquered them in detail, and left them no fortresses.⁸ Besides it is not recollected, that these Cyclopean fortresses were very small, and

¹ Plin. vii. 56.

² Alberto de re edific. f. iii. b. 4to 1512.

³ Sicily, 879, Engl. Transl.

⁴ Od. ix.

⁵ vi. 30. It is impossible to understand Pliny, unless he means an indication of skill in archery, or a badge of honour worn in the turban, like the Horn of Scripture, engraved by Bruce.

⁶ Herod. Clio.

⁷ Pausan. 174.

⁸ See Joshua x. 1, xi. 21.

only intended, as Muller says, for being garrisoned by veterans, all the able-bodied men being excepted for service in the field.

Either then the Cyclopes were mere mythological beings, or real persons; but they were plainly real persons, the Aborigines of Sicily, or Phenicians. We conceive that the Cannibals, such as *that* Polyphemus who was the father of Celtus, did really characterize the Aborigines; and the Vulcanian Cyclopes, the mixed race of Phenicians and aborigines; just as the Flemings settled in Wales are now deemed Welchmen, locality as to the place of birth settling the question.

(To be continued.)

Proceedings at the Meeting on the subject of the Preservation and Restoration of the Lady Chapel, at the East End of St. Saviour's, Southwark; held at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street, Jan. 28,

1832, Arthur Pott, Esq. in the Chair. With an Appendix, containing Letters of the Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne; and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester; Opinions of George Gwill, Esq. F.S.A., James Savage, Esq., and L. N. Coltingham, Esq. Architects; and other Documents. 8vo. pp. 52.

THIS pamphlet contains a full report of the proceedings of the numerous and highly respectable meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, briefly noticed in our last Magazine, p. 40. It will be read with great interest, as exhibiting the liberal, enlightened, and inspiring sentiments delivered by the gentlemen who met for the important object of the preservation and restoration of the Chapel. We trust these sentiments will be echoed by the public in general, and prove that the British nation stands proudly pre-eminent in the accomplishment of works which adorn the mind and improve the heart.

FINE ARTS.

THE EXHIBITIONS OF PAINTING, SCULPTURE, AND ARCHITECTURE.

Whenever the discordant sounds of political contention are echoed through a nation, then the arts which adorn civilized society are no longer looked upon with that admiration and interest which their bland and graceful qualities are sure to excite under more genial circumstances. Notwithstanding their acknowledged though silent influence in educating the public mind, and extending the principles of good taste and the rational refinement of manners, yet are the elegant though modest graces of intellectual creation allowed to remain in obscurity, and to experience the chilling effects of indifference. That this has been too much the case for a year or two past, will not be denied by those who are the best informed in the recent history of the arts. But we hope that the dark cloud which dimmed for a season the brightness of their social qualities, is passing away, and that, if not "*halcyon days*," at least a more auspicious season is approaching, to restore them to their wonted activity, and that dignified position in society which properly belongs to intellectual endowment and mental cultivation.

The exhibitions at present open are, The Royal British Institution, Pall Mall, and Mr. Aders's, at the Gallery of the British Artist's, Pall Mall East. The latter is the collection of an amateur, and is only accessible by tickets bestowed gratis by the proprietor. Of his liberality in this respect

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neither artists nor lovers of the arts have any reason to complain.

The institution, which is chiefly intended for the exhibition and sale of works in the class of fancy and imagination, does not admit portraits, properly so called, though they are sometimes found there, under the modest appellation of "*Studies from Nature*."

The character of the exhibition is, we think, superior to that of last year and many other seasons; perhaps because they have had a greater influx of the unsold works from Somerset House. At present it is not in our power to enter into a dissertation upon the merits of the various works; but we have much pleasure in announcing that a greater proportion of pictures have been sold this season than were disposed of last year. Among the purchasers we find enumerated—His Majesty, one by Stanfield; the Duke of Bedford, two; the Marquis of Stafford, one; the Marquis of Lansdowne, one of Hart's, *Taking the Veil*; Lord Ducie, *The plain gold Ring*, by Herbert; Earl of Essex, *Hawking*, by Landseer; Lord Selsoy, *Virgin and Child*, Schiavone; Lord Monson, *Warreners*, by Hancock, and *Philosophers in search of the Wind*, Sir Francis Freeling has purchased Mr. Etty's beautiful picture of *Salvina*, and Surgeon Cartwright has bought the *Robinson Crusoe*, by the same artist. W. Wells, Esq. has purchased several pictures at good prices; Lord Northwich, *The Antiquary*, by Frazer; Sir R. Peel, *Crossing the Ford*, by J. Woodward; Robert Halford, Esq. *Canterbury Cathedral*, Deane—*Gleaner*, Miss

B. Jones—*Apple*, J. Oliver; G. Musgrave, Esq. *Fruit*, the same; Henry Peile, Esq. *Tamar on the Ferry*, Rogers; Robert Vernon, Esq. *Scene in Boscazio*; W. H. Frant, Esq. *Soleman's Sacrifice*; Nixon; Dr. Parsons, *Study from Nature*, Mr. Carpenter.

This enumeration of the purchases of works by those distinguished patrons of the arts, is at the present moment particularly interesting, because it is so far a fair argument to show that confidence is reviving in that class of society from which those arts derive their greatest encouragement. One fact in corroboration of our view of the question, is very remarkable, and no less honourable to the party concerned in it. Lord Monson, who purchased Gattton for 70,000*l.* the whole of which sum he is likely to lose by "the Bill," has come forward, and given one hundred guineas for two small pictures! This does not require any comment. The pictures already sold amount to fifty-six, and many more sales are expected. We hope we may be able to announce that of Mr. Hilton's splendid picture of *The Angel delivering St. Peter from Prison*, and a beautiful and classical group in marble, by Charles Rossi, R.A. The price of Mr. Hilton's picture is 600 guineas, and of Mr. Rossi's group 1500 guineas.

The other, and far more curious, if not more useful, display of works in painting, is the collection of Mr. Aders, already mentioned, a gentleman of Holland, we believe from the vicinity of Geldorp on the Rhine. Mr. Aders has been at extraordinary pains and expense to form this collection; and his liberality is such that he has placed this unique assemblage of very old masters in the Gallery of the British Artists, Pall Mall East, for the inspection and improvement of the members of the profession, who may be admitted by tickets three days in the week.

The series extends from the earliest period of the revival of the fine arts, in a consecutive and almost complete chronological arrangement, from A.D. 1350 to the present time. The most remarkable picture in the collection is that called "The Adoration of the Lamb," by John and Hubert Van Eyck. The extent and profound aim of this composition render a clear comprehension of the subject at first sight difficult, and therefore an explanation is desirable. It may be said to comprehend the most important mystery of the Christian religion; painted two hundred years previous to the Reformation, of course according to the conceptions and forms of the Greek and Roman Catholic Churches at that era.

We have not space to go into a detail of the number and quality of the various specimens. We shall only observe, that there are many works in admirable preservation, which have withstood the ravages of at least four centuries, and still present the

freshness of the enamel. In sentiment and expression they are very chaste and well-conceived, although the drawing of the figures is generally defective, and often bad. The principal works are by B. Buffelman, 1350; J. Bellini, 1424; J. and Hubert Van Eyck, 1436; Hameling, 1430; Boccacini de Crémone, 1430; Lorenzo de Credi, 1450; and a curious picture by Cimabue Ghirlandazio, of a Madonna, Child, and St. John; an Agolino de Taenza, 1355; a Guido, Gaspar Crayer, Giotto, Carlo Dolce, Albert Durer, Carlo Cignani, Van Geldorp, D. Teniers, Camaletti, Ruysdael, Cuyp, Brouer, Baske, Schneider of Mayence, and Westall. This is a wide range of art, extending over more than four centuries and a half, from Buffelman to Westall.

Several of the earlier specimens are painted in water and others in distemper colours. This of course was previous to the invention of oil painting, of which the discovery is by tradition attributed to Hubert and John Van Eyck, A.D. 1340. Whether this be the fact or not, the pictures of those artists are in a much higher state of brilliancy and preservation than works of a much later period.

The exhibitions in preparation are, that of the Royal Academy, which will open the first Monday in May, as usual; the British Artist's Gallery in Suffolk-street, which opens in April; the old Water-Colour Society, which opens in May; and the new Society of Painters in Water Colours, under the patronage of her most gracious Majesty, the Princess Victoria, the Duchess of Kent, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The Gallery of this Society, which is in Old Bond-street, is expected to open about the middle of April. It is our intention to give a description of each exhibition, with a critical examination of the best works in the various classes of painting, sculpture, and architecture, with such other information as may be interesting to the admirers, and useful in promoting the improvement, of the Fine Arts.

An excellent line-engraving by Philip Audenot, 15 inches by 11½, has been made from the portrait of Sir William Domville, Bart. painted by William Owen, Esq. R.A. in consequence of a request from the Company of Stationers, and now in their Hall. Under the original portrait is this inscription: "Sir William Domville, Bart. Master of the Stationers' Company in 1804, Lord Mayor of London in 1814; in the robe which he wore when he rode before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the other illustrious personages who dined at Guildhall, 18th June, 1814; and again before the Prince Regent, attended by both Houses of Parliament, to St. Paul's Cathedral, on the public thanksgiving for peace, 6th July, 1814."

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

History philosophically Illustrated, from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Revolution of France. By GEO. MILLER, D.D. 4 vols. 8vo.

A History of the Art of Painting in Oil, from the earliest period to the present time, containing most ample Accounts of the various Processes and Materials used in the Schools of Italy, England, France, Flanders, Holland, and Germany, and terminating with an Essay on the principles of harmony in colouring. By J. T. L. MERIMEE, Sec. to the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Paris. Translated by Mr. W. B. S. TAYLOR.

Legends and Traditions of the Castles of England, by Mr. THOMAS ROSCOE and Mr. LEITCH RITCHIE.

Portraits for illustrating the fifth volume of Allan Cunningham's Lives of Eminent British Painters.

A Dictionary, practical, theoretical, and historical, of Commerce and Commercial Navigation. By J. R. McCULLOCH, Esq.

Illustrations of the Christian Faith and Christian Virtues; drawn from the Bible. By M. S. HAYNES, Author of Scenes and Thoughts, &c.

A Poem, entitled, Some Account of the Three Great Sanctuaries of Tuscany, Valombrosa, Camaldoli, and Laverna. By Lady CHARLOTTE BURY.

A Narrative of a Nine Months' Residence in New Zealand, in 1827. together with a Journal of a Residence in Tristan d'Acunha. By AUGUSTUS EARLE.

Bibliographia Inedita; or, a Catalogue of Books not printed for Sale. By JOHN MARTIN.

A Letter to Lord Althorp, on the State of the Currency. By H. LAMBERT, Esq. M.P.

A Life of Lord Byron. By THO. MEDWIN, Esq. Also, by the same, a translation of the Plays of Æschylus.

A History of the Church of England. By the Rev. THO. VOWLER SHORT, B.D.

Conjectures concerning the Identity of the Patriarch Job, his Family, the time in which he lived, and the Locality of the Land of Uz. By the Rev. S. LYSONS.

Reflections on the Metaphysical Principles of the Infinitesimal Analysis. By M. CARNOT. Translated by the Rev. W. R. BROWELL.

Origines Hebrææ, or, the Antiquities of the Hebrew Republic. By THO. LEWIS, M.A.

The Criterion, or Miracles Examined. By JOHN DOUGLAS, D.D. Bishop of Salisbury.

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The Adventures of Barney Mahoney. By T. CROFTON CROKER, Esq.

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A Million of Facts, intended to serve as a general Common-Place Book for reference on every subject of curiosity. By Sir R. PHILLIPS.

Capt. G. F. LYON's Mexican Drawings, descriptive of the Scenery and People at and near the Mines of Bolanos and Real del Monte, in 4 Nos.

ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY, OXFORD.

Feb. 17. At the first meeting in this term, Mr. W. H. Black read an Essay to ascertain the time when the Polarity of the Magnet was first discovered and applied to navigation, and other scientific uses; wherein he proved that the Mariner's Compass was known and used in Europe more than a century before its alleged discovery at Amalfi in 1302. Jacobus de Vitriaco, one of the ancient historians of the crusades, records that this instrument was used by the Saracens in the twelfth century: it was expressly mentioned by Guiot de Provins, between 1180 and 1200, as *un art qui menlir ne puet*; and alluded to in an elegant simile, in the Spanish laws compiled in 1250. He exhibited a fine MS. written early in the fourteenth century, containing (among other curious tracts) a treatise of the magnetic stone, and experiments of its virtues, wherein two kinds of the compass, and a magnetic wheel of perpetual motion, are accurately described and delineated. This tract was written (in Latin) by Peregrin de Maricourt, in the form of an epistle to Sir Syger de Foucancourt; and though printed in 1558, is almost unknown, and receives additional value from the antiquity of this MS., which being of almost equal age with the Amalfian fame, carries the tract back to the thirteenth century; and it is a very interesting specimen of the scientific works of the middle ages. Beside other illustrations, he exhibited a small block-book, printed on vellum, probably about 1450, containing some rude maps and tables, and several forms of the compass, bearing the *fleur-de-lis*, which has caused it to have been sometimes ascribed to the French. Both these books belong to the Ashmolean Museum.

The Secretary, Professor Daubeny, exhibited a section of Dr. Henry's apparatus for disinfecting clothes, &c. by exposing them to the heat of 200 deg.; and after some remarks by him, the Society ordered models to be made, for submitting this invention to the Board of Health; as also a Warm-air Bath for patients in the Cholera, which was exhibited.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: Sir Tho. Phillips, Bart. of University College; Mr. Jenkins of Oriel; Mr. Ormerod, of Brasenose; Mr. Brownell, of Pembroke; and the Rev. Mr. Carter, of St. John's.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 18. Dr. Bostock, V. P. in the chair. The Bakerian lecture, by Michael Faraday, Esq. F.R.S., was read. Its subject was an extension to terrestrial phenomena of Mr. Faraday's recent discoveries in magneto-electricity. Having found, on rotating a brass ball, that a current of electric fluid was apparent around it so long as the motion continued: he applies this fact to the state of the earth, revolving on its axis. Currents of electric fluid are considered as flowing from the equator to each pole; and Mr. F. considers it probable that the aurora borealis and australis are occasioned by the discharges of the electric matter thus accumulated.

Jan. 19. Dr. Bostock in the chair. Two papers were read: on the Planetary Perturbations, by James Ivory, Esq. F.R.S.; and on Voltaic Electricity, by the Rev. Wm. Ritchie, LL.D. F.R.S., who has been recently appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the London University, in the room of Dr. Lardner, and received the unsolicited degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen.

Jan. 26. J. W. Lubbock, Esq. V.P. Dr. Ritchie's paper was resumed. Wm. Pole, Esq. F.R.S., presented a series of impressions from copper-plates, exhibiting a new style of engraving in parallel lines, by means of an instrument, the point of which is successfully passed over a coin or other object, and the appearance of relief in the engraving is strikingly produced.

Feb. 2. Dr. Maton, V.P. The Rev. Dr. Ritchie's paper on 'Voltaic Electricity,' was concluded. A second paper was read in part, entitled 'On the Sound of the Human Voice,' by Sir Charles Bell, F.R.S., &c.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society:—Charles Octavius Morgan, Esq., Joseph Jackson Lister, Esq., William Gravatt, Esq., the Hon. William F. Spencer Ponsonby, Capt. Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell, R.N., Frederick Madden, Esq. F.S.A., John Edward Gray, Esq., and Alexander Barry, Esq.

Feb. 9. The Duke of Sussex, Pres.—Read, On the Volcanic Island in the Mediterranean, by Capt. Smyth, R.N., F.R.S.; Researches in Physical Astronomy, by J. W. Lubbock, Esq., Treas. and V.P.R.S.; and a further portion of Sir Charles Bell's paper.

Feb. 16. H. R. H. the President in the chair. Sir C. Bell's paper was concluded.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

From the prospectuses lately published relative to the objects of this noble institution we cannot but entertain the most sanguine hopes of its ultimate success. It is patronized and supported by the wealth and influence of the first dignitaries of the church. This University or College is to be established at the great personal sacrifice,* principally made by the Prebendaries, and, to

cover the expense, they are, we believe, about to part with one of their estates at South Shields. The Bishop, besides a magnificent donation, confers on the institution 1000*l.* annually. The endowment is on a scale of liberality worthy of the *olden time*. The Warden and Classical Professor will have the reversion of the first two vacant stalls in the cathedral, and (waiting the golden prebends) a handsome salary. The minor Canonries of the cathedral, which are of the value of 200*l.* per annum, will be appropriated to the University as Fellowships; and the whole patronage of the chapter and the see will be distributed according to a scale of merit among its members.

The college presents numerous facilities for the machinery of an University. There is a most valuable library, a dormitory, and other apartments convertible into lecture-rooms; the Bishop's library, on the Castle Green, will form an admirable hall; and a row of houses forming one side of the Green, is purchased for the residence of the foundation scholars.

The government of the University is to be vested in the Dean and Chapter, the Bishop being visitor. A chief officer of the College or University is to be appointed, with the title of Warden; to whom will be committed the ordinary discipline. There will be professors of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History; of Greek and Classical Literature; and of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; besides Readers, Teachers, and Tutors, the latter of whom will superintend the studies of their respective pupils, and have the care of their general conduct. The students will consist of—1. *Foundation Students*, twenty of whom will have lodgings, commons, and tuition, provided for them at the expense of the Prebendaries. These appointments will be filled up, as they become vacant, by those of the applicants who most distinguish themselves at a public examination. 2. *Ordinary Students*, maintained at their own cost, but subject in all respects to the college rules of discipline, and to have every academical privilege in common with other students. 3. *Occasional Students*, to be admitted, under certain restrictions, to attend one or more courses of public lectures, but without other academical privileges. 4. *Divinity Students*.

The course of study required to complete the education of a member of the College will extend to four years. Prizes are to be instituted for the reward of special merit, at the close of each Annual Examination. Arrangements are making with all possible speed for opening the University in October. Two of the Professorships are already on the point of being filled up, and for the mathematical one there are several candidates. Among the most distinguished are the Rev. Dr. Bland, Rector of Lilley, Herts, and the Rev. J. Carr, Head Master of Durham Grammar School.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES ON EGYPT.

Jan. 30, 1832. MR. BUCKINGHAM commenced his course of Six Lectures on EGYPT, in the Theatre of the *Hill Literary and Philosophical Society*. His audience was numerous and highly respectable. The following is a sketch of the first Lecture.

Egypt was not only one of the most extraordinary countries in the world, as to its limits, but it was also one of the earliest countries that was civilized. It was the cradle of the knowledge possessed by the Greeks and Romans; and to Egypt we must also look as the source of almost everything valued in the exact sciences, as well as much we know even of the arts. In the division of his subject he proposed, 1. To describe the geographical structure of Egypt,—its frame-work, shape, size, &c. 2. The productions within its limits, particularly those of which good use might be made in modern times. 3. The modern cities as they now are,—the manners, customs and character of the inhabitants; and a description of the monuments in Lower and Upper Egypt. Mr. B. adverted to the singular position of Egypt on the map of Africa, and to its early civilization and splendour—By Egypt was meant the country watered by the Nile: the moment the line of cultivation ceased that was Lybia. Though it had not 1-10th the surface of England, Egypt, in the time of its greatness, had a population of 20 millions; and yet in a country ten times as large we were told that our distresses arose from over-population! No man could travel through the country, and see its innumerable and colossal monuments of arts, without being convinced, that they could not have been constructed without a surplus population, above that employed in cultivating the land and in manufactures, of eight or ten millions. The river Nile, its importance to the Egyptians, and its celebrity in ancient and modern times, next came under review. Arabia was the only country without any river: Egypt the only other large country with *one* river. If the Nile ceased, Egypt could not exist: hence the attempt of Abubeker to command the country by turning off its waters, through Abyssinia, into the Red Sea. Another circumstance that gave interest to the Nile, was the mysteriousness attached to its source, which neither ancients nor moderns had been able to trace. With respect to the *progress* of the inundation, it began almost uniformly on Midsummer Day, the 24th June, which, being St. John's day, the superstitious christians attributed it to his intervention. For six weeks the earth drank in its moisture, and then the Nile began to recede as gradually as it rose. During this interval, the handicraft work was performed, and it was generally the season of festivity. In three days, the mud became hardened, the hus-

bandman sowed his seed, and it was harrowed into the ground by a bunch of brambles tied to the tail of a horse. The next patch was then sowed; and so on, strip by strip,—ribbon by ribbon, so that eventually within five miles might be seen all the operations of husbandry performing;—in the distance sowing, next the green blade, then, in succession, nearer and nearer, the stalk, corn in the ear, the yellow harvest, reapers in the field, and outside of all the sterile ground. The climate was never too cold to admit of germination, or too warm to admit of perfect ripening. The land was never manured. Mr. B. then gave a description of the Egyptian Lakes. That of Mœris was an artificial excavation, originally 150 miles in circumference!—Even now, it was 44 miles in length. A pyramid was placed in its centre, to prove that the space was hollow before the waters were admitted. Lakes Menzaleh and Mareotis were natural deposits of water: the latter, for some military purpose, had been rendered irretrievably useless, by a British officer. The Ancient Canal, connecting the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, as described by Herodotus, was then noticed. Mr. B. had traced its course during half the length, 30 miles, and pointed out the practicability of its restoration.

The second lecture delivered by Mr. Buckingham, related to the *Climate and Productions of Egypt*. In his description of the *Simoon* or noxious winds, which often overtake travellers in the desert, he stated that he had been twice overtaken himself. Once was on arid but solid ground, and no inconvenience was felt, except from the heat of the first blast. The second time was on the soft sand, when great alarm was felt by the natives, and a more dangerous situation could scarcely be imagined. Its first appearance, in the distance, was that of a streak of vivid crimson, like a ribbon, edging the yellow horizon, and filling up the intervening place between it and the blue sky. It gradually expanded in breadth, the crimson passing into fainter and fainter hues, into violet, and yellow, and becoming at last the palest straw colour. It was then in the zenith. At one time it resembled the reflection of a fire, and a person would have thought a large forest was in flames in the South. The Arabians acted thus. The caravan was halted; and, to use a nautical phrase, moored in line. There were about 2000 camels and 5000 persons, &c. The camels were disburthened of all their loading. As there was no opportunity of fastening them to the soft sand, they were placed in a kneeling position, and the upper and lower part of the fore legs were lashed round with a cord. They were thus prevented from rising, and no anchorage in line could be more firm. The head of one camel projected over the rump of that before it. When this had been done, the goods were

ranged along separately. Then the men, women, and children took shelter on the lee of the camels, which were moored head and stern, the wind being at a right angle. The drift came on with a rapidity surpassing that of the most violent snow storm. In twenty minutes, the sand got up as high as the rump of the camels, and was falling over. Then a gun was fired from the headmost camel, and repeated in the centre of the line, which was nearly three miles in length. This was the signal for changing position. The animals were released, marched up four or five paces, and anchored in line again. In twenty minutes more, the guns were repeated, the situation altered, and a fresh position taken. The storm in this manner lasted for six hours: had it continued for three hours longer all must inevitably have perished,—buried in a living grave. The party was at the end of a weary day's journey, and desired nothing so much as sleep; but all were obliged to remain awake, and be upon the alert, for there was no keeping watch and watch, as on board ship. Though they knew the sun was up, yet such was the thickness of the fog, caused by the sand being kept up in whirling motion, it was impossible to see two camels' distance. . . . Mr. B. expressed his opinion, that as many lives were lost by travelling in Arabia, as travelling by ship in any part of the world. During his stay at Damascus, a caravan of 3,000 camels was overwhelmed, and only three individuals escaped, who fled before the storm. Three days afterwards, he saw them digging up the bodies of the animals and men: though the lives were lost, the goods were safe, and restored to the owners.

Mr. Buckingham's third lecture related to the *Chief Towns of Egypt*; and the fourth treated on her *Population, Religion, Manners, Government and Trade*. In this lecture he stated, that the modern population of Egypt might be divided into Arabs, Turks, Georgians, Circassians, Abyssinians, Greeks, Catholics, Armenians, Jews, and Copts. Mr. B. described the *Arabs* as a fine race, handsome, active, and alatemious, forming the bulk of the population, and chiefly engaged in agriculture. The *Turks* occupy about the same rank in Egypt, which the English do in India: they hold the highest rank in society, and the most important offices; amass fortunes, and then return home to spend them. This was exclusively the case before the government of the present Pacha; but now Albanians and Christians were admitted to places of honour and emolument. The *Georgians* and *Circassians* were purchased, when young, from their parents, and taken to Egypt, the boys to be trained as officers for the Mamelukes, and the girls to be married into the principal families. A well-trained handsome boy, likely to make a good officer, would fetch as high a sum as 500*l*. The *Abyssinians* were also purchased and brought to Egypt

as slaves; but the males occupied the situation of household stewards or confidential servants; and the females corresponded with that class of persons called in scripture "handmaids." Mr. B. then adverted to the characteristics of the *Greeks*—a most degraded and demoralized race; the *Catholics*, idolatrously superstitious; the *Armenians*, employed in collecting the revenue; the *Jeus*, despised and persecuted, but rich and secretly luxurious; and lastly, the *Copts*, supposed to be descended from the ancient Egyptians, and decidedly, like the *Sphinx*, of African or negro physiognomy, having also the same complexion, hair, &c. Mr. B. then entered into an account of the Mahomedan mode of worship—their priests, fasts, festivals, &c.

The other two Lectures entered upon the ancient Cities and splendid Monuments of Upper and Lower Egypt.

THE SCOTTISH LITERARY DINNER.

Jan. 25. The SCOTTISH LITERARY DINNER to commemorate the birth-day of Burns, and the presence of the Ettrick Shepherd, took place at the Freemasons' Hall; and, although a numerous assemblage was anticipated, the numbers actually exceeded all expectation. The general appearance of the hall was very animating, and especially when connected with the occasion, and the national spirit which it had elicited. On the right of the chairman, Sir John Malcolm, were ranged the Ettrick Shepherd, Lord Mahon, Sir George Murray, Sir John Warrender, Mr. F. Mills, Mr. Mackinnon, the Hon. Mr. Herbert, Mr. H. Ellis, two Messrs. Drummonds, Mr. Forbes as representative of his father the worthy baronet, Mr. A. Spottiswoode, Mr. J. Murray, Sir Peter Laurie on his left the two sons of Burns, Lord Porchester, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Colonel Elphinstone, Mr. R. A. Dundas, Mr. P. S. Stewart, Mr. Sedgewick, Mr. Aikin the Consul at Archangel, and the boy to whom Burns addressed his "Advice to a young Friend," Mr. Sotheby, Sergeant Spankie; while in various other parts were seen Messrs. Lockhart, Murchison, Patrick Robertson, Galt, Cunningham, R. Montgomery, Crofton Croker, Maginn, S. C. Hall, Don T. de Trueba, W. Fraser, Lemon, Logan, Picken, Martin (painter), John Burnet, and many others distinguished in the annals of science, the fine arts, and polite literature. On the removal of the cloth the usual loyal and patriotic toasts and songs were given; after which the President drank, "The memory of Burns," prefaced by a speech of considerable length, in which he drew an able picture of the Poet's career, and quoted many of his verses with great felicity and effect. Both the sons of the poet standing up, the eldest expressed their gratitude for the tribute to their father's genius. The next toast, also prefaced by

an apt and interesting address, called up the Ettrick Shepherd, whom the plaudits of the assembly compelled to mount a chair, whence he returned thanks in the Doric of his native hills, with most characteristic simplicity and naïveté. He hailed the triumph of that moment as the proud reward of all he had aspired to do and to become; the happy recompense of those trials through which a poor shepherd had hoped to acquire his country's approbation, and the fame of being acknowledged one of her native minstrels. The whole did much credit to his good sense and feeling, and he was loudly cheered by the company. "Sir Walter Scott, and his happy return," followed, and the chairman again descanted on the talents of that high ornament of Scottish literature. Mr. Lockhart returned thanks, and related several precious anecdotes of his illustrious kinsman, as well as traits in the life of the Ettrick Shepherd. Of these we may notice, that Burns only met Scott once, when the latter was but seventeen years old, yet, from something that then passed, he predicted that he would figure in his country's annals: and that Scott, while still young and enthusiastically in search of early legends and ballad lore, found Hogg, a poor peasant, in a wild and sequestered valley, possessed of a larger store of what he was seeking than was in the memory of all the province beside. From that period their friendship had been uninterrupted.

Lord Porchester now gave the health of the Chairman, with a suitable encomium, noticing his distinguished literary works, his oriental scholarship, and the abilities he had displayed in various quarters of the world. Sir J. Malcolm returned his acknowledgments, and proposed Lord Porchester, Mr. Sothely, and the poets of England who had honoured this festival with their presence. His lordship spoke eloquently in reply, and pronounced a beautiful eulogium upon the ameliorating effects produced upon individuals and communities by the cultivation of the Muses. "Lord Mahon, and the

historians of England," received a similar compliment, and his lordship spoke briefly, but admirably in return: his lordship concluded by giving "Sir Pulteney Malcolm, and the naval heroes of Scotland;" and alluded with much good taste to Sir Pulteney's admirable conduct in the difficult command at St. Helena. The toast of "Sir George Murray, and the military heroes of Scotland," called up that gallant officer, who mentioned his early recollection, of Burns, whom he considered his father's house to have been honoured by receiving within its walls. The ensuing toasts were, Lord Brougham, as a Scotsman born and the son of a Scots mother (a descendant of Robertson the historian), Sergeant Spankie, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. P. Robertson, and both bars.—Mr. Robertson returned appropriate thanks.—"Sir Peter Laurie, and the city of London," were drank; with a deserved compliment to the worthy alderman for the zeal with which he had always shewed himself the friend of every Scottish charity. Mr. Robertson drank, "Captain Basil Hall, not only as a distinguished naval officer, but as a popular author." Sir G. Warrander's health was next drank, in conjunction with the Scottish members of the legislature.—Sir G. Warrander said he came there as a Scotchman, proud to assist at a festival in honour of one of those eminent men who had given an imperishable fame to the poetry of Scotland. When the contests of individuals and even of nations for power had passed away, and were heard of no more, the verses of Burns and Walter Scott would still live in every quarter of the globe, to perpetuate their own glory, and to inspire ardent patriotism and intense love of native land into every Scottish heart.—Mr. P. S. Stewart, as another of the Scottish members, addressed the company with much energy, and in conclusion, drank the health of Mr. Galt, whose literary talents shed a lustre on the west of Scotland, with which he was particularly connected. After some other toasts had been drank, the meeting separated.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 2. Hudson Gurney, esq. V P. in the chair.—Two Norman antiquaries, M. Hyacinthe Langlois, Professor of Painting in the Academy at Rouen, and M. Achille Deville, were elected honorary Fellows of the Society.

The Rev. Samuel James Allen exhibited the brass head of an ancient purse or gipier, lately found in Lincolnshire, similar to those illustrated by Mr. Douce in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvii. p. 116. It has nearly the same inscription as one of the two there engraved, and as another engraved in Whitaker's *History of Craven*, p. 169; viz. on one side—*AVE MA' [hæ] GRA' PLENA*; and on the

other, *DOMINVS [M] TECVM.*

Mr. Woodward presented a drawing of two ancient globular weights, supposed to have been used for the ancient steel-yard, and found at Norwich. One is impressed with three shields, bearing: 1. a two-headed spread-eagle; 2. a lion passant; 3. a figure like a trident; and the other with two shields: 1. three lions passant; 2. the two-headed eagle. A similar weight, found at Oswestry, is engraved in Price's *History of that town*, p. 130; it has three shields: 1. the three lions; 2. the lion rampant; and 3. the eagle.

Sir Thomas Philipps, F.S.A. commented a translation of a Latin survey of Cla-

rendon Palace, Wiltshire, made in the first year of Edward I. 1272. It was remarked that these country palaces appear to have been merely hunting seats, and that this at Clarendon was only one story high. There were two kitchens, one for the king and the other for the household; and the king and queen had separate chapels. One apartment was called the Nevill chamber, possibly after the Justiciary, who has left his name to the record denominated the Testa de Nevill. All the dilapidations were noted; they were chiefly in the roofs, which were covered with thin boards like tiles, called shingles, a word derived from the Latin word *singula*.

The readings of the evening were concluded with the first section of a revised and much enlarged essay on Hoar-stones, (first published as a small quarto tract in 1820), by the late William Hamper, esq. F.S.A. (see the memoir of that gentleman in our last volume, pt. i. p. 568). It contained a review of the various and discrepant remarks on the subject which have been promulgated by Somner, Gough, and a long list of other writers.

Feb. 9. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.—Henry Storks, esq. Serjeant-at-Law, and Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

William Knight, esq. F.S.A. presented a plan and interior view of a Bath lately existing in the Royal Mews, Charing Cross, and pulled down in February of last year. It was a building of red brick, fifteen feet square, with a groined roof springing from very substantial corbels, and small stone flat-arched windows, similar to those in the long wall which still remains lingering on the spot, though shortly to be swept away before the improvements now in progress.

Mr. Gage's account of the *Benedictionale* in the public library at Rouen, alluded to in our last number, p. 68, was then read to the meeting. It is called the *Benedictionale* of Archbishop Robert; and was the work of the monks at Newminster by Winchester, executed, it is presumed, for Ethelgar, Archbishop of Canterbury. Three of its miniatures were certainly done by Boanarges, the painter of St. Ethelwold's MS. or by some one of the same school: and the similarity of the writing is very great.

Feb. 16. Mr. Hamilton, in the chair.—Crofton Croker, esq. F.S.A. exhibited an autograph of the poet Spenser, which is a very great rarity. It is on a document connected with the lands of Kilcolman, co. Cork, and the name is signed in the contracted form, *Ed. Sp'zer*. The poet was an undertaker for the plantation, or colonization, of Ireland.

The first portion was read of an essay by Frederick Madden, esq. F.S.A. on the introduction of the game of Chess into Europe; accompanied by a particular descrip-

tion of the ancient Chessmen discovered in the Isle of Lewis (see our Dec. magazine, p. 551), and which, we are happy to hear, will be preserved in the British Museum.

Feb. 23. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P.—The reading of Mr. Madden's paper was continued.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ROME.

The Institute for Archæological Correspondence at Rome, held a public sitting on the 9th of December, at which Mr. Dodwell made a report of the result of his latest researches into the Cyclopic remains of the aboriginal times of Italy. Baron de Bènguat strenuously maintained, at this meeting, the perfect harmony subsisting between the contents of Grecian and Etruscan sepulchres, by comparing the Volscian vases with those which he had discovered in Ægina. M. Kestner next exhibited originals and copies of antiques, recently added to his collection, amongst which were, a Roman lamp ornamented with dancing skeletons. He was followed by Professor Gerhard, who dwelt upon the two mural paintings found in the Etruscan tombs of the Tarquins, which have been lately discovered at Cometo, and copies of which are about to be published by the Institute. M. Bunsen, the secretary-general, closed the sitting with a merited panegyric on the services which the Institute had rendered to the cause of antiquarian research, and the department of the ancient arts and sciences, during the three short years of its existence.

LECTURES ON ANCIENT SCULPTURE.

Feb. 13. At the Royal Academy, Mr. Westmacott, the professor of sculpture, delivered the first of his series of lectures for the present session. In his review of Egyptian, Etruscan, and early Greek sculpture, the Professor commented on the various epochs of those countries, and illustrated their principles in art, by exhibiting several very interesting specimens. In the former (the Egyptian) Mr. Westmacott took occasion to congratulate the Royal Academy and the country, in the possession, through the zeal of a nobleman, not less distinguished for his high birth than for his taste and indefatigable researches in Egypt, of a monument, whether considered for attention to nature, feeling, and grandeur of form, surpassing any other known to exist; and from which it would appear, that the laws which restricted the Egyptian sculptors in the personification of their deities and kings, and forbade their examination, we must presume, of the human body, did not extend to animals.

The country owes this valuable acquisition in ancient art to Lord Prudhoe, who, in his journey up the Nile, discovered two statues of lions, of heroic size, both in red granite, near Jibbel Birkel, on the banks of the river of that name, and about eighty miles above

Dongola. They were near the ruins of several temples, on the site of an ancient town, probably the metropolis of Tiraka, who is called in the Bible the King of Ethiopia. They were sculptured in the time of Amenoph the Third, the Memnon of the Greeks, and in the early part of his reign. Although there is no accurate account of the date of the execution of these works, yet Amenoph having reigned before the *exodus* of the Jews from Egypt, and, as far as can be made out, about five reigns preceding, we can with tolerable certainty fix the age of these works at about 1600 or 1650 B.C. On the lions have been inserted inscriptions of an Ethiopian monarch, of a much later date; and this practice, which occasionally throws much difficulty in the way of ascertaining dates, was a very common one with the later princes of Egypt. Lord Prudhoe describes, that on their discovery, these lions were as perfect as in the hour they were finished, and were, no doubt, wilfully broken, probably for more easy conveyance, by the individual who was sent expressly from Alexandria to take charge of their removal.

EXCAVATIONS IN POMPEII AND ITS VICINITY.

The excavations at Pompeii, which are usually undertaken in the presence of distinguished persons, are not often so productive as the one which was undertaken on such an occasion on the 26th of November last, when four rooms and a kitchen in the Casa dell' Arcosa were opened. Many vessels of bronze and utensils of iron were found there. But the most remarkable were a large number of amphore for wine, which were discovered in one of the chambers. The forms of many are quite new, and on most of them are Greek and Latin inscriptions, written in black ink. In several jars a great deal of dried wine was found, which being dissolved in water had still a strong taste. In the kitchen coals and ashes were lying on the hearth, and on a beautiful pedestal of Giallo antico, was a lamp of terra-cotta, in the form of a youth kneeling and holding a patera in his hand. A female skeleton found in the same place is perhaps that of the slave who had the superintendence of the kitchen.

For some time past Professor Zahn has caused excavations to be made in various spots at Bosco-tre-Case (between Vesuvius and Pompeii) which scarcely leave a doubt that a city is buried there, which is supposed to have been called Tuso, and which, with Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabia, forms the fourth of the cities whose fate it shared. One of these excavations is extremely interesting. You descend thirty palms perpendicular into a deep hollow, into a peristyle surrounded with pillars. Thence four subterranean galleries have been excavated in the direction of Naples, Sarno, Vesuvius, and Pompeii. In the first some

chambers have been discovered, containing paintings and many bas reliefs. These chambers, which have been only partially excavated, give the promise of a rich harvest. In the gallery leading to Pompeii an ancient road has been traced in the direction from Naples to Sarno. In the two other galleries there are various fragments of beautiful paintings, terra-cotta, iron, and bronze. Some human skeletons, and one of a hog, have also been found there; likewise much carbonized wood.

ANCIENT BRITISH AND IRISH HISTORICAL RECORDS IN DENMARK.

The Royal Dublin Society has for some time past been making researches on the subject of Irish manuscripts in Denmark. The Archdeacon of Ardagh and John D'Alton, Esq. have been particularly active in endeavouring to throw light on a matter so interesting to the lovers of ancient literature. The latter gentleman made a report to the last meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, from which we extract the following passages. They are translated from a Danish letter to him.

"After the most minute investigations, no original document from the times of the Danes, relating to their government in Ireland, or to the general history of that country, has been found either in the King's great library (according to the declaration made by Mr. Werlauff), or in any other collection at Copenhagen or in Denmark.

"Many interesting communications, however, concerning Ireland and its inhabitants in the middle ages, are to be found dispersed in old Scandinavian works, which also contain interesting particulars concerning the general history of the country, the wars carried on against the Scandinavians, &c. They relate also to migrations of the Irish, especially in the 9th century, to Iceland, where they first introduced Christianity and books, whereof many places there are yet known by Irish names, and the names of Irish saints. They further allude to an Irish Princess carried off to Norway, and from thence to Iceland, from whom it is alleged that the celebrated Thorwaldsen, resident in Rome, is descended. These accounts further make mention of "great Iceland," in a manner that seems to designate America, and that its inhabitants spoke a language resembling the Irish.

"Professor Magnussen, of Copenhagen, Keeper of the Royal Records, who is well acquainted with the ancient northern literature (a great portion of which is still unpublished, published incorrectly, not translated into Latin, or any of the modern languages, or no longer to be had at the libraries), offers himself, on receiving a proper recompense, to collect all the passages relating to the ancient annals and history of

Ireland, and to accompany them with a Latin translation and illustrative notes. The work, he suggests, might be entitled "*Collectanea ad Descriptionem et Historiam antiquæ Hiberniæ, à vetustis Scandinavorum et præcipue quidem Islandorum scriptis accuratè excerpta, Latina translatione et notis illustrata*," &c. They would probably form a fair volume in folio or quarto. An English translation might follow.

"There exist, further, at Copenhagen, old manuscripts, which form a cyclus of the so-called "*Brita Sagur*," or "*Tales of King Arthur of Britain*," whose expeditions to the north are accredited by Suhm and Schouing (the greatest historians of Denmark and Norway); also accounts of his court, its princes and heroes, as Ivan, Vigoles, Fertram, Perceval, Valoer, Erce, Elias, Tristram, &c. translated from the Welsh into the ancient Scandinavian language, by command of the Norwegian king, Hakon Hakonson, in the interval between the years 1218 and 1250. To these belong two prophetic poems of the Welch prophet and magician Merlin, or Merdlin, the authenticity of which has been proved by Owen, Davies, More, and others."

Notwithstanding the denial of the existence of the Irish manuscripts in Denmark (continues Mr. D'Alton), as inferred from the earlier part of the above communication, I yet cannot but apprehend that some of those manuscripts which formed the subject of the Royal correspondence in the reign of Queen Elizabeth must needs still be extant. I have more particularly alluded to that correspondence in my essay on the ancient history of Ireland (page 370), published in the 16th volume of the *Roy. Ir. Acad. Trans.* It will here suffice to say, that the Danish monarch of that day wrote to the Queen, informing her of the existence of various Irish manuscripts in his li-

brary, and offering to afford every facility to their transcription, translation, or publication. The English Minister so far adopted the proposal as to have an Irish scholar (O'Daly) selected for that object; but when it became necessary to obtain the Queen's sanction to the appointment, her policy on Irish affairs suppressed any further proceedings in the business.

ROMAN REMAINS AT BARTLOW HILLS.

John Gage, esq. Director of the Society of Antiquaries, with permission of Viscount Maynard, in January last, opened the line of smaller barrows at the Bartlow Hills, on the borders of Essex and Cambridgeshire; and found some remarkable Roman antiquities in each barrow. In the first barrow, there were various pateræ of Samian ware, glass vessels, an iron lamp, and small earthenware urns. The second barrow contained a brick sepulchre, beautifully made; and in it was found a large glass vase, two-thirds full of liquid, and containing human bones; and on the bones lie a gold ring and a brass coin of the emperor Hadrian. Among other articles were a hooped wooden tankard and some basket work. The third barrow contained other glass vases, one of them with human bones, and also a bronze urn and dish.

ROMAN WALL.

The Antiquarian Society at Newcastle have been lately engaged in considering some curious Roman remains discovered at Housesteads and at Cassivoran. Mr. Thos. Hodgson read an able paper on the products of the latter station, in which much extensive research was displayed. It was proposed that other societies should be invited to join that of Newcastle in raising a fund which should be appropriated to the pursuit of archaeological inquiry along the whole line of the Roman wall.

SELECT POETRY.

SONG.

By HENRY BRANDRETH.

GLORIOUS spirit of Romance,
Gilding dull life's every scene,
From the tourney's knightly lance,
To the wake on village green!
I have met thee fair and free,
On the sunny fields of France—
Chaunting songs of love and thee—
Glorious spirit of Romance!

Where the tombs of buried years,
Where proud temples strew the ground,
Hallow'd still by Memory's tears,
Thou, bright Spirit! there art found.
In Arqua, where Petarch sleeps,
'Mid the Ganges' lotus dance;
Whether Beauty smiles or weeps,
All alike is thine, Romance!

'Neath the orange groves of Spain,
Seated by the light guitar,
I have heard thee, not in vain,
Wake its chords to love and war:
And, whate'er her heart may be,
Warmest there is Woman's glance;
Spain and orange groves for me,
Glorious spirit of Romance!

Glorious spirit of Romance,
Gilding dull life's every scene,
From the tourney's knightly lance,
To the wake on village green!
Every land and every breast;
Lover's song and war-steed's prance;
Or for tilt or bridal dress;
All, ay, all are thine, Romance!

Feb. 10.

SONNET.

On the report of the death of Earl Spencer.
By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

GENIUS and Learning will delighted hear,
Rumour said falsely SPENCER was no more;
SPENCER, distinguished for his classic lore.
A lib'ral patron, talents must revere,
And, hence, to genius and to learning dear.
Allied in blood to that great Bard of yore
Obtain'd the heights of poesy to soar,
And Fiction make with moral grace appear.
Descended from a line of noblest breed,
For martial and for patriot fame renown'd,
Still to new honours may that line succeed,
The prop and lustre of their natal ground,
A nation's gratitude their rightful meed,
A nation's praise to latest times resound.

WEALTH AND FREEDOM.

SELDOM lend, and never borrow :
Work to-day, and rest to-morrow.
Who is wealthy ; who is free ?
Have no debt, and thou art he :
Exposed to rain, exposed to sun,
With many a fast, but ne'er a dun,
With thread-bare coat and truckle-bed,
Yet light of heart and clear of head.
Rather would I make my pillow
On a brick-bat or a billow,
Than to a bed of down betake me
With a creditor to wake me :
For a debtor is a slave ;
The jail is darker than the grave. C. H.

TRUE LOVE.

YEARS may roll, and man grow old,
But there is love that ne'er turns cold,
Nor yields to season or to climate,
To change of place or lapse of time,
But glows with unallayed desire,
And kindles into seven-fold fire.

Pomp may fade and riches rust,
And beauty moulder into dust ;
But there is love of higher birth
Than to be lured by things of earth ;
It cannot find perfection here,
But soars beyond the starry sphere.

Purer than the morning's breath,
Firm as the mountains, strong as death,
It is a guardian and a friend
Then most divine when life hath end,
Redeems us from this mortal frame,
And gives to Heaven's own bliss the name.
C. H.

AURUM POTABILE.

CONTENT, cousin-german of Health,
Is better than grandeur or wealth.
Care knocks at the door ; so does Sorrow :
But Content says, " Begone till to-morrow."
Knaves and rascals may swagger like Turk,
But she tells them to find other work ;
For who would lay siege to a cottage,
Or plunder a hind of his pottage ?

She never for titles will fawn,
Loving better a dance on the lawn :
Ambition the mountain may scale,
But she walks with peace in the vale :
Rogues and boobies make money and rise,
But Content soars above to the skies.
She has always a blessing in store ;
Heaven's her friend, and she needs nothing
more. C. H.

THOUGHTS

suggested by the

FALL OF ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

SO thou art fall'n, beloved and hallowed
Fane,
Cumbering the earth thou didst so late adorn !
Where late thy lofty Tower look'd tow'rd
Heaven

Now reigns the giant Ruin ! where but now
Dim "long-drawn ailes" inspir'd religious
awe,

Foul birds may startle Silence with their cries,
Insects and slimy reptiles may creep forth,
Sailing, like Envy, what they cannot love ;
Where late the sage, in contemplation wrapt,
Upraised his thoughts to Heaven, henceforth
may lurk

The wild marauder, with no thought of God
Save as a word to curse with !—

* * * * * Antique Time !

Sacker of kingdoms—parceller of worlds—
Tyrant of Man—slave of Eternity—
Could not the hallowed of a thousand years,
The loved of millions, the admired of all—
Devotion's home—escape thee ? Doth the
earth [shames

Contain no domes whose long existence
The power that thou misusest ? Juggernaut,
Thy car—shrine or of vile pollution or of
blood—

Thy boasted caves, Elora—Portugal,
Thy blood-stained Inquisition—these may
stand,

While holy Alban's sainted shrine must fall !
E'en as to despots of this world, O Time !
So to thy fiat do we bow the knee,
Owning thy power while we doubt thy worth.

URBAN, thy pages, in their lengthened race
Ne'er knew a heavier sorrow !—yet Despair
Not yet shall weigh thee down !—Thy up-
raised voice

Saved from the fangs of Ignorance and Pride
The glorious fane of YORK ; thy outstretched
hand [Wealth

Caught from the Vandal horde of untaught
The CHAPEL London would have wept to
lose ;

Do thou but say these Towers may live again,
Raise but thy Banner,* and around will flock
All who have love of country—all whose
hearts

Beat with responsive echoes to thine own
In love of hoar antiquity—with whom
Or Virtue or Religion holds her sway !

Feb. 15.

EDW. BREWSTER.

* See p. 100.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 26.

The Earl of *Aberdeen* brought forward a motion on the affairs of Belgium. In the course of his speech he strongly commented on the conduct of Ministers, in having promulgated the proceedings of the Conference before the Treaty was on the table of Parliament. The noble Earl said it was impossible that the King of the Netherlands could agree to the treaty, on account of its manifest injustice. His Lordship moved an address to the King, condemning the Treaty of Separation between Holland and Belgium, as incompatible with the interests of this country, and injurious to the honour of his Majesty.—Earl *Grey* justified the policy adopted by the British Government, by the necessity of preserving the tranquillity of Europe. His Lordship said, that the twenty-four Articles were dictated with the best feelings, towards Holland, and expressed a strong doubt as to whether the people of England would support another war for the purpose of maintaining a different arrangement.—The Duke of *Wellington* supported the motion, on the ground that there appeared to be a wish to force Holland into the proposed arrangements against her own consent. On a division, there appeared—Contents 95; Non-contents 132; Majority for Ministers 37.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Herries* brought under the consideration of the House the conduct of Ministers, in having appropriated public money without the consent of Parliament. He alluded to the treaties of 1814, by which this country was bound, in common with Holland, to pay the Russian Dutch loan in equal shares for a political purpose, which payment was to cease in the event of a separation between Belgium and Holland. Notwithstanding, Ministers, upon their own responsibility, had continued to make good the payments of England subsequent to the separation. The right hon. gentleman moved several resolutions, affirming the law upon the case, according to the 53th of George the Third, detailing the payments made since the separation, and proposing a vote of censure upon Ministers for the misappropriation of the national monies.—Lord *Althorp* defended the payments under the Act, and maintained that it never contemplated a separation other than

by external force. Besides, not to have kept up the payments would have been dishonourable to the country. He had taken the opinions of the Law Officers, and forwarded them to Lord Grenville, who felt satisfied, and paid the money. The noble lord, however, admitted, if he acted in error, he felt he was alone responsible, and ready to answer that House and the country. He should move the previous question with respect to the first resolution; the last, which contained a vote of censure upon the Government, he should meet by a direct negative.—The *Solicitor-General* said, that Government were not bound by the mere words of the Act.—Mr. *Baring* said, the question was not a legal one, but one which concerned that House, who were the guardians of the public monies. He contended that the money had been misapplied.—Mr. *Rice* said the national faith would have been committed, if the payments had not been made.—Mr. *Hume* thought that the separation of Belgium from Holland relieved this country from her obligations.—Mr. *O'Connell* said the appropriation made by Ministers was a spoliation of the people's property. The House divided on the first two resolutions, when there were—for the original motion 219; for the previous question 239; majority for Ministers 20. The House then divided on the third resolution, regarding the legality of the acts of the Ministry, in the alleged violation of the Act of Parliament, when there were—ayes 214; noes 238; majority for Ministers 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 27.

Lord *J. Russell* moved the order of the day for the Committee on the REFORM BILL. On clause 14 (for the division of the counties) being read, Sir *R. Peel* said, that provided the voters in towns should be allowed to vote for those places only, and not for the respective shires, he should have no objection to restore the integrity of the counties.—Mr. *Langton* moved, as an amendment, that for the future the several counties in schedule F should return four members.—Lord *Milton* supported the division of counties.—Mr. *C. Ferguson* supported the amendment.—Lord *Althorp* thought that the influence of the landed proprietors would not be increased by the proposed divisions of counties, and was certain that the expense of elections would be greatly diminished.—Mr. *Præd* advocated the

partition of counties, as best calculated to enable all classes to be fairly represented. — Mr. *Wilbraham* said, this clause went to overturn old institutions, and would give too much influence to the landed proprietors. — Sir *E. Stanley* and Mr. *O'Connell* supported the clause. — Mr. *Ewart* and Mr. *Croket* spoke in favour of the amendment. — Ald. *Waithman*, Mr. *Strickland*, Mr. *C. W. Wynne*, and Mr. *Hunt* supported the original clause. On a division, there appeared — for the clause 215; for the amendment 89.

Upon clause 15, which relates to the giving of three members to certain counties, being put, Lord *Milton* opposed it, on the ground that in fact all the divided shires will become separate counties; and thus the counties enumerated in this clause would have an undue proportion of members. The clause was eventually agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. *Grant*, a Select Committee was appointed for the investigation of East India affairs, as the Company's charter expires in 1834.

Jan. 31. Mr. *Percival* called the attention of the House to a breach of privilege. He stated that though, when he brought forward his motion for a General Fast, the standing order for the exclusion of strangers had been enforced, a report of what he had said had appeared in the *Times*, and other papers — a report framed with an evident view of turning his speech into ridicule. He moved that the printer of the *Times* attend at the bar on Thursday. — Mr. *Hume* rose, and avowed that he was the person who supplied the report inserted in the papers, and he asserted that as a member of the House he had a right to do so. — The *Speaker* said, that for any member to supply the public with a report of what passed in that House, even with a report of his own speech, was a breach of privilege. — Lord *Althorp* acceded to this, but thought the motion had better not be persevered in. After some further discussion, the hon. Member withdrew the motion.

Col. *Davies* moved for a Committee to enquire into the state of the Glove trade. In the course of his statements, he pointed out the distress under which the trade suffers, and the ill effects of the free trade system. France, he said, exported from thence 3,000,000 annually, while our exports did not amount to 400,000. — Mr. *P. Thomson* objected to grant a Committee, contending that the hon. Member had not made out a case. At Yeovil, he said, the factories had increased since the free trade system was adopted; instead of there being only

twenty-seven, as then, there were now near forty. — Sir *R. Vivian* argued against free trade, saying there was a time when arguments of abstract philosophers, delivered in a few consecutive sentences, had much more weight than they had now. The time, however, was past when such arguments satisfied any practical man. — Lord *Althorp* defended the free trade system. — Mr. *A. Baring* was in favour of a modified free trade. He thought an additional duty of ten per cent. might be laid on foreign gloves. — After some observations from Lord *Milton*, Mr. *Whitmore*, and Mr. *Morrison*, Mr. *Sadler* drew a melancholy picture of the state of misery of the labouring classes in general, and feared that coming events would undeceive gentlemen as to the fancied prosperity of the country. — On a division, there appeared — against the motion 223; for the motion 168.

Feb. 1. In the Committee on the REFORM BILL, the House proceeded from clause 16 to 24, both inclusive. The clause for giving the franchise to tenants at will in counties, paying rent of 50*l.* a year and upwards, which Ministers adopted from Lord *Chandos*, was opposed by an amendment from Sir *R. Heron*, but carried by a majority of 272 against 32. The amendment of Mr. *Praed*, for making the elective franchise attached to 40*s.* freeholds within the limits of boroughs applicable to the election of the Borough and not the County Members, was negatived by a majority of 181 against 90.

Feb. 2. Previous to the House going into a Committee on the REFORM BILL, Ald. *Waithman* and Lord *Ebrington* complained of the impediments which were placed in the way of the Bill, on which Sir *H. Hardinge* said, that he would not be dictated to by the mob, and observed that the noble Lord spoke there as their organ. Some warm remarks on each side passed, which were put an end to by the interposition of Mr. *Goulburn*, who said that the misunderstanding had arisen through a mistake as to the words which had been made use of. — The House having gone into Committee, the 17th clause, providing for the subdivisions of the counties of York and Lincoln, was agreed to, after an unsuccessful attempt to amend it. The 25th clause was then passed. — On the 26th clause being read, Lord *Althorp* suggested an amendment, fixing one period for the registration of voters in every year, commencing with the present, namely, the 1st of July. The clause, thus amended, was agreed to. — Clause 27 being read, Mr. *Hunt* proposed that

all householders, paying rates and taxes, should have a vote at elections.—After considerable discussion, the House divided, when there were—for Mr. Hunt's amendment 11; against it 290. The further consideration of the clause was then postponed.

Feb. 3. The House having gone into Committee on the REFORM BILL, the 104 qualification clause (the 27th) again became the subject of discussion.—Messrs. *Denison*, *Vernon*, *Gilbert*, *Hunt*, and *Mackinnon* moved different amendments on this clause, which were all either negatived or withdrawn, and the clause was finally agreed to.

Feb. 6. On the bringing up of the Report of the Committee of Supply, Mr. *Goulburn* took a general review of the state of the finances, as regarded the Chancellor of the Exchequer's promises of a surplus, and the falling-off in the realization of those promises. It appeared that there was a deficiency on the year of 700,000*l.*—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that he was quite ready to admit that (without intending to mislead the House or the country) he had, relying on documents and information before him, been misled to the extent of 350,000*l.* in his calculations respecting the beer duties, and 100,000*l.* on the spirit duties. In addition to these circumstances, the latter part of the year, in particular, had been a period of unusual and extraordinary stagnation. He then entered into some details as to the prospects of the present year, declaring that he calculated on a surplus of upwards of 200,000*l.* The debate on financial matters occupied the remainder of the evening, the Opposition freely canvassing most of the financial measures of the Ministers, and not forgetting the Russian-Dutch loan. On that subject the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* intimated that, when the Netherlands Treaty was ratified, there must be a Convention on the subject of the interest. The report of the Committee of Supply (consisting of resolutions regarding Exchequer Bills) was eventually received.

Mr. *Spring Rice* brought up the estimates of the CIVIL CONTINGENCIES, and Sir *James Graham* the NAVY ESTIMATES, which were ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 7.

Earl *Grey*, on presenting a petition from Ireland, against the payment of Tithes and Church Rates, and for the division of Church property among the poor, observed, that, so far from approv-

ing of the sentiments it contained, or the measure it recommended, they should ever meet from him the strongest opposition. While he was anxious for the removal of all just causes of discontent in Ireland, and for the improvement of the situation of the Clergy in that country, he would never consent to any measures which were not founded on the principle of securing to the Church of Ireland its just rights, which he considered quite compatible with the interests of the community at large. His Lordship added, that in consequence of the resistance now manifested to the payment of tithes, the vindication of the law had become a paramount duty.—The Marquess of *Lansdowne* said, he could bear testimony to the prompt manner in which the Government had proffered their aid to assist the Clergy in the maintenance of their rights.—Lord *Plunket* said, it was much to be regretted, that in that country, there was among the humbler classes a prevalent belief that the Government would join in steps to destroy the Church property, than which a more erroneous notion could not be entertained.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Baillie* introduced two Bills respecting the City of Bristol; the first, for the adoption of a more effectual police; and the second, on the subject of compensation for the damages sustained during the late riots.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the REFORM BILL, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in moving the 28th clause, proposed that words should be introduced, for the purpose of rendering it imperative, that voters should have paid their rates and taxes before voting. On the suggestion of Mr. *Pollock*, the noble Lord agreed that the latter part of the clause should be separated from the first, and made a distinct clause. After some little discussion, the clause, as amended, was agreed to, and ordered to stand part of the Bill. Clauses 29 and 30 were agreed to, after some verbal amendments had been introduced. On clause 31 being read, Mr. *Lennard* moved as an amendment, that the rights of freemen should be preserved to them, and that they should be enabled to convey the elective franchise, as heretofore, by marriage.—On a division there were for the amendment, 25; against it, 75. The clause was then agreed to.

Feb. 8. After a long discussion on the Tithe System of Ireland, arising out of the presentation of a petition by Mr. *O'Connell*, for the abolition of Tithes in

the Sister Kingdom,—the House went into a Committee on the REFORM BILL. The clauses from the 32d to the 37th were agreed to; after some conversation and a few verbal amendments, considerable discussion took place on the 36th clause, which has reference to the formation of registers. On a division there appeared—for the clause, 168; against it, 65.

In a Committee of WAYS and MEANS, a sum of 3,000,000*l.* was voted to be applied from the service of the year 1831 to the service of the year 1832.—Four shillings in the pound were voted to be charged on all pensions and offices.—60,000*l.* to be paid by the East India Company towards the expenses of the forces in India.

Feb. 10. The House having gone into a Committee on the REFORM BILL, the 38th and 39th clauses were agreed to.—In clause 40, it was determined, that that part which subjected the appointment of Assistant Barristers to the Returning Officers to the final decision of the Lord Chancellor should be omitted. The clause, thus amended, passed without opposition.—Clauses 41 to 50 were then agreed to.—The consideration of clause 51 was postponed.—The 52d, 53d, and 54th clauses were ordered to stand part of the Bill.—Some objections having been offered to the 55th clause, which provides that the expenses incurred by overseers in making out, printing, and publishing the lists and notices directed by the Act, shall be defrayed out of the Poor-rate, its consideration was postponed.

Feb. 11. The 56th clause of the REFORM BILL, relative to the compensation of barristers, after a desultory conversation was agreed to.—The other clauses of the Bill were proceeded with, but nothing of importance occurred till the Committee came to the 62d, to which Mr. Estcourt moved an amendment, which had for its object to fix a convenient place for elections, so that no elector should have to travel more than fifteen miles to get to it.—Lord J. Russell had no objection to the spirit of the amendment.—At his suggestion, it was agreed that the clause should stand over till the Committee again sat, then to be amended as proposed.

Feb. 13. Previously to going into a Committee of SUPPLY on the Navy Estimates, considerable conversation arose on the plan which the Government is about to adopt, to make all the estimates precede expenditure, on the calculation that the supplies will be voted.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that this would give the House

efficient control over the Estimates. It was proposed that the year's Estimates were henceforth to be from April to April.—Mr. Goulburn, Sir R. Peel, and Sir H. Parnell expressed their approbation of the proposition to try the experiment.

Sir J. Graham's resolutions on the Navy Estimates were agreed to.—Mr. S. Rice moved the Estimates for the Civil Contingencies, which called forth much desultory remark. Mr. Rice intimated that diplomatic presents of snuff-boxes would not hereafter appear in the Estimates.

Feb. 14. Mr. Lambert, presented nine petitions from Ross, and parishes in Wexford, against the Tithe system. The Honourable Member expressed himself adverse to inflicting any injustice by the sudden privation of tithes from persons who had performed any duties for them; but he objected to the whole system, as unjust upon principle, and excessively tyrannical in its operation.—Mr. Shaw thought that the system should undergo some alteration; but whilst it remained the law of the land, it ought to be upheld.—Sir R. Peel thought that if his Majesty's Government were prepared with a plan for a provision for the Clergy different from that which the tithes produced, it behoved them to bring it forward without delay.

After some conversation, Mr. Stanley stated that remedial measures were contemplated by Government, as well as others to support the law, should they be considered requisite—that it would be their object fully to sustain the Protestant Church of Ireland—but that the tendency and effect of their measures would, at the same time, undoubtedly be the "extinction" of tithes in that country. This communication, after the House had somewhat recovered from the surprise occasioned by the suddenness and explicitness of the declaration, was received with immense cheering.

The Official Papers on the CHOLERA MORBUS, which had been previously moved for, having been presented, Mr. Croker asked whether it was true that the first death at Rotherhithe had been that of a man who had caught the disease by unloading a vessel that had arrived from Sunderland?—Mr. P. Thompson said that such was the truth.—Mr. Croker considered this to be the strongest and most curious fact that had yet occurred.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then applied for a Bill to increase the powers of the Privy Council, and for adopting such measures as might be calculated to check the progress of the CHOLERA MOR-

mus in this country as much as possible. The Right Hon. Gentleman said, he hoped the House would dispense with the ordinary forms in order to expedite its passing. The first provision of the Bill empowered the Privy Council to make orders for the prevention of contagion, for the relief of the sick, and for the burying of the dead. The next provision of the Bill declared, that every person violating the orders of the Council for the preservation of the public health, should be fined from 1*l.* to 5*l.* The next provision of the Bill related to the expense of carrying the orders into effect; and he proposed that in England the expense should be paid in the first instance out of the poor-rates of the several parishes, and that the sums expended should ultimately be repaid out of the county rates.—Sir R. *Peel* said, as the expense might from peculiar circumstances be as great in Rutland, for instance, as in Yorkshire, he recommended the noble Lord at once to simplify his plan by defraying the whole expense out of the national funds, which would also prevent the necessity of separate bills for Scotland and Ireland.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, the ground of objection taken by the Government to the defraying the expenses out of the public funds was, that there would be no check on such an expenditure, and that it would lead, therefore, to great extravagance. In reply to a question from Col. *Trench*, Mr. P. *Thompson* said, a piece of ground had already been purchased for a burial place for those who died of cholera.—Sir R. H. *Ingdis* expressed strong apprehension that the disease might be of long continuance in this country; it had ravaged India for fourteen years; and, therefore, he should much more readily support a permanent measure than any temporary expedient, however promising. After some further discussion the Bill was brought in, and read a first and second time.

Sir J. *Graham* brought forward a Bill for consolidating the civil branches of the NAVY and VICTUALLING Departments under one head—the Board of Admiralty. He proposed to divide the Admiralty department into five great branches: 1. The Surveyor-General of the Navy; 2. The Accountant-General; 3. The Store-keeper General; 4. The Superintendent of the Victualling department; and 5. The Head of the Medical department. The adoption of this plan, he said, would simplify the administration of naval affairs, and would have the effect of producing a great saving, as it would reduce 5 Commissioners

6,000*l.*, 3 Secretaries 3,600*l.*, 29 superior officers 10,280*l.*, 6 inferior officers 1,410*l.*, and 54 clerks 11,950*l.* The Bill was brought in and read a first time.

Feb. 15. On the motion of Lord *Althorp*, the House went into a Committee on the Bill for increasing the power of the Privy Council to employ means for the prevention of the CHOLERA MORBUS. His Lordship said, that he was willing to omit that part of the clause which would throw the ultimate expense upon the county rates; and that power should be granted to the Privy Council to reimburse parishes that were greatly distressed, when they had been at an expenditure for the preservation of the public health.—Sir J. *Malcolm* said, that he had had great experience of the Cholera Morbus in India, and had no doubt of its being locally infectious. Such corps as had the misfortune to pass the infected lines, inevitably lost forty or fifty men by the disease, while not one individual in any of the other corps had suffered from it. He had uniformly observed, that the assembling together of crowds of people materially contributed to its progress, and predisposed the constitution to receive it. His policy, therefore, had been, as much as possible, to prevent bodies of people from coming together, and he had interdicted all fairs and such gatherings as were found, by experience, to conduce to its extension. The disease now amongst us, he believed, did not correspond, in every particular point, with the cholera of the East; but it was to be feared that it possessed but too many features in common with that pestilence. After some discussion, the clauses were agreed to, and the report was received.

In the Committee on the REFORM BILL, clauses 62 to 67, after some discussion, were agreed to. The consideration of clauses 68 and 69 was postponed.

The CHOLERA MORBUS PREVENTION BILL was read a third time and passed.

The Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a Bill to increase the powers of the Privy Council with regard to Scotland, for the prevention of CHOLERA MORBUS, and other contagious diseases.—The Bill was read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed the next day.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 16.

On the motion of the Marquess of *Lansdowne*, the CHOLERA PREVENTION Bill was read a first time. His Lordship gave notice, that he should next day move the suspension of the standing

orders, that the Bill might be passed through the several stages.

The Marquess of *Lansdowne* then presented the report of the IRISH TITHES Committee, from which it appeared that the whole amount of arrears of Tithes in Ireland was £4,000*l*. The Committee suggested that the Treasury should issue a sum equal to that amount to the clergy; and that the Attorney-general should be authorized to sue for the arrears due up to the end of the last year. They, however, concluded with recommending a change in the system, both as regards ecclesiastical and lay impropiators.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Lord *J. Russell* obtained leave to bring in a Bill, to mark the boundaries of the BOROUGHs of England, pursuant to a clause in the Reform Bill, and also to regulate the division of counties.

The House having resolved into a Committee on the Reform Bill, the 69th clause was agreed to, an amendment having been made to it, to the effect that the expense of hustings for a county be not more than 40*l*., and for any district or borough, not more than 25*l*. Clauses 70, 71, 72, 73, and 74, were then agreed to. Clauses 75, 76, 77, imposing penalties on disqualified persons, &c. were withdrawn, as unnecessary. Clauses 78, 79, and 80 were then agreed to.

The House went into Committee on the SCOTCH CHOLERA Prevention Bill,

when the report was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time the next day.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 17.

On the motion of the Marquess of *Lansdowne*, the CHOLERA PREVENTION BILL was read a second time and committed. On the report being brought up, the Bishop of *London* proposed a verbal amendment, to the effect that the Cholera should be termed a visitation of Almighty God, which was agreed to, and the Bill read a third time, and passed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS; the same day, the SCOTTISH CHOLERA BILL was read a third time, and passed.

After considerable conversation relative to the Portuguese expedition, the House went into a Committee of SUPPLY, when Sir *John Cam Hobhouse* brought forward the Army Estimates, the discussion on which occupied the remainder of the evening. The several items were canvassed, but ultimately agreed to.

Feb. 20. After a long conversation on the justness of Lieut. Drummond's principles of calculation, as to the comparative magnitude of the boroughs contained in schedules A and B, the disfranchisement of fifty-two out of the fifty-six boroughs in schedule A, was agreed to.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A vague and ill-digested plot, originating among the Carlists and violent republicans, was lately discovered. On the 2nd of Feb. a hall was given by the King at the Tuileries, which was the period fixed upon for making an attack on his Majesty, his family, and ministers at the palace. The conspirators appeared in arms in various parts of the city, for the purpose of affording assistance, should the attempts of the ruffians within the Royal Guest Chamber have proved successful. The chiefs had fixed their headquarters to a public coffee-house, where they made no secret of their designs, and were denounced by the landlord to the police, and by the latter, though not without the loss of one of their party, apprehended, and conveyed to prison. The companions of these men in other quarters, 4,000 of whom had assembled in the Place de la Bastille, also offered open resistance, but

were, without difficulty, overpowered, and secured; the number of persons taken into custody was estimated at from 250 to 800. Among the prisoners were several persons of character, and some ex-employés of the government. This insane attempt at counter-revolution does not appear to have had, at any moment, the least chance of succeeding.

PORTUGAL.

The expedition of Don Pedro lately sailed from Bellais to Terceira; two frigates, three corvettes, eight brigs, two bombs, and two steam-boats, are his fleet, 172 guns their arms, and manned by 1,100 sailors, commanded by Admiral Sartorius. 3,100 soldiers of all arms fill the transports. Pedro commands in chief. He issued a manifesto, dated on board the frigate *Rayna de Portugal*, Feb. 2, in which he denounces the usurpation of Miguel, and with great skill justifies his present crusade. He also details

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the objects which he himself has in view in joining the expedition, and announces that should his arms be blessed with success, and his daughter's authority restored, he intends to convoke the Cortes of the kingdom, and to issue a general amnesty for the treasons committed under the usurper.

ITALY.

Some partial conflicts have taken place between the pontifical troops and the insurgents of the Papal States. The former have beaten the insurgents at Faenza; and in a revolt at Forlì on the 21st ult., eighty-two persons were wounded and forty-four killed, by the Papal troops. Three priests, several women and children, were among the slain. Similar excesses have taken place at Casena; and many noblemen have fallen. The Austrians and French have entered Romagna to support the pontificals.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has deemed it expedient to comply with the demands of his Nobility for an extension of their political privileges. A Ukase has appeared, in which, after reciting that the corporations of the Nobility form the governments of Russia, and assemble, not only to deliberate on their own affairs, but to choose from among their own body the most worthy functionaries for the several branches of justice and administration, they are henceforth empowered to elect not only to all administrative and judicial offices, but to those of grand marshals of the government.

GREECE.

This distracted country is again the seat of civil discord and bloodshed. The con-

tending parties at Argos, where the National Assembly was to be held, came to blows, and about a hundred persons lost their lives. The Roumeliots were twice beaten by the Government troops and cavalry; but on a third attack, it is said they routed them, and forced them to take refuge at Nauplia.

WEST INDIES.

Insurrection in Jamaica.—By despatches from the Governor of Jamaica, intelligence has been received of a partial insurrection of the slaves, principally those of St. James's, Portland, and Trelawney parishes. Shortly after the 20th of December, the slaves on several estates refused to go to their work, and large bodies of them met together, and set fire to many plantation buildings. On the 30th of December martial law was proclaimed, the several corps of militia were called out, and Sir W. Cotton, the commander of the forces, proceeded with 300 or 400 troops of the line to Montego Bay, accompanied by Commodore Farquhar, in his Majesty's ship *Blanche*. The arrival of Sir Willoughby Cotton seems to have had an immediate effect in suppressing the insurrection. Two negroes were executed under sentence of a court martial.

The destruction of the half of St Thomas's by fire, took place on the 31st of December. In that part of the town called the Garden, about 600 or 700 houses were burnt. The loss of property in buildings, &c., has been estimated at from two to three millions of dollars. There was only one death by accident. The flames were visible at a distance of forty-two miles.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

SHERIFFS FOR 1832.

Bedfords.—A. E. Gregory, Biggleswade, esq.
Berks.—T. M. Goodlake, Wadley House, esq.
Bucks.—C. S. Ricketts, Dorton House, esq.
Camb. & Hunt.—Thos. Page, Ely, esq.
Cheshire.—J. H. Leche, Carden, esq.
Cumberland.—H. Howard, Corby Castle, esq.
Cornwall.—Edw. Archer, Treiske, esq.
Derbysh.—Sam. Shore, Norton, esq.
Devon.—J. M. Woolcombe, Ashbury, esq.
Dorset.—Sir E. B. Baker, Ranston, Bart.
Essex.—J. T. Selwys, Down Hall, esq.
Gloucesters.—Robt. Canning, Hartpur, esq.
Herts.—John Freeman, Gaines, esq.
Herts.—R. P. Ward, Gilstone Park, esq.
Kent.—Geo. Douglas, Chilton Park, esq.
Lanc.—C. R. Marton, Capernway Hall, esq.
Leic.—E. B. Hartopp, Little Dalby, esq.
Linc.—Wm. Hutton, Gataburton, esq.
Mommouth.—Sir M. Wood, Rumney, Bart.
Norfolk.—W. L. W. Chute, South Pickenham, esq.

Northampton.—W. W. Hope, Rushton, esq.
Northumb.—H. J. W. Collingwood, Lilburn Tower, esq.
Nottingh.—H. Machin, Gateford Hill, esq.
Oxf.—M. H. Blount, Maple Durham, esq.
Rutland.—W. Gilford, North Luffenham, esq.
Shropsh.—Wm. Oakeley, Oakeley, esq.
Somerset.—Sir H. Strachey, Sutton Court, Bart.
Staffordsh.—Sir T. F. F. Bungey, Aqualate Park, Bart.
Southamptonsh.—Sir W. Heathcote, Hursley, Bart.
Suffolk.—J. B. Smyth, Stoke Hall, Ipswich, esq.
Surrey.—Miles Stringer, Effingham, esq.
Sussex.—A. Donovan, Framfield Park, esq.
Warwickshire.—E. M. W. Greswolde, Malvern Hall, esq.
Wills.—Sir E. Antrobus, of Amesbury, Bt.
Worcestersh.—J. J. Martin, Ham Court, esq.
Yorkshire.—R. York, of Wighill Park, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Montgomeryshire.—Sir Chas. Thos. Jones, of Broadway, Kut.

Carmarvonsh.—J. Rowlands, Plas-tirion, esq.

Anglesey.—Sir J. Williams, Bodelywyddan, Bt.

Merionethshire.—W. Turner, Croesor, esq.

Flintshire.—Sir John Hammer, of Bettisfield Park, bart.

Denbighshire.—Edw. Lloyd, of Cefn, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Breconsh.—J. P. G. Holford, Buckland, esq.

Cardiganshire.—Henry Lewis Edwards Gwynne, of Lanlery, esq.

Carmarthenshire.—John Llanilin Puxley, of Lletherlleestry, esq.

Glamorgansh.—F. Fredricks, Duffryn, esq.

Pembrokeshire.—David Davies, of Caernachernwen, esq.

Radnorsh.—T. Evans, Llwynbarriedd, esq.

The state of trade during the past year has been of much more favourable character than might have been expected. It would appear that the total value of the exports of British manufactures and produce taken at the official rates of valuation, is 61,140,000*l.*; while, in the preceding year the value of the exports was 56,200,000*l.*; and 1829. but 52,797,000*l.* As regards the import trade during the last year, the value of goods imported is calculated at 46,245,000*l.*; while, in 1830, the value of the imports was 43,980,000*l.* In the exportations of foreign and colonial merchandise from this country, there has been a falling off from 10,600,000*l.* in 1830, to 9,550,000*l.* in the last year.

At *Bristol* a Court Martial has been sitting on Captain Warrington, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, to try him on various charges; among others,—that he refused to order out his troop, when informed by a citizen that the rioters were about to fire the Custom-house of Bristol, and did not communicate the information to Colonel Brereton; that he did not send to Colonel Brereton a letter, written by the Mayor, directing him to use vigorous methods in putting down the riots; that he did not go with his troop to the city goal when attacked, and that he was altogether absent when the Bishop's Palace was attacked; that he permitted Cornet Kelson, who had seen not more than sixteen months' service, to go out in command of a detachment, and did not accompany him. On these various charges he was found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered, but his Majesty, in consequence of the recommendation of the court, has allowed him to sell his commission.

The Cholera.—According to official announcements of the Medical Board, the Cholera has made its appearance in London; but from its slow progress, and the paucity of cases, considerable doubts have arisen as to its being the real Asiatic Cholera, which has been so formidable on the Continent. On the 13th of Feb. a public announcement

was issued from the Council Office, Whitehall, containing the following statement:—“Ten cases of a highly suspicious nature have been reported to the Central Board of Health within the last two days; three of these cases are already dead, and two others are reported desperate. Three of the cases occurred at Rotherhithe, one a coal dredger, one a ship's scrapper, and one a sailor out of employ.” At 10 o'clock the next day another official announcement intimated that the total number of cases at Rotherhithe, Limehouse, and Southwark, were 14, and deaths, 7. Under these circumstances the most active precautionary measures to check the progress of the disease were undertaken by Government and the different parochial authorities. A Bill was immediately brought into Parliament for the purpose of giving extensive powers to the Privy Council, to reward or punish, to order and enforce, to furnish funds, and to raise public works. The Bishop of London forbade clergymen from allowing the bodies of persons dying of cholera to be brought into any church during the funeral service. The Surrey Dispensary gave orders to the medical officers to attend all applications without letters of recommendation. The Board of Admiralty placed an hospital ship at the disposal of the Central Board, fitted up for the reception of seamen, off Limehouse; and the Lords of the Council forbade the Custom-house to issue clean bills of health to vessels leaving the Thames; and an eminent physician, or surgeon, or both, were appointed by the Board of Health to each district of the metropolis.—On Saturday, the 25th of Feb. the state of the disease stood thus: New cases 15, total, from commencement of disease 70, deaths 48.

Feb. 6.—This day a proclamation was issued for a *General Fast*, to take place in England and Ireland on the 21st of March, and in Scotland on the 22nd.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

KING'S THEATRE.

Feb. 4. This theatre opened for the season with the opera of *L'Esule di Roma*, one of the early productions of Donizetti, and performed for the first time in this country. The music was occasionally very splendid; but on the whole the piece was tedious and wearisome, though announced for repetition amidst partial applause.

The ballet which followed was entitled *Une Heure à Naples*,—the music by Costa. It was a pleasing characteristic production.

DRURY LANE.

Jan. 11. A new musical entertainment, called *My Own Lover*, said to be the production of Mr. Rodwell, was performed. The plot is Spanish, and the scene appears to be laid in Salamanca. The piece was but indifferently received.

Jan. 25. A domestic drama, entitled the

Rent Day, by Mr. Jerrold, was produced. The story is founded on Wilkie's admirable pictures of the same name, and was throughout replete with interest and feeling. It was announced for repetition amidst general applause.

Feb. 14. A farce from the pen of Mr. Kenney, entitled *Self-Tormentor*, was produced. It was full of humour, and well received,—the principal characters being well

sustained by Farren, Harley, and Mrs. Unger.

COVENT GARDEN.

Jan. 18. The tragedy, or melodrama, of *Catherine of Cleves*, was brought forward. It is a translation by Lord Leveaux Gower from a French play by Dumas, called "Henri Trois." It was tolerably well received.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 2. Edward Moore, esq. to be a Gentleman of the Privy chamber.

Jan. 9. H. E. Austen, of Shalford-house, esq. to be a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber.

Jan. 26. Knighted: Gen. Josiah Chamberlaine, Col 17th foot, Mil. G.C.H.

Dr. H. Grattan Douglass, M.D. to be Physician Extraordinary to the King.

Jan. 27. Coldstream regt Foot Guards: Lieut. and Capt. R. Bowen, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

Feb. 1. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart. to be Secretary at War.

H. J. Selfe Page, Gent. Student at Law, to take the surname of Selfe, in lieu of Page.

Feb. 3. Coldstream Guards—Lieut.-Col. John Godfrey Peters, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Tovey, of Great Stanmore, to take the surname and arms of Tennent only.

Feb. 6. 3d Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Kenneth Alex. Lord Howard of Effingham, to be Col.—70th Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Gage John Hall, 99th Foot, to be Col.—99th Foot—Major-Gen. Sir Thos. Reynell, Bart. to be Col.—Garrisons—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Jas. Grant, to be Governor of Scarborough Castle.

The Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart., and the Right Hon. Chas. Tennyson, to be of the Privy Council.

Knighted: Lieut.-Gen. Chas. Bulkeley Egerton, K.C.H.

Feb. 8. Thos Francis Kennedy, esq. to be Clerk of the Ordnance.

Feb. 10. 16th Light Dragoons—Brevet Col. T. W. Brotherton, to be Lieut.-Col.—Coldstream Guards—Capt. W. H. Cornwall, to be Capt. and Lieut. Col.

Feb. 13. Right Hon. Adm. James Lord de Saumarez, to be Gen. of the Royal Marine Forces.

Thos. Field Savory, of Sussex-place, Regent's-park, esq. to be a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber

Feb. 15. Ro. Hon. Edw. Visc. Exmouth, to be Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

Feb. 17. 2d Life Guards—Brevet Major G. A. Reid, to be Major and Lieut.-Col.

4th Foot—Lieut.-Col. M. Creagh, to be Lieut.-Col.

Feb. 18. W. Russell, of York-place, Portman-square, esq. M.D. to be a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

Feb. 20. Admirals John Tremayne Rodd, esq. C.B. and Hon. Bladen Thos. Capel, C.B. to be K.C.B.; Gen. Sir J. Fraser, to be a Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order.

Feb. 24. 4th Foot—Major J. K. Mackenzie, to be Lieut.-Col.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Dunwich—Rt. Hon. Visc. Lowther.

Ennis—Major Gen. Sir A. Fitzgerald.

Twickenham—Chas. Hanbury Tracy, esq.

Westminster—Rt. Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

J. T. Coleridge, esq. Serjeant at Law, to be Recorder of Exeter.

Rev. J. Manley, to be Master of the Free Grammar School at Crediton.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. Bland, Preb. in Chichester Cath.

Rev. T. Bromfield, Preb. in Lichfield Cath.

Rev. W. King, Preb. in Rochester Cath.

Rev. E. L. Sutton, Preb. in Westminster Abbey.

Rev. J. Brigstock, Barton R. co. Pembroke.

Rev. W. E. Chapman, Somerby R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. F. Close, Hatford R. co. Berks.

Rev. E. Cookson, Cherry Willingham R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. T. Edwards, Aldford R. co. Chester.

Rev. W. Fraser, N. Waltham R. Hants.

Rev. H. Harvey, St. Augustine V. Gloucester.

Rev. T. Jarrett, Trunch R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. B. Poulden, Filton R. co. Glouc.

Rev. T. Staniforth, Bolton R. co. York.

Rev. S. B. Turner, Linstead Parva P. C. Suffolk.

Rev. T. Vyvyan, St. Mary's P. C. Penzance, Cornwall.

Rev. T. H. Walker, Bickleigh V. Devon.

Rev. W. L. Weddall, Chillesford R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. White, Fairfield P. C. Kent.

Rev. J. Wing, Thornhaugh R. co. Northampton.

Rev. W. Wing, Sibson-cum-Stabbington R. Hants.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 21. At Eckington Vicarage, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. F. D. Gilby, a son.—23. The wife of the Rev. G. P. Richards, Rector of Sampford Courtenay, a son.—25. At Totton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Phipps, a dau.—26. In Eaton-place, the Countess of Denbigh, a son.—27. At Long Stowe Hall, Cambridgeshire, the Lady Jane Pym, a son.—29. At Rookwood, the Right Hon. Lady Cha. Churchill, a dau.—31. At Twickenham, the wife of the Rev. F. Demainbray, a dau.

Lately. At East End, Lymington, the wife of Capt. T. E. Symonds, R.N., a son.—At Woodville, near Lucan, the wife of Major-Gen. Sir H. S. Scott, K.C.B., a dau.—At Black-Rock, the wife of Capt. Hulme, royal eng., a son.

Feb. 1. The wife of Fred. Gunning, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.—3. At Delamore, the seat of her father, near Ivy-bridge, Devon, the wife of W. Mackworth Praed, esq., barrister-at-law, a dau.—6. At Telford Evis Rectory, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. S. B. Ward, a dau.—At Ryde, W. Hughes Hughes, esq., barrister-at-law, M.P. for Oxford, and Ald. of London, a dau.—The wife of the Rev. Dr. Buckland, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, a dau.—At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Sir Geo. Bishopp, bart., a son.—7. At Whitehall, the wife of Dr. Taylor, a son.—9. At Teddington, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Carr, a dau.—At Mattingley Lodge, Hants, the wife of Major R. H. Sneyd, a son.—10. In Portland-place, the wife of Sir W. Curtis, bart., a dau.—13. At Bathwick-hill, Somerset, the wife of Cha. Penruddocke, esq., barrister-at-law, a son.—At Earl's-Croome-court, the Hon. Mrs. W. Coventry, a dau.—14. At the Rectory, Witney, Mrs. H. Gregory, a dau.—At Leamington, the wife of Sir C. E. Carrington, of Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 10. At St. James's, Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, esq., of Eaton Hall, Cheshire, M.P., to Charlotte, second dau. of Lady Charlotte Crofton, and sister to the present Lord Crofton.—12. Major Justinian Nutt, Homby Eng. to Celia, fifth dau. of Whaley Armistage, esq., of Morasfou, Herefordshire.—19. At Awliscombe, Major Prideaux, son of the late Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, bart., of Netherton, Devon, to Frances, dau. of the Rev. W. E. Fitzthomas, Awliscombe.—At Clapham, F. Stainforth, esq., nephew of Sir Thos. Baring, bart., to Eliza, eld. dau. of John Thornton, esq., and grand-dau. of Sam. Thornton, esq., formerly M.P. for Hull.—At Mary-le-bone church, Visc. Tournor, eld. son of the Earl of Winterton, to Maria, third dau. of Sir Peter Pole, bart.; and at

the same time, Tho. Eaton Swettenham, esq., to Wilhelmina, his second dau.—21. At Bathwick, the Rev. S. W. Dowell, Vicar of Shorwell, Isle of Wight, to Julia, third dau. of Thos. Beasley, esq., of Seafeld, near Dublin.—23. At St. Ann's, Dublin, Lieut.-Col. Seymour Blane, son of Sir Gilbert Blane, bart. to Eliza, eldest dau. of John Armit, esq., of Kildare-street.—24. Wm. Farrer, esq., Ald. of Ripon, to Eliza, only dau. of late Thos. Hayledine, esq., of Newark.—25. At Rickmansworth, the Rev. J. J. Cory, Vicar of Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, to Miss Daubney.—26. At Horsley, Glouc., the Rev. S. Lloyd, to Eliza, fourth dau. of Vice Adm. Young.—At Mary-le-bone-church, the Rev. E. Walford, Rector of Dallughro, in Suffolk, to Henrietta Hall, third dau. of J. Colvin, esq., of Manchester-street, Manchester-square.—27. At Bangor, C. H. Evans, esq., of Henblas, Anglesey, to Henrietta, dau. of the Very Rev. J. Warren, Dean of Bangor.—31. At Sherborne, the Rev. A. Foster, Vicar of Muford, to Marianne, only dau. of the late Mr. Jas. Cruttwell, proprietor of the Sherborne Journal.

Lately. At Trinity church, Mary-le-bone, C. Woodcock, esq., of Park-crescent, Portland-place, to the Hon. Louisa Lady Edmonstone, dau. of Beaumont late Lord Hotham.—The Hon. St. John Butler, second son of Lord Dunboyne, to Anna Maria, relict of J. Fitz-Patrick, of Spidale, Galway.

Feb. 1. At Salisbury, the Rev. F. Evans, to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Bowle.—2. At Dover, J. T. Maule, esq., of Madras, to Ellen, second dau. of J. Ward, esq., collector of the customs.—7. At Waltham, Somersetshire, the Rev. F. Follott, of Husbards Bosworth, Leicestershire, to Fanny Maria, only surviving dau. of W. Raymond, esq., late of Cockerham House, Devonshire.—At Appleton, Berks, Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford, to Frances, Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Hoskins.—8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Thos. Smith, of 55, Parliament-street, to Lydia, dau. of the late G. Mayze, esq., of Meldreth, Cambridgeshire.—9. At St. Martin's, Sir Culling Eardley Smith, bart., to Isabella, dau. of the late Thos. W. Carr, esq., of Frogna, Hampshire.—At Osvestry, Sir Baldwin Leighton, of Loton Park, Salop, bart., to Mary, dau. of T. N. Parker, of Sweeney Hall.—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Barton, eldest son of the late Gen. Barton, of Waterfoot, co. Ferman, to Mary Caroline, eldest dau. of R. Johnston, esq., of Kinlough House, co. Leitrim.—At Paris, the Rev. James Temple Mannel, Minister of the English Chapel at St. Servan's, to Mable, second dau. of Michael Burke, esq. of Ballydryan, co. Galway.—At Mary-le-bone Church, William, son of John Crichton, Esq. of Upper Gower-street, to Anne, dau. of T. Clutterbuck, Esq., of Nottingham-pl. and Bushey-house, Herts.

O B I T U A R Y.

LORD KINGSALE.

Jan. 25. At Kinsale, co. Cork, aged 58, the Right Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Courcy, twenty-seventh Lord Kingsale, Baron Courcy of Courcy, and Baron of Ringrone, co. Cork, Premier Baron of Ireland (1181).

His Lordship was born Jan. 10, 1774, the second, but eldest surviving son of John, the twenty-sixth Lord, by Susan, dau. of Conway Blennerhasset, Esq., and succeeded to the title, May 24, 1822. He was bred to the church, in which he held some family preferment. Having died unmarried, his ancient title devolves on his nephew, John-Stapleton, eldest son of the Hon. Michael de Courcy, Capt. R. N., who died in 1813.

The Barony of Kingsale is the Premier existent Barony of Ireland; but the Barony of Athenry, now in abeyance, takes precedence by an old adjudication.

The unique privilege enjoyed by this truly ancient family, of wearing the hat in the royal presence, is well known, having been granted by King John to their remote ancestor, John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster. The late Peer, a nobleman of retired and somewhat eccentric habits, never asserted the privilege; but it was exercised by his father, Baron John, at a court held in Dublin Castle, during the visit of George IV. in 1821; and by his grandfather, the twenty-fifth Baron, in 1762, on being presented to George III.

The town from whence this noble family derives its title, has been long written *Kinsale*, but the Peers of this race retain the still more ancient mode of spelling, viz. *Kingsale*; of the same kind in England are several instances,—the title of Arlington from Harlington, Pomfret from Pontefract, Clarence from Clare, Burlington from Bridlington, &c.

LORD NORWOOD AND NORBURY.

Jan. 29. At Farrall's Hotel, Dublin, the Right Hon. Daniel Toler, Baron Norwood, of Knockalton, co. Tipperary (1797), and Baron Norbury, of Ballyorende, in the same county (1800).

His Lordship was the elder son of the late John, Earl of Norbury, and Grace, daughter of Hector Graham, Esq. He succeeded to the Barony of Norwood, July 27, 1822, on the death of his mother, who was created a Peeress, whilst her husband was solicitor-general in Ireland, in 1797; and to that of Norbury of the 21st of last July, on the decease of his

father, the late celebrated Lord Chief Justice, a memoir of whom was given in our last volume, part ii. p. 868.

Lord Norwood's death was sudden, and proceeded from dropsy in the chest. His habits were eccentric, although inoffensive; and, in consequence of his mental imbecility, his father, on being raised to an Earldom, passing him over, obtained a remainder to his younger son, Hector-John, the present Earl. To effect this remainder three extinctions of Irish peerages were requisite, as the Earldom was in this instance not merely a step in rank but constituted a new and separate dignity. As this took place only in 1827, and both Peerages have now united in the younger son, the Crown, in gratifying this wish of the old Chief Justice, (which he is reported to have made a stipulation of his retirement from the Bench,) may be said to have entirely thrown away the right of creating an Irish Peer; for the Royal prerogative is, by the present demise, not benefited even to the extent of one extinction; and that notwithstanding two peerages which existed at the Union, the Barony of Norwood, (1797), and that of Norbury (1800), and a third created since the Union, the Earldom of Norbury, (1827,) have now all coalesced in one individual.

VICE-ADM. LORD H. PAULST.

Jan. 28. At his residence, Westhill lodg., Tichfield, aged 57, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Paulet, the senior Vice Admiral, and K.C.B.; brother to the Marquis of Winchester, and the Marchioness dowager of Clanricarde, and brother-in-law to the late Vice-Adm. Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B.

The first notice we find of Lord Henry Paulet is as Commander of the *Nautilus* sloop, which formed part of the squadron under Vice-Adm. Laforey, at the capture of the island of Tobago, April 15, 1793. He was promoted to the rank of Post Captain, Jan. 9, 1794, and the same year commanded the *Vengeance* 74, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore C. Thompson, at the reduction of Martinique.

He afterwards commanded the *Astrea* of 32 guns, and 212 men, stationed in the Channel, with which he captured April 10, 1795, after an hour's close action, la *Gloire* of 42 guns and 275 men. He was soon after removed into the *Thalia* 36, attached to Lord Bridport's fleet, with which he was present in the action off l'Orient June 23 the

same year. She subsequently remained on Channel service until Jan. 1797, when she accompanied the squadron under Rear-Adm. Parker, sent to reinforce Sir John Jervis, with whom a junction was happily effected just eight days before the memorable battle off Cape St. Vincent.

Lord Henry was subsequently employed on the Mediterranean station, where he captured *l'Espoir* corvette of 16 guns, and several French and Spanish privateers; and having been afterwards appointed to the *Defence* 74, served successively with the Channel fleet, in the Baltic, and on the coast of Spain, until the peace of 1801.

On the renewal of the war, his Lordship obtained the command of the *Terrible* 74, employed in the blockade of the enemy's posts. At the general promotion, Aug. 1, 1811, he was nominated a Colonel of Royal Marines; and in 1812 a Rear-Admiral.

In the spring of 1813 he was called upon to take a seat at the Admiralty, which he resigned from ill-health in 1816. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath at the extension of the order, Jan. 2, 1815; and promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1819.

Lord Henry Paulet married, Oct. 26, 1813, Anna-Maria, youngest daughter of Edward Ravenscroft, of Portland-place, esq., by whom he had two sons and three daughters: 1. Henry-Charles; 2. Anna-Maria; 3. Francis-Emma, who is deceased; 4. Urania; and 5. Edward.

His Lordship's remains were interred at Amport-park, Hampshire, on the 3d of February.

ADM. SIR. R. H. BICKERTON, BART.

Feb. 9. At his residence in the Circus, Bath, aged 72, Sir Richard Hussey Bickerton, the second Baronet, of Upwood, co. Huntingdon, K.C.B. and K.C., Admiral of the Red, General of the Royal Marines, Vice-President of the Naval Charitable Society, and F.R.S.

This distinguished officer was born Oct. 11, 1759, the only surviving son of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, M. P. for Rochester, who was created a Baronet in 1778, by Marie-Anne, daughter of Thomas Hussey, of Wrexham, Esq. He entered the naval service in Dec. 1771, as a Midshipman on board the *Marlborough* 74, commanded by his father, with whom he removed, in Oct. 1773, into the *Princess Augusta* yacht, and from her was discharged, June, 1774, into the *Medway* 60, bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. Mann, Commander-in-chief

on the Mediterranean station, with whom he continued until 1776, was then sent to the *Enterprise* frigate, commanded by Sir Thomas Rich, and afterwards joined the *Invincible* 74, Captain Hyde Parker, in which he returned to England in Nov. 1777.

In the next month Mr. Bickerton was made a Lieutenant, and appointed to the *Prince George*; but soon after left that ship and accompanied Captain Middleton (afterwards Lord Barham) into the *Jupiter* of 50 guns. Whilst he was sailing in that ship (then under the command of Captain Reynolds, afterwards Lord Ducie,) in the Bay of Biscay, Oct. 20, 1778, she fell in with the *Triton*, a French line-of-battle-ship, with which she sustained an action of three hours: the Frenchman then made sail, and bore away for Ferrol, where it was reported that she arrived, with the loss of her captain and 200 men killed and wounded. For his conduct on this occasion, Mr. Bickerton, who was first Lieutenant of the *Jupiter*, obtained the rank of Commander.

During 1780 Captain Bickerton commanded the *Swallow* sloop, and was employed at the beginning of that year in intercepting a fleet of Dutch 'merchantmen'; at its close he was sent to the West Indies, where, in Feb. 1781, he was present at the capture of the Dutch colony of St. Eustatia.

On the 8th of the same month, Capt. Bickerton was posted into the *Gibraltar* of 80 guns; and in the skirmish between the British and French fleets, under Sir Sam. Hood and the Comte de Grasse, on the 29th of April, he commanded the *Invincible* 74. He was subsequently appointed in succession to the *Rusel* and *Terrible*, both of 74 guns; but, finding the latter unfit for service, he exchanged into the *Amazon* frigate, and returned to England. The *Amazon* was paid off in Feb. 1782. In September following, he was appointed to the *Brute*, another frigate; but, in consequence of the peace, she was shortly after put out of commission.

Captain Bickerton was not again called into service until January, 1787, when he commissioned the *Sybill*, and proceeded to the Leeward Islands, where he continued until 1790. On the 25th of Feb., 1792, he succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father (of whom a brief notice will be found in our vol. LXII. p. 280). In the following year he commanded the *Ruby* 64; and afterwards removed to the *Ramillies* 74, and cruised with Lord Howe in the Bay of Biscay until Oct., 1794. He then took Gen. Sir John Vaughan to the West

Indies, where he continued until July, 1795; and was then ordered to Newfoundland, whence he returned to England in November following.

During the whole of 1796 Sir Richard Bickerton served in the North Sea under Adm. Duncan. In 1797 he was appointed to the *Terrible* 74, one of the Channel fleet, on which service he continued until promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Feb. 14, 1799. In the Autumn of that year, he hoisted his flag at Portsmouth, as Assistant Port-Adm., a situation requiring an extraordinary degree of vigilance and activity.

On the 13th of May, 1800, Sir Richard sailed for the Mediterranean in the *Sea-horse*, having as passengers the great Generals Abercromby and Moore, and the present Earl of Donoughmore. He was employed for five months in the blockade of Cadiz, and afterwards in that of the Port of Alexandria, until it surrendered to the British arms. On the arrival of the news of peace, he was left by Lord Keith at Alexandria to superintend the embarkation of the French army; a service that was conducted with so much celerity, as to excite from the Republican General Menou, not only his grateful acknowledgments, but the flattering compliment that "the vigilance of Sir Richard's squadron had accelerated the reduction of that place, as it cut them off from all supply."

Sir Richard Bickerton was the principal of the English naval officers whom the Capitan Pacha invested with the Turkish order of the Crescent on the 8th October, 1801. The ceremony was performed on the spot where the battle which decided the fate of that country had been fought; and a full account of it is preserved in Marshall's "*Royal Naval Biography*." The insignia consisted of a pelisse, valued at 300*l.*, a star beautifully set with diamonds, and a medal. Sir Richard received also the following honourable augmentations to his arms, pursuant to a royal warrant, dated Dec. 14, 1804: to the arms of Bickerton, on a canton Or another embattled Azure, charged with a star of eight points within an increscent Argent, in allusion to the order of the Crescent; to the arms of Hussey, in the centre chief point, on a Plate, the turban of an Omrah of the Mogul Empire Proper; and, as supporters, the dexter, a sailor armed with a cutlas, and holding a flag Azure, charged with a pheon Or (from the arms of Bickerton), and inscribed *EXETER*; the sinister, a female representing Egypt, holding in her left hand a sistrum Or, and having at her feet an Isis. An escarcheon similar to the can-

ton before described, is also hang to the wrist of the arm bearing a sword, which was the crest of the family.

During the short peace of Amiens, Sir Richard Bickerton commanded in the Mediterranean, with his flag in the *Kent* 74: in 1804 he removed to the Sovereign, a first-rate, in which he was left in command of that station by Lord Nelson, when he went in pursuit of the combined squadron to the West Indies.

In the spring of 1805, Sir Richard Bickerton was appointed to a seat at the board of Admiralty, which he held until the early part of 1812. He then (having attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1805, and full Admiral in 1810) succeeded Sir Roger Curtis as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, which command he held at the grand naval review before the Prince Regent and allied Sovereigns in 1814. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, at the enlargement of that order Jan. 9, 1815; was appointed Lieutenant-General of the Marines, Jan. 5, 1818; and succeeded his present Majesty as General of the same force, in June, 1830.

Sir Richard Hussey Bickerton married at Antigua, Sept. 25, 1788, Anne, daughter of Dr. James Athill, of that island; but had no issue. He assumed the name of Hussey before his own, by royal sign manual, in 1823. The Baronetcy has become extinct.

A portrait of Sir Richard Bickerton was published many years ago in the *Naval Chronicle*.

GENERAL BELLIARD.

Jan. 26. At Brussels, aged 62, General Belliard, the French Ambassador to the Court of King Leopold.

Gen. Belliard was one of the oldest and most distinguished officers of the French army. He was *ad-de-camp* to General Dumourier at the commencement of the Revolution. In 1796 he joined the army of Italy under Buonaparte, and distinguished himself at Castiglione, Arcola, &c. He accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, where he had the command of the province of Thebes, commanded a division at the battle of Heliopolis, defeated the Mamelukes at Caphtos, and took Cossein. After the assassination of Kleber he took the command of Cairo, returned to France on the Capitulation of Alexandria, and was appointed to the command of Brussels. He was at the battle of Austerlitz, was in the campaign against Prussia in 1806, went into Spain, and occupied Madrid by capitulation in December, 1808. He was with the grand army in 1812, and had a horse killed under him

in the battle of Moskowa. He was in favour with Louis XVIII., who created him a chevalier of St. Louis, and gave him a seat in the Chamber of Peers; but being appointed Major-General of the army that was to stop the march of Napoleon to Paris in 1815, he yielded to the enthusiasm of his troops, and was sent on a delicate mission to the King of Naples, which could not succeed. Napoleon on his return to France gave him the command of the army of the Moselle. On the entrance of the allies into Paris he was confined for some months in the Abbey, but he was soon released, and lived esteemed in private life after his long and active career. After the revolution in July, the Belgian deputations sent to Paris, expressed a wish that the General, who had acquired universal esteem during his previous long residence at Brussels, should be appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of France in Belgium. The eminent services he rendered that country in preserving Antwerp from a second bombardment; in his negotiations with General Classe, who served under him in Spain; and, lastly, in the negotiations about the fortresses, proved how correct a choice they had made.

On the morning of his death, he had felt himself slightly indisposed, but afterwards thinking himself better, he breakfasted as usual, and waited on his Majesty. Feeling ill as he left the Palace, he went into the park, and being obliged to sit down on a bench, he fell into a fainting fit, from which it was not possible to recover him. Dr. Libener, who was at the Palace, and soon afterwards Dr. Sentin, exerted themselves in vain; they attributed his death to indigestion, aggravated by the cold, to which he was too long exposed in the park, and which caused an oppression on the brain. It was half-past 12 when the General entered the park, on leaving the King. He struggled till three o'clock; during which time he spoke but very few words.

On the 30th his body lay in state during the whole day, covered with all his orders and insignia. His funeral obsequies were performed on the 31st, with great pomp, in the church of St. Jacques; when his pall was borne by Sir R. Adair the British Ambassador, M. de Moulensaere, Minister for Foreign Affairs; General Evair; and M. Ch. de Brouckere, Minister at War. The corps was afterwards removed to France; but a subscription has been opened for a monument at Brussels to his memory, to which the King has contributed 100 florins.

GENT. MAG. *February, 1832.*

LIEUT.-N. DARBY.

Lately. Highly respected, Lieut.-General Christopher Darby, for many years Commandant of the Limerick district.

This officer entered the army as an Ensign in the 33d regiment, Nov. 26, 1775; in the following February he sailed with the expedition under Earl Cornwallis against Charlestown, South Carolina; and afterwards served during the six following years in the campaigns of America. He was present at the battles of Bedford, Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine, Germantown, and Mowmouth, besides several affairs of lesser note. He obtained his Lieutenancy in 1777, and a Company in the 54th foot in 1779. In 1781 he was employed in the expedition against New London, and commanded the regiment after the storming of Fort Griswold at that place. At the conclusion of the war he was sent to the province of New Brunswick, where he remained until ordered to Europe in Oct. 1791.

He received the Majority of the 54th foot in March 1794, and in June he embarked with the army under the Earl of Moira to Ostend, and shortly after joined that of the Duke of York, with which he served until his return from Holland, in May 1795.

He received the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 54th foot, Sept. 1, 1795, and in March 1796, he joined the army at St. Vincent's. At the re-capture of that island by Sir Ralph Abercromby, the 54th, being reduced in numbers, were detached, and returned to Europe in October.

In 1800 Lt.-Col. Darby embarked and joined the army under Sir James Pulceny, in Quiberon Bay, and proceeded against Ferrol. He shortly after joined that under Sir R. Abercromby, and was at the landing in Aboukir Bay, March 2, 1801, and the several actions in Egypt; the castle of Marabout surrendered to the regiment under his command. In March 1802 he arrived at Gibraltar. He received his commission of Colonel in 1803, and was appointed Brigadier-General in 1804. In 1805 he was ordered to England to be placed on the staff as Brigadier, and from June that year, to the same month in the following, served on the staff of Ireland. In Jan. 1807 he sailed to join the staff in Jamaica; returned to the Irish staff in 1814, from which his promotion to be Lieut.-General removed him in 1814. He had never been on half-pay, nor absent from his regiment altogether more than three years; and yet was never wounded.

BRIG.-GEN. KENNEDY, C.B.

Sept. 5. At Belgaum, Bombay, after a few days illness, aged 63, Brigadier-General Michael Kennedy, C.B.

This officer commenced his long military career in India, as a volunteer, having been invited by a relation who commanded the Madras artillery, but whose death, whilst Mr. Kennedy was on his passage in 1781, left him for many years unprovided for, and deprived him of the advantages he had expected from raising nearly half a company of recruits, and bringing them almost at his own expense to Portsmouth. He was present as a volunteer at the siege of Cananore in 1783, and saw some of the roughest service about that period. His commission as Ensign was dated in 1791. He was actively employed during the first Seringapatam campaign; and was wounded before that place in Feb. 1792. In 1795, with a detachment of thirty sepoy, he re-captured from a body of pirates, a merchant-ship of 600 tons, lying in the Surat river; by this service, in which he received two wounds in the arm, one from a pistol-ball, and the other from a sword, he gained considerable credit.

In 1802 he joined the army under Sir William Clark, and commanded a separate detachment, consisting of the flank companies of the 1st batt. 3d N.I., with which he for some days maintained a perilous position at the siege of Kurree. After the surrender of that fort, he was directed to escort the chieftain, Mulkar Rao, to Cambay, and was there appointed to the command of Fort Victoria. On the breaking out of the Mahratta war which shortly ensued, and the flight of the Peishwa to Mahr, a town twenty-five miles from Fort Victoria, Mr. Kennedy was directed to attend on his Highness as agent, and his conduct in that capacity was approved in a letter from Gov. Duncan. He was shortly after appointed Private Secretary to that personage, and Town-Major of Bombay, which duties he discharged until the Governor's death.

In 1815 he commanded a brigade for the protection of the Attevesy from the Pindarries. In 1818 he was ordered with his battalion into the Concan; where with a hastily collected force, consisting of recruits and the crews of two cruisers, he commenced the campaign with the capture by assault of Mundenghur, one of the strongest and most commanding hill-forts, and afterwards those of Paughur and Ramghur. From this time to the 4th of June, this officer took the whole country between the 17th and 18th degrees, from the sea to

the Ghauts, closing the campaign by the capture of Rutna Gurry. Since that time Gen. Kennedy has commanded, in 1819, the southern division of Guzerat; and upon the formation of the South Concan into a division command, was appointed to it.

His son, Dr. R. H. Kennedy, is the author of a late work on the Cholera; and another son, James Kennedy, esq. barrister, was lately resident at Hull.

SIR W. A. SCARLETT.

Oct. 10. At Jamaica, Sir William Anglin Scarlett, the Lord Chief Justice of that island.

Sir William was a younger brother of Sir James Scarlett, the late Attorney-General. He was a student of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1802. He settled as a barrister in Jamaica, where he was appointed Chief Justice about ten years ago.

He had been for some time labouring under ill health, and removed himself and family to the mountains of Manchester for change of air, his son also being ill. "As a barrister," observes a Jamaica paper, "his talents were well known; as a judge, he was unequalled in this colony; and those who were ready to condemn will now admit his impartiality, his love of justice, his beneficence, his unostentatious moral worth. The annals of the courts of judicature, the affection of his friends, the respect of the community, and the general gloom which the report of his death occasioned, bear ample testimony of the character he long supported."

DANIEL SYKES, ESQ.

Jan. 24. At Raywell, near Hull, after a painful and lingering illness, aged 66, Daniel Sykes, Esq. M.A. Barrister-at-law; late Recorder of Hull, Representative of that town in Parliament from 1820 to 1830, and in the last Parliament M. P. for Beverley.

Mr. Sykes was the son of a merchant at Leeds, and having received a liberal education, was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1788, as 14th Wrangler, and M.A. 1791. He was shortly after called to the Bar, but did not practise as a lawyer, at least for any length of time; joining in the commercial pursuits of his family, which, under the firm of Joseph Sykes, Sons, and Co., have for more than thirty years been nearly the sole importers, at Hull, of Swedish iron, for the use of the cutlers at Sheffield. He was, however, in consequence of his legal acquirements;

elected Recorder of Hull, which office he retained until within six months of his decease.

He was first elected to Parliament in 1820, as one of the Representatives of the town of Hull; for which situation his extensive practical acquaintance with trade, and with the principles which govern it, peculiarly fitted him; combining the precise knowledge and habits of close investigation given by a legal education, with the expanded views of a legislator, and the business-like talent of a merchant. Mr. Sykes's speech in recommendation of the present Lord Chancellor, as the fittest person to be called on to represent the county, at a meeting of Whigs at York prior to the general election of 1830, had a powerful effect in deciding the meeting in his favour. At a subsequent period the freeholders of the West Riding were desirous of raising Mr. Sykes himself to the seat vacated by the elevation of Mr. Brougham to the Woolsack; and he would in all probability have been Member for Yorkshire, had not his own reluctance, arising from too true a feeling of his sinking health, prevented it. The following eulogy on his character was at that period circulated by his friends:

"In Daniel Sykes, Esq., the present member for Beverley, they saw a member in every way answering to their wishes. Himself connected with trade, being concerned in a mercantile house in Hull,—of mercantile descent and connections, being the son of a Leeds' merchant, whose family has long been of high respectability in this town,—thoroughly versed both in the details and principles of commerce,—attached to the utmost freedom of industry,—so independent and disinterested that he sacrificed the representation of Hull, because he would not support the claims of the shipping interests to a re-imposition of the old restrictions on navigation,—favourable to freedom of trade in Corn and freedom of Trade to the East,—a staunch, consistent, and enlightened friend to a thorough Reform of the House of Commons,—the constant advocate of Economy and Retrenchment, which he supported on all occasions,—most regular in his attendance at the House and in Committees,—a cool, clear-headed, patient man of business, the very apostle of Anti-Slavery, having visited the whole East-Riding to stir up the people to petition for the Emancipation of the Slave,—and, above all, of the most inflexible integrity and unstained purity of character:—such are the high and varied claims of Mr. Sykes to the confidence of the Freeholders of Yorkshire."

At the dissolution in 1830, the Hon. and Learned Gentleman declined offering himself again for Hull, but was returned for Beverley, and had the satisfaction of voting for the Reform Bill; but his health compelled him to retire from public life at the dissolution of Parliament, and his constitution soon afterwards broke up.

Mr. Sykes's funeral was performed on Monday, Jan. 30, at Kirkella Church, in the presence of a large number of friends, and many of the inhabitants of Hull and the neighbouring places. The funeral retinue left the family residence at Raywell soon after nine in the morning, and proceeded in the following order. Five mourning coaches and four, containing the members of the family; the barse and four; a very long train of individuals, walking two abreast, comprising personal friends of Mr. Sykes, merchants, professional gentlemen, members of the Mechanics' Institute, &c. &c.; thirty carriages and coaches, and about the same number of gigs and vehicles of other classes; and between one and two hundred horsemen. Amongst the gentlemen present in the church, were observed—A. Maisters, R. Raikes, J. C. Cankrien, J. B. Briggs, J. R. Pease, C. Pease, J. C. Parker, W. Bourne, J. T. Foord, H. Smith, and J. Smith, Esqrs.; the Rev. K. Baskett, the Rev. J. H. Bromby, &c. &c. The carriages which took part in the procession were those of Mr. Sykes, Rev. R. Sykes, Mr. Joseph Sykes, Mrs. John Sykes, Rev. H. Venn, Mr. Lightfoot, Sir G. Cayley, Captain Thompson, Mr. Alderman Whitaker, Mr. Egginton, Mr. J. Egginton, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Parker, Mr. Pease, Mr. Beverley, Alderman F. Hall, Mr. G. Haire.

On Sunday, Feb. 5, a funeral sermon was preached in the Holy Trinity Church, Hull, by the Rev. H. Venn, M.A. of Drypool. His text was taken from Ezekiel, xx. 35, "I will bring you into the wilderness of the people, and there will I plead with you face to face;" which the preacher thus applied to the case of the departed: "At the time when his political associates were advanced to the direction of public affairs,—when the measures in which he had long taken a deep interest were brought into discussion, and political zeal amongst all parties was kindled to an unusual pitch—when a fair and promising opportunity was open before him of succeeding to the representation of the county of York, a post of not less distinguished honour than overwhelming toil—at that time the fatal disease seized upon his frame with too sure a grasp, and seemed

to whisper in his ear, 'Come thou aside, and turn-thy thoughts to other things.'—the band of God brought him into 'the wilderness,' into a state of suffering and retirement, to meditate upon death and eternity, to hold converse with his God, and prepare for his immediate presence."

After some other prefatory remarks, Mr. Venn thus dilated on Mr. Sykes's character. "He was a man formed to take the lead in society. He was gifted with fine natural abilities, which were cultivated by mental exercise, by extensive reading, and by intercourse with men of kindred talents and attainments. He was distinguished by a cool and independent judgment, united with great acuteness and clearness of apprehension. Good sense was also one of the most striking features of his mind;—sound practical good sense. These great and valuable qualities rendered him, in an eminent degree, a useful member of the senate, and enabled him to command attention whenever he rose to deliver his opinion. These qualities enabled him to discharge the high judicial functions which he sustained in this town, with great dignity and advantage to the public. These qualities attracted the esteem and confidence of an unusually large circle of friends, and, I may add, of all who had the opportunity of knowing him.

"The master principle of his character was benevolence, an enlarged benevolence, manifesting itself in acts of noble generosity, and disinterested zeal for the happiness and welfare of his fellow-creatures. As a member of the legislature, the questions in which he took the deepest interest, and the most active part, were such as he conceived to bear most directly on the happiness and comfort of his countrymen, or any class of his fellow-creatures. Though identified with one of the leading parties of the state, in his general view of politics he still more cordially united with those of any party whom he believed to be actuated by a desire of doing good. There is not one of the numerous associations for purposes of benevolence in this district of the county, of which he was not a liberal patron. But this is but an insignificant part of his praise: it was not merely his money—his time, his ready and patient attention, his talents were at the command of any one who came upon a message of mercy. In the retirement of his country seat, scarcely a day passed in which he did not receive applications from persons in difficulty or distress, to whom he liberally gave the benefit of legal advice, or such other relief as their cases required;—scarcely

a day passed in which he was not engaged in some act of kindness, or bounty to his dependents and the neighbouring poor, for the great object of his life was to make every body around him *happy*.

"Never did a public character better succeed in concealing the extent of his benevolence. In him there seemed a perfect abhorrence of ostentation, and hence much of his charity was exercised in ways which it was hardly possible for strangers to appreciate, or for friends to reveal during his life. A large and fixed portion of his income was devoted to charity, and this besides occasional princely gifts to those connected with him by ties of friendship and kindred. The part also which a father performs for the sake of his children he undertook for the sake of those who had not that claim upon him. For one proof of this I appeal to a circumstance, which, in a commercial town, cannot but be duly appreciated. He continued to engage in mercantile cares and risks for the benefit of others. After having long since fixed upon a certain amount, beyond which he would not allow his property to accumulate, he had the firmness to abide by this decision, when the power and temptation to depart from it arose, and the resolute charity to give away the increase. Let the well-known fact be borne in mind, that the desire of increasing wealth in the human breast enlarges with the power of doing so, and with the actual possession of it; and that it would be as easy for persons in lower ranks of life to make the same noble determination, not to exceed the limits which their birth and station naturally assign; and it will be seen how rare is such an absence of the love of money as our friend exhibited.

"His integrity, manifested itself in a nice sense of honour in all his dealings with others, and a scrupulous fulfilment of promises. Had he raised expectations in the minds of any, he regarded their fulfilment as sacred as a promise, and would as readily recognize an equitable claim as though he were bound by a formal obligation. The style of his conversation, though partaking of all the polish which acquaintance with the world can impart, had nothing of that hollow compliment of fashionable dissimulation too commonly contracted in the same school, simplicity, and the tone of truth, were its characteristics. No arrogance was ever seen in him, no ambition to appear as a great or rich man, no grasping at honours; on the contrary, there was an evident disinclination to assume the importance to which his station and talents, as well as the respect of his friends,

fairly entitled him, and an amiable deference to the opinions of others, though in every respect his inferiors. It was this moderation in his habits and personal expenses which enabled him to be generous to the extent we have described. It was this which made him so easy of access, that the poor and friendless came to him, not only as to a powerful patron, but to a confidential friend."

JOHN CHAMIER, ESQ.

Feb. 23, 1831. At his house in Park Crescent, John Chamier, Esq.

Mr. Chamier was born in London, about the year 1754, and placed at the Charter-house on the foundation, at the age of 10 years, having received a nomination from the late Queen Charlotte; who had distinguished Mr. Chamier's father, the Rev. John Des Champs, (de Marsilly,) with her particular favour from the earliest period of his quitting her native country, Mecklenburgh, and settling in England. This worthy Divine deserves, indeed, more than a passing notice, and we hope some day to be favoured with a brief memoir of his life. He commenced his career at Berlin, was chaplain to the Queen of Prussia, and tutor to Prince Henry, brother of the Great Frederick, who by his harsh and unprincipled conduct, and by the sanction which he openly gave to infidel doctrines, drove him from the court. On his arrival in Great Britain, where his fame as a preacher had preceded him, he was immediately appointed minister of the Savoy Chapel in the Strand, and afterwards presented to the Living of Allersden, Dorset. His works, which are very numerous, were written entirely in the French language, and consist chiefly of Sermons, "Abregé de la Religion Chretienne," and "Cours de la Philosophie Wolfienne."

The family of Chamier is very ancient, and closely connected with some of the most historical names in the annals of Protestant France. Mr. C's maternal ancestor, Daniel Chamier, was fixed upon to draw up the Edict of Nantes, and is mentioned by Bayle (Dictionary, art. Chamier, vol. 1.) as one of the most able theologians and statesmen of those stirring times.

The subject of this memoir was originally intended for the church, and was a contemporary at the Charter-house with Archbishop Manners Sutton, the late Lord Ellenborough, and Bishop Mandeville. The latter amiable prelate has often been heard to say, that he considered Chamier the best Latinist he ever knew; and, when speaking of his early education, used to observe that,

although even as a boy he might be inferior in acuteness of mind and strong natural abilities to the future Lord Chief Justice, yet that in point of elegant scholarship and knowledge of ancient and modern literature he surpassed all his schoolfellows. There are in the possession of his family several beautiful Translations from Roman, Greek, French, and Italian authors, as well as many original compositions, displaying extraordinary taste and ability, which were produced by him before the age of sixteen. At that period, instead of proceeding to the University, it was thought advisable that he should accept a writership to India. There, from the year 1772 to 1805, he was employed in the civil service of the Company at Madras, and filled most of the principal situations in the political, revenue, and commercial branches, until at last he was appointed a member of the Council at that Presidency,

Honourable as was his public life, his private virtues were equally conspicuous. Liberal and generous in the extreme, he shewed himself on all occasions a zealous patron and an active friend. In India patronage may be said to take a more munificent form than it does in this country; and Mr. Chamier's station in the Government enabled him to promote the deserving efforts of many youthful aspirants for fame and fortune, who, but for his kind offices, judicious introductions, and pecuniary aid, might have languished in obscurity, or pined in want.

On his return to England, he settled in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, actively supported several of the public metropolitan institutions, became Treasurer of St. George's Hospital, and served the office of churchwarden, with Lord Amherst, in the year 1819.

Mr. Chamier retired early from the world, and confined himself for many years to the tranquil enjoyments afforded by a well-selected library,* and a domestic circle devoted to his comfort and happiness. But though his habits and peculiarities in retirement were those of a philosopher and a man of science, it is deeply to be lamented that he did not yield to the advice of his excellent brother-in-law, Mr. Porcher, M. P. for Sarum, and his old and valued friends,

* This valuable and extensive collection, rich in historical memoirs, statistics, and factiæ, was sold by auction, by Mr. Evans, in Pall Mall, on the 9th of May, 1831, and two following days, by order of the Executors, Henry Arthur Broughton, and George Gowan, Esquires.

Sir John Hippenley and Mr. Dick, not to withdraw entirely from public life, whilst he was in full possession of all his faculties, and of a greater portion of health than falls to the lot of one in a thousand, of those who have passed the best part of their lives in an Eastern clime. Had he permitted himself to be put in nomination a second time for the India Direction, there could have been little doubt of his success, as he was universally allowed to unite a perfect knowledge of business, and a talent for composition, with the most dignified and polished manners.

Having been early accustomed to mix in the best society, no man had more of what is emphatically called by our neighbours, *le ton de la bonne compagnie*. Although his features were far from handsome, and his countenance somewhat bordering on austerity, he was through life a decided favourite of the fair sex, and was one of the happy few who knew how to praise and compliment women, without humbling them by his praise. His views of Religion were of a very simple and elevated nature—peculiar indeed as he advanced in age—but always consonant with the sentiments of a rational and enlightened Theology. Divinity formed a part of his studies, and he did not permit his descent (both by his Father's and Mother's side) from some of the fiercest Calvinists that ever breathed, to influence his religious opinions; for his leaning was more to the doctrines of Arminius than to those of the intolerant Reformer of Geneva. Grotius was his favourite author; and, like Leibnitz, he considered him as the best interpreter of Scripture at the period in which he wrote.

Mr. Chamier never courted literary reputation, but he was tempted at the solicitation of some scientific friends, to publish a Meteorological Journal about the year 1787, in one volume 4to. which has become exceedingly scarce.

His epistolary style was a model of perfection—easy, elegant, and playfully satirical, abounding in that pungent sort of wit for which his family has been long celebrated, yet less caustic than his conversation, which occasionally to a stranger might appear tinged with spleen.

It was not till Mr. Chamier had completed his 75th year that he began to feel symptoms of decay. He had hitherto enjoyed an extraordinary length of uninterrupted health, to which the abstemiousness of his diet in all climates greatly conduced; but his bodily strength began now visibly to decline, and, his

mind becoming daily more torpid and lethargic, his fine faculties suffered a partial eclipse some months before his decease.

About 1781 he took by royal license and authority, the name and armorial bearings of his maternal uncle, Anthony Chamier, Esq. F.R.S. Representative in several Parliaments of the Borough of Tamworth, and Under Secretary of State, who, dying in the year 1780 without children, left him sole heir of his property and estates. Mr. Anthony Chamier was well known in the literary and fashionable circles of his day, and was one of the original members of Johnson's Literary Club. He lived on terms of intimacy with the great Moralists; is often mentioned in Boswell's Life; and numbered amongst his friends Reynolds, Burke, Langton, Topham Beauclerk, and Goldsmith.

Mr. Chamier married Georgiana-Grace, eldest daughter of Adm. Sir William Burnaby, Bart., and by her, who died May, 14, 1826, left issue four sons; Henry, Chief Secretary to the Government at Madras; Frederick, Commander in the Royal Navy; William and Edward, both in the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service at Bombay; and four daughters: 1. Georgiana, married to Colonel Thomas Duer Broughton; 2. Emma, married to George Gowan, Esq.; 3. Caroline, married to Robert Edwards Broughton, Esq., Barrister at Law, and Police Magistrate in Worship-street; 4. Amelia, married to her first cousin through her mother, the Reverend George Porcher, of Oakwood, in the County of Sussex.

Mr. Chamier left two sisters: the elder married to the late John Mackie, M.D., of Southampton, of whom a memoir was published in our number for September; the younger to the Rev. Thomas Cave Winsum, B.D. Vicar of Warkworth, Northumberland.

WILLIAM HERRICK, ESQ.

Feb. 18. At Beaumanor Park, Leicestershire, in the 87th year of his age, William Herrick, Esq.

He was the fifth in descent and lineal succession (all bearing the name of William) from Sir William Herrick, Goldsmith and Jeweller to King James the First, who purchased Beaumanor in 1595; and was descended from an old Leicester family, particularly noticed in our vol. xcii. ii. 187, and very fully in "Nichols's History of Leicestershire."

Mr. Herrick was a just exemplar of the superior rank of old English gentry. Having succeeded in 1773 to the estates of his father, (who then died at the age of 84,) he served the office of High Sheriff of

Leicestershire in 1786, with the highest reputation; and has since directed his whole time and attention to the useful and honourable avocations of rural and domestic life. Perfectly amiable in his own disposition, his delight was to make those around him happy; and, without mixing in the trammels of modern and fashionable visitings, his mansion in Beaumanor Park was the seat of genuine hospitality. He was the eldest of three brothers, of whom the second, John Herrick, Esq., was noticed on his death in 1819, in our vol. LXXXIX. i. 484, and the third Thomas Herrick, Esq., of Meridale, near Wolverhampton, in our vol. xciv. ii. 282. William Herrick, Esq. late of Gray's Inn, the only son of the last mentioned, succeeds to the old family property at Beaumanor, and its various dependant manors.

EDMUND HOOD, Esq.

Feb. 16. At the chambers of his elder brother William Hood, Esq, the senior Bench of the Inner Temple, in his 77th year, Edmund Hood, Esq.

He was the third and youngest son of John Hood, Esq. of Bardon Park, Leicestershire, and of Lawrence Pountney Hill, (who died in 1756,) by Cecilia, daughter of William Snell, Esq. of Walthamstow, co. Essex.

Mr. E. Hood was educated at Merchant-tailors' School, nearly adjoining his father's London residence. Whilst the elder brother chiefly resided in the metropolis, Mr. Edmund Hood lived almost entirely at his brother's seat at Bardon Park, highly respected for his many amiable qualities. He was never married.

The death of John Hood, Esq, the second brother, is noticed in vol. LXII. p. 187; and a view of the family seat, which has been the residence of the Hoods since the time of Queen Elizabeth, appeared in vol. xcix. ii. p. 113.

L. D. G. TREGONWELL, Esq.

Jan. 18. At his seat, Cranbourne Lodge, Dorset, aged 73, Lewis Dimoke Grosvenor Tregonwell, Esq.

This gentleman was the representative of an ancient Dorsetshire family, of which a pedigree will be found in Hutchins's History of that County, edit. 1815, vol. iv. p. 210. He was born Feb. 14, 1758; the only surviving son of Thomas Tregonwell, of Anderson, Esq. who died in 1761, by Henrietta Eleanor, daughter of Michael Lister, Esq. great uncle to Thomas Lister, first Lord Ribblesdale; and, shortly after coming of age, served the office of High Sheriff of Dorsetshire, in 1781.

He married, first, Catherine, daughter and sole heiress of St. Barbe Sydenham, of Priory, Devon, and Combe, Somersetshire,

esq., by whom he had two daughters and a son: 1. Catherine, who died young; 2. Helen-Ellery, married in 1814 to Capt. John Duff Markland, R. N.; 3. St. Barbe, born in 1782. Mr. Tregonwell married secondly Henrietta, second daughter of Henry William Portman, Esq., of Brianston, and had another daughter and two sons: 4. Henrietta-Lewina; 5. Grosvenor-Portman, who died young; and 6. John, born in 1811.

REV. J. L. CROSBIE.

Lately. At Abbeville, the Rev. John Litton Crosbie, Chaplain to his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, and late Minister of Sydenham, Kent.

This gentleman was one of those individuals of whom Granger in his "Biographical History" makes a class, as being memorable for one remarkable event in their lives. He will be recollected as the author of a mad letter in the Morning Journal, during the agitation of the Catholic Question, for which that newspaper was convicted of libel, and shortly after closed its career. While this formed a subject of conversation, the enthusiastic Sir Harcourt Lees, of whom Mr. Crosbie was so ardent a disciple, addressed a letter to the Times Newspaper, dated Jan. 1, 1830, of which the following are the biographical portions.

"I think it was in the year 1821-2, I was much struck with the force and merit of a continuation of important articles on political and theological subjects, that appeared in the Dublin Hibernian Journal. Knowing the late able proprietor of that paper well, I inquired who the writer was, when he informed me that he was a young collegian of extraordinary talents and exemplary conduct, who was killing himself by the most intense application and personal privations, in order by his abilities to earn a maintenance to enable him to support, I think, a widowed parent, two sisters, and a sick and dying brother. It is only necessary to say, I became acquainted with this noble-minded young man. I found him involved in great misery, careless what happened to himself, or what drudgery he submitted to, provided he could but add a little to the slender means of his reduced but once respectable family. His knowledge being as profound as his principles were sound, and his moral character exalted, I recommended him for ordination. He afterwards obtained a small cure in the north of Ireland, and thence one on a larger scale at Swords. In both these places he was respected and beloved by all sects and classes of his parishioners. The cause of his leaving Swords was a difference of opinion on the policy of admitting Roman Catholics to legislate without restriction, for our Protestant church, between himself and his rector, and his

expressed determination rather to resign his cure than obey the order of his employer to give over writing or speaking against Romish emancipation. The result was, he preferred being reduced to pauperism to the surrendering of his principles. His mother, brother, and (I think) sister, died: my broken-hearted and insulted friend, by my advice, went to try his fortune in that once-flourishing and exalted country, England, where merit and integrity seldom fail in finding a patron and protector. He soon found both: and, in addition, a treasure of inestimable value, a wife, in an English young lady of independent fortune and singular acquirements, who happened, whilst on a visit at Sydenham, to attend the performance of divine service at the small chapel where Mr. Croshy then did and still officiates as the unceasingly-laborious curate. She heard him preach several times, admired his principles, ascertained his character to be what I have described it to you, and having, on a personal acquaintance, fully satisfied himself that he was in every respect amiable and honourable, she married him. I passed two days with them last April at Sydenham, and I never yet witnessed such domestic happiness, or had the honour of being in the society of a more interesting or accomplished woman. Your correspondent, Sir, misquotes something about his Orange principles, as of mine also. I believe those principles are not accurately known in England: they may be comprised in a few words,—an inviolable adherence to the Protestant religion, the British constitution as founded on the Revolution settlement, and universal benevolence and charity towards all mankind, without distinction of sect or party."

M. LEVASSUR.

Jan. 14. At Oxford, aged 67, the Chevalier Didier Levasseur, well known as a teacher of French and fencing.

He was both a gentleman and a scholar, was in early life entered at the University of Paris, and educated for the Catholic priesthood; but, conceiving a preference for the military profession, he quitted the seminary and enlisted, without the knowledge and consent of his parents, and in 1790 attained the rank of Captain of Artillery. For 37 years he was a distinguished member of the French army, and 23 years of that time were passed in active service. He commanded at Dunkirk when the Duke of York was repulsed in his disastrous attack upon that port. He was engaged in the perilous enterprise in Egypt, and subsequently directed the fortifications at Bayonne, a service for which his great skill and bravery eminently qualified him. At Austerlitz he and the men he commanded took several stand of colours—an achievement which Napoleon signally rewarded in the

field of battle, by conferring on Levasseur, with his own hands, the Cross of the Legion of Honour, which he took from his own coat. He fought at Leipzig, and accompanied the memorable march of the immense army to Moscow, and shared the horrors of its calamitous retreat. It was at that city he was promoted to the rank of Colonel of Artillery. At the peace of 1814 he retired to England, and has ever since supported himself (and his now destitute widow) by the exercise of his talents, having suffered many reverses of fortune in a long and honourable life, which were presumed to be painfully aggravated by the refusal of the French Government to pay some large arrears due to him. He was buried in the church-yard of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford.

MR. JAMES FLETCHER.

Feb. 3. At Lisson-grove, aged 21, Mr. James Fletcher, author of "The History of Poland."

At an inquest held on his body, Mr. John Atkins, of Abbey-house, St. John's Wood, schoolmaster, deposed that the deceased lived with him as an assistant for two years up to Christmas last. During that time he published "The History of Poland," a work which acquired considerable reputation. He was also the author of some poems, "The Siege of Damascus," "The Gem," &c., and was a contributor to several of the periodicals; and, induced by the success of his work on Poland, he gave up his situation at Christmas last, and devoted himself solely to literary pursuits. The deceased was of very sensitive feelings, and complained frequently of the unkindness of his friends. Latterly he suffered a great deal of anxiety respecting a bill of exchange, which he was afraid would fall back upon him; witness had no doubt but that he was at times insane.—George Newport, a medical student, deposed that he was on very intimate terms with the deceased, and lodged in the same house; he was always silent and reserved, but within the last fortnight had become pensive and low-spirited. On the Friday preceding he did not rise until five o'clock in the afternoon, when witness came home to dinner. They sat at table together, but the deceased scarcely ate any thing. He remained silent the whole evening, and seemed in a doze, with only one interval, when he looked over some papers connected with a work on India on which he was engaged. At ten o'clock witness urged him to go to bed, which he promised to do. Witness wished him "good night;" he returned it with a warm pressure of his hand, but did not speak. He was found next morning sitting in a chair quite dead; a pistol lay on the floor by his side, and, on examination of the body, it appeared that the ball had entered under the sixth rib

on the left side, passing close to the heart. Mr. Newport, on being asked whether the deceased had ever conversed on suicide, replied in the affirmative, adding that he always deprecated such a means of flying from misfortune or disappointment. About a week before his death the deceased condemned the suicide of Colonel Brereton, as an act betraying a want of proper mental energy. A medical gentleman who had attended Mr. Fletcher, said his mind appeared much excited, considerably aggravated by a disease common to men of studious habits—indigestion. The verdict was *Temporary Insanity*.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 31. At her son's, at Deptford, Mrs. Ann Lowther, of the College, Bromley, widow of the Rev. Arthur Lowther, Chaplain R. N.

Jan. 2. In Duke-st. St. James's, John Dolbell, esq. late of H. M. 4th dragoons.

Jan. 5. In Upper Harley-street, aged 3, Robert-Gordon, youngest son of W. T. Hilbert, esq.

Jan. 20. At Hackney, in her 80th year, Mary, widow of Charles Beck, esq. of Mile End.

Jan. 21. At Kensington, aged 62, Susanah, widow of John Miles, esq. of Southampton-row, Russell-sq.

At Camberwell, aged 82, Mrs. Dinah Peake.

Jan. 22. In Gloucester pl, Charity Jane, widow of N. Marston, esq. of Jamaica.

Jan. 27. Aged 93, Mrs. Shrimpton, of Bedford-sq. relict of J. Shrimpton, esq.

Jan. 28. At the house of his sister Mrs. Auber, in Brook-st. Regent's Park, aged 43, the wife of Colonel Chadmore, R. Eng., of Woburn-hill-house, Chertsey. She died suddenly after dinner, and a coroner's inquest was held, which returned a verdict of apoplexy.

Aged 17, Jane, youngest daughter of Dr. Sutherland, of Parliament-street.

At Bury-st. St. James's, aged 70, J. Hale, esq.

Jan. 31. In Maddox-st. Rich. Tawney, esq. of Dunchurch, Warwickshire.

Lately. In Chester-st. Grosvenor-place, Charlotte-Catharine Vere, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Disbrowe, Gren. Gds.

In Charles-st. Manchester-sq. aged 85, Wm. Tranter, esq. formerly of Croydon.

At Shooter's-hill, Jane, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Cuppage, R. Art.

Feb. 1. At Hammersmith, aged 84, J. C. Kitchant, esq. of Park-hall, and Bishop's-castle, Shropshire.

Feb. 2. At Somers-town, aged 78, Mrs. W. Newbery.

Feb. 3. In Keppel-st. aged 63, John Stewart, esq. formerly President of the *Genl. Mag. February, 1832.*

Council and Collector of the Customs at Bermuda.

At Stoke Newington, aged 66, Sibella, relict of J. Norman, esq.

In Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. Madame la Comtesse di Vandes.

Feb. 4. At York-place, Portman-sq. E. Sharpe, esq.

In Streatham Paragon, aged 75, J. Fraser, esq.

Feb. 5. At Great Queen-st. aged 76; R. How, Esq.

Feb. 6. At Woolwich, John Douglas, esq. of the Royal Navy, late Master Attendant of his Majesty's Dock-yards at Deptford, Sheerness, and Plymouth.

Wm. Curteis, Esq. of Croom's-hill, Blackheath.

Feb. 7. At his house in Summer-hill, in his 76th year, E. Walsh, M.D., for many years Physician to the Forces.

Feb. 10. Aged 73, George Hoby, sen. the chief fashionable bootmaker, St. James's-street.

At Islington, aged 65, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. J. Barber.

Aged 54, Jane, wife of Mr. A. K. Newman, bookseller, of Leadenhall-st.

In Camden-town, in his 52nd year, George Atkins, esq. This gentleman was formerly in the militia, and served some time in Ireland, where was laid the foundation of an asthma, which has at length proved fatal. Though Mr. Atkins never published any volume with his name, he was a considerable contributor to the periodical literature of the day; particularly in the *Literary Gazette*, the *Monthly Magazine*, and *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c. He was particularly conversant with subjects relative to Geology and studies congenial to that science. He commenced a series of *Essays on Geology* in our *Magazine* for January; and his last written article appears in our present Number.

Feb. 12. In Baker-st. aged 30, J. T. Chandler, esq.

Feb. 13. At Clapham-common, aged 46, Spring-Well-Richard, only son of Mr. Thos. Brewster.

Feb. 14. In the Old Kent Road, Capt. Edward Pryce, late of the Bengal Army.

Feb. 16. At Highbury, Charlotte, youngest dau. of R. Percival, esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

Feb. 17. In Manchester-st. aged 81, Edw. Cole, esq.

Aged 69, Elizabeth, wife of W. Dew, esq. Chelsea.

Feb. 18. At Stoke Newington, aged 65, S. G. Da Costa, esq.

In the New-road, the widow of Wm. Ward, A.R.A.

In Arlington-st. aged 20, Louisa, eldest dau. of M. W. Andrews, esq.

BEARS.—*Jan. 26.* At Hungerford, the widow of the Rev. Mr. Gillmore, of Frox

field, Wilts, and sister of Edward Tanner, esq. of Wexcombe.

Lately. At Windsor, Mr. H. Griesbach, a member of the Queen's band, formerly resident at Winchester.

Feb. 2. At Reading, aged 65, Harriet, widow of T. Fonnereau, esq.

Aged 57, Elizabeth Marianne, wife of Wm. Merland, Esq. of West Ilsley.

Feb. 9. At Donnington, aged 80, Harriette Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. P. Cotes, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Barton, Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

Feb. 15. At Mortimer, aged 27, Thomas-Claudius, second son of Ald. Sir Claudius Hunter, Bart.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Jan. 18.* At Cambridge, Mrs. Twiddy, of Saillwell, aged nearly 110 years.

CORNWALL.—*Lately.* At Bodmin, at the house of her son-in-law, Capt. Francis Gilbert, aged 83, Eleanor, relict of the Rev. Thos. Symonds, of Campden, Glouc.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Feb. 5.* Aged 84, Eliz., widow of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, of the Priory.

Lately. Mr. Wm. Strutt, F.R.S. of Derby, the author of those great improvements in the construction of stoves, and in the economical generation and distribution of heat, which have of late years been so extensively and so usefully introduced in the warming and ventilation of hospitals and public buildings. He possessed a very great knowledge of practical mechanics, and employed himself through the whole course of a very active life in the furtherance of objects of public utility.

DEVON.—*Jan. 22.* After an illness of three years, the Lady of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B., of Wembury House.

Feb. 2. The widow of the Rev. John Warren, formerly Head Master of the Free Grammar School, at Ottery.

Feb. 4. At Dawlish, aged 62, Wm. Were, esq., late of Wellington.

Feb. 11. At Torquay, aged 36, W. Augustus Lane Fox, esq., brother to Geo. L. Fox, esq. M.P., of Bramham Park, Yorkshire, great nephew to the late Lord Bingley, of Bramham Park, and nephew to the late Lord Rivers. He married Dec. 31, 1817, the Hon. Caroline Douglas, sister to the Earl of Morton and the Countess of Aberdeen, and niece to the Earl of Harewood.

Feb. 12. At Lindridge-house, aged 76, Dame Anne de la Pole, mother of Sir Wm. Templer Pole, Bart. She was the only dau. of James Templer, esq. of Stover-house, and was married Jan. 9, 1779 to Sir John William Pole the 6th Bart. of Shute, who with an affectation of antiquity, took the name of de la Pole (as more recently the Duke of Somerset has that of St. Maur instead of Seymour); but which was judiciously laid aside by his son the present Baronet. Lady de la Pole was left a widow

Nov. 30, 1799, with one younger son, who died in 1803, and a dau. married in 1810 to J. M. West, esq. of Newhouse, co. Glamorgan.

Feb. 13. At Torquay, aged 43, Mary-Ann, wife of the Rev. Robert Gee, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Tormoham and Cockington, and Rector of Thornton in Craven, Yorkshire.

DORSET.—*Jan. 18.* At Lyme, Mrs. Fisher, mother of the Hon. Mrs. Willoughby Bertie.

Jan. 25. At Douchester, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of Morgan Yeatman, esq.

Lately. At Shaftesbury, aged 84, Mr. Adams, formerly a bookseller, and upwards of 40 years assistant in the post-office in that town.

Feb. 1. At Shapwick, aged 54, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Philip Rideout, Vicar.

DURHAM.—*Jan. 20.* At Stockton, Mary, wife of Wm. Skinner, jun., esq., banker.

At Durham, aged 70, Dorothy, relict of John Smart, esq., of Trewitt House, Northumberland.

ESSEX.—*Jan. 22.* Aged 83, Jonathan Josiah Christopher Bullock, esq. of Faulkbourne Hall, and of Harley-st.

Jan. 24. At Pixton Park, aged 30, the widow of J. Billingsley, esq. of Somerset House, Somersetshire.

Feb. 6. At Colchester, at the house of her brother, Major Thorley, Miss Elizabeth Thorley.

Feb. 8. Ann, wife of Richard Burrows, esq. of Saffron Walden.

Feb. 18. At Finchfield, aged 59, George Willsher, esq. Surgeon.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Jan. 23.* At Bristol, aged 88, Mrs. Charlotte-Jane Noble, sister of late John N. esq. senior Alderman.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 73, Mrs. Chamberlain, formerly of the Cheltenham and Leamington theatres.

Aged 51, Margaret, widow of Thomas Washbourn, esq. banker, Gloucester.

Feb. 2. At Cheltenham, P. F. Parke, esq. Major of the 1st regt. Duke of Lancaster's own Militia.

Feb. 6. At Bristol, aged 104, Mary, relict of Mr. Joseph Williams.

Feb. 14. At Clifton, aged 82, James Graves Russell, esq.

Feb. 16. At Bristol Wells, Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. J. A. Trenchard, of Stanton-house, Wilts.

HANTS.—*Jan. 18.* At West Meon, in his 77th year, Thomas Lord, esq.

Jan. 20. At Newport, I.W., aged 73, the Hon. Dame Elizabeth Worsley Holmes. She was the eldest daughter and coheirress of Leonard Lord Holmes, by Elizabeth only dau. of the Rev. Thos. Terrell, Rector of Calbourn, and was marr. first, to Edward Meux Worsley, esq. M.P. of Gatcombe-house, by whom she had one dau. marr. 1796 to Col. Alex. Campbell; and secondly, to the Rev. Henry Worsley, LL.D. who took

the name of Holmes in 1804, on the death of his father-in-law Lord Holmes, and succeeded in 1805 to the ancient Baronetcy (1611) on the death of his distant cousin Sir Richard Worsley. By Sir Henry, who died April 7, 1811, she had two sons; Sir Leonard-Thomas Worsley Holmes, the ninth and last Bart. who died s. p. m. Jan. 10, 1825; and 2. Richard Fleming Worsley, esq. M.P. who died unmarried in 1814. Her only sister, the Hon. Mrs. Rushworth, died Dec. 9, 1829 (see our vol. xcix. ii. 573).

Jan. 27. At Davenport, aged 72, Edward Hoxland, esq.

Jan. 31. At Lymington, aged 81, Mary, relict of S. Oviatt, esq.

Lately. At Crondall, at the age of 103 years, George Leavey, a labouring man, who possessed his faculties unimpaired to the latest hour of his existence. For the last 70 years he had smoked three pipes of tobacco daily.

At Highfield House, near Southampton, the residence of her son-in-law Vice-Adm. Sir E. Foote, in her 70th year, Elizabeth, relict of Adm. Philip Patton.

At Titchfield, Capt. Charles Ryder, R.N. an officer of great respectability and much private worth. He was made Lieut. in 1789, and Post Captain in 1802.

Aged 78, James Hoskins, esq. of Cowes.

At Brockhurst, at an advanced age, T. L. Yates, esq. the senior Purser in the Royal Navy.

Feb. 8. Aged 86, Mary, wife of Thos. Gawan, esq. of Havant, and formerly of Chichester.

Feb. 13. Mary, wife of Geo. Twynam, esq. of Whitchurch.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* John Morris, of Kingston, esq. He has bequeathed the munificent legacy of 10,000*l.* Three per Cents. to the Hereford Infirmary.

At Hereford, aged 51, W. Paterhall, esq.

KENT.—Jan. 22. At Tunbridge Wells, Janet-Jane, wife of G. D. Yeats, M.D. and 3d dau. of the late P. Colquhoun, esq. of James-street, Westminster.

Jan. 23. At Bromley, A. Straton, esq. late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden.

Jan. 25. Sarah-Tournay, wife of Geo. Gunning, esq. of Frindsbury and Dent-de-Lion, Kent, and widow of the late Capt. Sir Thos. Staines, K.C.B. who died July 18, 1830 (see our vol. c. ii. 277). She was re-married to Mr. Gunning on the 24th of Nov. last.

Jan. 31. At his residence, Lee-lane, Lewisham, Kent, in his 80th year, Nathaniel Scarlet, esq. formerly of Edmund Hall, Oxford.

At Eltham, Fred. Molling, esq.

Feb. 4. At the Vicarage of St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, aged 39, Fanny, wife of the Rev. N. Elwyn.

Feb. 9. At Ramsgate, aged 48, G. A. Carruthers, esq. of Nottingham-terrace, Regent's-park.

At Dartford, in her 98d year, Mary, widow of Edward Vint, esq. of Crayford, and sixty years since wife to Mr. Charles Green Say, printer of the Gazetteer, General Evening Post, and several other newspapers.

Feb. 10. At Deal, E. B. Coghlan, esq. son of the late Lieut.-Col. Edmund Coghlan, Lieut.-Gov. of Chester.

Feb. 13. At Yates Court, in her 20th year, the Hon. Francis-Eliz. Byng, twin sister of Visc. Torrington.

LANCASHIRE.—Jan. 20. At Liverpool, aged 49, Alex. Nimmo, esq. F.R.S. Edinb.

LEICESTER.—Jan. 31. At the Rectory, Cold Overton, aged 83, Wilhelmina-Jane, widow of John Suffield Brown, esq. of Leesthorpe Hall, sister of the late Col. Cheselden, of Somerby, and niece to the celebrated surgeon Cheselden.

Lately. At Lutterworth, aged 91, Lucy, relict of Thomas Goodacre, esq. formerly of Leicestershire.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Jan. 26. At Shillingthorpe House, Thomas Egerton Millward, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Edmund Millward, Rector of Claydon, Bucks.

Feb. 3. At Elsham-hall, aged 73, William Thompson Corbett, esq. of that place, and Darnhall, Cheshire.

MIDDLESEX.—Jan. 20. Aged 17, Jane-Helen, eldest dau. of the Rev. John-Honeywood Randolph, Vicar of Northolt.

Jan. 23. The widow of T. Meggison, esq. of Ashford Ford.

Lately. At Twickenham, aged 76, Alex. Hatfield, esq.

Feb. 4. At Bromley, aged 77, Mrs. Catherine Collignon, dau. of Dr. C. Collignon, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Feb. 9. At her brother's, East Acton, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of late Lieut.-Col. John Wall, of Tewkesbury, and niece of the late Martin Wall, M.D.

Feb. 13. At Underhill, near Barnet, Thomas Burton Rann, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately.* At Ragland, aged 66, Capt. W. Hartley, late of 36th regt.

NORFOLK.—Jan. 21. Aged 62, Lady Margaret, widow of Charles Cameron, esq. aunt to the Earl of Errol, sister to the fifteenth and sixteenth Earls, and to the late Countess of Glasgow. She was a dau. of James the 14th Earl, by his second Countess Isabella, dau. and heiress of Sir W. Carr, of Etal, in Northumberland, Bart.; and was married at Ford, Aug. 6, 1789, to Charles Cameron, esq. of the family of Loochell; partner in the house of Harley, Cameron, and Co., Bankers in London, and afterwards Governor in one of the colonies; by whom she had two sons and three daughters, the eldest of whom is the wife of Col. Darling, brother to Gen. D.

Lately. At Yarmouth, aged 113, Jane

Grey. She retained her faculties, and moved about till within six weeks of her death.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 20.* At Cold-marten, aged 60, Elizabeth, wife of Christopher Hopper, esq.

NOTTS.—*Feb. 5.* At Wiverton Hall, near Bingham, aged 46, Mary, wife of John Musters, esq. of Colwick, and Annesley Hall. She was the lady to whom Lord Byron's early poems were addressed, and to whom he was so passionately attached. She preferred, however, Mr. Musters to the lame bashful boy-lord, and on their marriage he took her maiden name, that of Chaworth, of which ancient Nottinghamshire house she was sole heiress. On the death of the late Mr. Musters they resumed that name, and the name of Chaworth ceased in the county. On the occasion of the sacking of Colwick Hall by the rioters, in October last, Mrs. Musters was at home, and took refuge in the shrubbery; since that period she has never recovered.

OXON.—*Feb. 4.* At Oxford, the relict of Wm. Tubb, esq. banker.

Feb. 7. At Oxford, aged 71, Robert Hall, esq. B.C.L. formerly of Wadham College, and superior Divinity Bedel in this University. Mr. Hall took his degree of B.C.L. in 1793.

SALOP.—*Jan. 17.* At Balsam's Heath, near Munslow, Mary Sargeon, aged 104. She had for a long series of years acted the part of "wise woman" to the neighbouring peasants, who sought her advice in cases of lost property, and for a knowledge of future events.

Feb. 8. At Clunbury, aged 85, Richard Edwards, esq.

SOMERSET.—*Jan. 20.* Emily Lucy, youngest dau. of late Wm. Helyar, esq. of Coker Court.

Jan. 21. At Pensford, Robert Scott, esq. a liberal contributor to most of the public charities in the nation.

Jan. 23. At Bath, Bridget-Elizabeth, wife of Capt. James. R.N., youngest dau. of late Arthur Raymond, esq. of Lime.

At Bath, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Brereton, esq. of Pick Hill, Denbigh.

In his 55th year, Wm. Redman, esq. solicitor, of Bath.

Jan. 27. At Bath, aged 65, the Hon. Sir Francis Nath. Burton Conyngham, K.G.H., Lieut.-Governor of Lower Canada (a sine-cure office), a Governor of the co. Clare, and Colonel of the Clare militia; twin brother to the Marquis Conyngham. He married, June 4, 1801, the Hon. Valentina Letitia Lawless, third sister to the present Lord Cloncurry, by whom he had three sons: 1. Francis-Pierrepont, who died in 1825, in his 18th year; 2. Capt. William C. Burton, who was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Northumberland, the late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and 3. Henry Burton, esq.

Feb. 13. At Kingsdown, aged 7 years, Susan Ann, only child of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Pearce, of Bath.

Feb. 15. At Bath, aged 71, John Bliss, esq. M.D. Dr. Bliss was for many years in considerable practice as an apothecary and surgeon at Hampstead, near London, whence he retired, first, to Shaftesbury, and then to Bath. He assisted Mr. J. J. Park, in the botanical department, in the "History of Hampstead," 1813.

Lately. At Mells, in his 80th year, James Tuffnell, esq. proprietor of the extensive iron-works there.

STAFFORD.—*Jan. 28.* At Lichfield, in his 80th year, Trevor Jones, esq. M.D.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan. 19.* Aged 35, Jane, wife of the Rev. H. B. Faulkner, Long-Melford.

Jan. 20. Aged 75, John Benjafield, esq. of Bury, for nearly 30 years an active magistrate for the county.

Jan. 21. At the Priory near Bury, aged 66, the Hon. Louisa Elizabeth, wife of Sir James Henry Blake, Bart. of Langham Hall, and aunt to Lord Viscount Gage. She was the second dau. of Gen. the Hon. Thos. Gage, by Margaret, dau. of Peter Kemble, esq.; was mar. Feb. 13, 1794, and has left a numerous family.

Jan. 27. In his 72d year, Samuel Boggis, gent. for many years Comptroller of Customs at Ipswich, one of the Common Council of that borough, and Bailiff in 1816.

Feb. 1. At the Ryes, near Sudbury, in her second year, Ann Sophia, the youngest dau. of Nath. Clarke Barnardiston, esq.

SURREY.—*Jan. 22.* At Bagshot, aged 36, James Balligate, esq. of Blackheath, late of the firm of Balligate and Co. Calcutta.

Jan. 26. At Croydon, in his 60th year, George N. Boucher, esq.

Lately. At Croydon, aged 58, Thomas Danvers Worgan, esq. son of the late Dr. W.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 25.* At the Pavilion, Brighton, aged 84, Chas. Greenwood, esq., the long-established army agent, and friend of the late Duke of York. After having dined with the King, and won a rubber from his Majesty, he was suddenly taken ill, and died in the arms of Sir Herbert Taylor.

Feb. 3. At Hastings, Grace Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Robert Gillespie, esq. of Walthamstow.

At Hastings, Maria, eldest dau. of late E. Milward, esq.

Feb. 4. At Worthing, aged 75, J. Wakefield, esq.

Feb. 6. At Chichester, aged 78, Margaret, relict of B. Noton, esq. late of Hadley, Middlesex.

At Brighton, the wife of Richard Teasdale, esq., dau. of late Rawson Aislabie, esq.

Feb. 9. At Hastings, Caroline, fourth dau. of Isaac Preston, esq. of Great Yarmouth.

WARWICK.—*Feb. 2.* Aged 63, the Hon. Anne Gould, widow of Edward Thoroton Gould, esq. dau. of Charles the eighth Lord Dormer, and sister to the 9th and 10th peers of that name. She became, Dec. 12, 1792, the second wife of Mr. Gould, the grandfather (by his first wife) of the present Marchioness of Hastings, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn; and was left his widow, Feb. 15, 1880, (see our Vol. c. Part i. p. 471.)

WESTMORELAND.—*Jan. 22.* Wm. Moore, esq. of Grimeshill, senior magistrate for the county.

WILTS.—*Jan. 24.* John Pern Tinney, esq. many years an alderman and magistrate of Salisbury.

Jan. 25. At Netherton, Mary, wife of John Hooper, esq. only dau. of W. Longman, esq. of Wick.

Jan. 26. In his 102d year, Mr. John Basset, shoemaker, the oldest inhabitant of Salisbury.

Feb. 9. Aged 58, Agnes Juliana, wife of John Fisher, esq. of Langford.

Feb. 12. At an advanced age, Richard Strange, esq. of Swindon.

Lately. At Hampton House, aged 64, the residence of her son, Major H. D. Campbell, Margaret Harriet, relict of Admiral Donald Campbell.

At Poundhill, near Corsham, in her 101st year, Mrs. Mary Norris; she retained her faculties to the last.

YORK.—*Jan. 22.* At Beverley, aged 77, Mr. James Hewitt, brother to the late Alderman Hewitt.

Jan. 23. At Scarbro', aged 85, William Chambers, esq. one of the senior members of the Corporation.

At Northallerton, aged 74, Mr. Thomas Shepherd, for 27 years keeper of the House of Correction at that place, until 1826. Four of his sons hold similar appointments in this county: James, Governor of York Castle, Thomas, Samuel, and William, keepers of the Houses of Correction for the three Ridings.

Jan. 25. Mr. John Aislabie, of Hull, brewer, and late of the firm of Aislabie and Davenport, grocers.

At Scarborough, aged 63, Robert Maifit, esq. shipowner and corn-factor, and one of the senior members of the Corporation.

Lately. At Everton, near Bawtry, aged 73, A. C. Gordon, Esq. Capt. half-pay late 91st foot.

Feb. 2. At Gasthwaite, Mr. Barnard Smith, aged 105. He was for many years blacksmith and farrier to Elliott's Light Dragoons, into which he enlisted at Northallerton, in 1758 (the year in which it was first raised), and is supposed to be the last survivor of the regiment as when first formed, with the exception of one still living at Wiselaw, Bucks.

Feb. 1. Aged about 92, Capt. Thomas

Prickett, of York, and brother to the late Josiah Prickett, esq. of Hull.

Feb. 8. At Acomb, Miss Hale, dau. of Wm. Hale, esq. and niece of the Right Hon. Lady Dundas.

Feb. 9. At Cottingham, aged 85, Wm. Lee, esq. for more than half a century an eminent merchant of Hull, and the oldest proprietor in the whale fishery trade.

Feb. 10. At Scarborough, at the house of his brother-in-law Dr. Leighton, Captain Nuenburg Nash, in his 80th year, eldest son of G. A. Nash, esq. of Finsbury-sq.

WALES.—*Lately.* At Downing, aged 8, Caroline, eldest dau. of D. Pennant, esq. of Standish-house, co. Glouc.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 25.* At Edinburgh, W. G. Thompson, esq. of Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

Feb. 4. Of the Cholera, at Kirkintilloch, near Glasgow, Mr. Wm. Sprague, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Sprague, of Bovey Tracey, Devon. Having been some time in India, he became acquainted with the treatment of the Cholera, and being ever ready to assist another, even at the risk of his own life, he took every opportunity of applying those means, and thus, after a few hours' illness, fell a sacrifice to the disease himself.

IRELAND.—*Jan. 7.* At Lisnamorro-house, Londonderry, Joseph Dawson, esq. formerly Governor of the Forts of Anamaboe and Akra, Africa.

Jan. 13. Emma-Anne, widow of Lieut.-Gen. O'Donovan, of Baulahan, co. Cork.

Jan. 26. At Dublin, Thomas Ellis, esq. senior Master in Chancery in Ireland.

Lately. At Dublin, John Comerford, esq. the eminent miniature painter.

At Kilmurray, co. Cork, Thomas St. John Giant, esq.

Feb. 12. At Dublin, in her 70th year, Mary, relict of Sergeant Ball.

ABROAD.—*Nov. 15.* At Coburg, aged 73, her Serene Highness Augusta-Caroline, Duch.-dow. of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld; mother of his Serene Highness Ernest reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha; of Leopold, the husband of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales, and now King of the Belgians; and of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. She was born Jan. 19, 1759, a dau. of Henry XXIV. Prince of Ruess Ebern-dorf; was married June 13, 1777, to Francis Duke of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld; and was left his widow Dec. 9, 1806; having given birth to the three illustrious personages already named; another son, who is a Lieut. Field-Marshal in the Austrian service; and two daughters (both senior to the Duchess of Kent), one of whom was married in 1804 to Count Emanuel de Mensdorf, Governor of Mayence, and the other in 1796 to the late Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, but separated in 1820.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. LXXXV. i. 566.—The monument for which a subscription was raised by his companions in arms, to perpetuate the memory of the gallant Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Bart., was completed, and thrown open to the public, Sept. 8th, in honour of their Majesties' Coronation. It is situate upon a commanding eminence at Butleigh, nearly in the centre of the county of Somerset, on the estate of Sir Alexander Hood, Bart., who succeeded to his gallant uncle's baronetcy. The building is a Doric column, one hundred and ten feet high, surmounted by a naval coronet; a spiral staircase leads to four apartments on the top, from whence the St. George's channel, and the monumental pillars of Chatham and Wellington, are seen. On three sides of the base is the following inscription:—"In memory of Sir Samuel Hood, Baronet, Knight of the Most Honourable order of the Bath, and nominated Grand Cross thereof; Knight of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, Knight Grand Cross of the Sword, Vice-Admiral of the White, and late Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Fleet in the East Indies,—an officer of the highest distinction amongst the illustrious men who rendered their own age the brightest period in the naval history of their country. This monument is dedicated to their late Commander, by the reverence and attachment of British officers, of whom many were his admiring followers in those awful scenes of war, which, while they call forth the grandest qualities of human nature, in him likewise gave occasion for the exercise of its most amiable virtues."

Vol. xciii. i. 475.—On a head-stone in the Church-yard of Grassmere, opposite the east end of the Church, is this inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of William Greene; the last 23 years of whose life were passed in this neighbourhood: where by his skill and industry as an artist he produced faithful representations of the country, and lasting memorials of its more perishable features. He was born at Manchester; and died at Ambleside on the 29th day of April, 1823, in the 63rd year of his age, deeply lamented by a numerous family and universally respected. His afflicted widow caused this stone to be erected."

Vol. xcvi. i. 282. (and Nichols's Literary Illustrations of the Eighteenth Century, vol. vi. p. 695.) A small marble tablet has been erected to the memory of Archdeacon Law on the east wall of the south transept of Rochester cathedral. It is thus inscribed: "Juxta conduntur reliquie Joannis Law, S. T. P. hujusce Diocesis prope LX annos Archidiaconi,

et Ecclesiæ de Chatham xl. amplius Vicarii, qui Christiani Sacerdotis munus doctrinâ, humanitate, moribus adeo ornavit, adeo bonos omnes summa sibi benevolentia devinxit, ut neminem aut viventem plura dilexerint, aut mortuum majore desiderio prosequantur. Obiit anno salutis MDCCCXXVII, ætatis LXXXVIII." There is a pleasing Portrait of Archdeacon Law, painted by Edridge, and engraved in mezzotint by Turner. It is a private plate.

Vol. c. i. 182.—George Dawe, R. A. "At the palace called the Hermitage, in St. Petersburg, (the present place of deposit of the pictures known as the Houghton collection,) is a long room furnished with four hundred portraits of the chief officers of the Russian army, painted by the late Mr. Dawe." Elliott's Letters from the North of Europe.

Vol. cii. 190, 649.—Sir John Macdonald Kinner was at one time Town Major of Fort St. George, Madras. He married Amelia-Harriet, third daughter of Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. and K. C. B., and sister to the lady of his distinguished patron and friend, Major-Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B.

P. 274.—Louisa, the youngest daughter of Bishop Majendie, was married July 26, 1816, to Lt.-Col. George Hewett, eldest son of General the Rt. Hon. Sir George Hewett, Bart.

P. 564.—The remains of Adm. Sir C. H. Knowles were interred, in pursuance of his will, in the church of St. Nicolas, Guildford; in which church is a monument to his father's first wife, which was accidentally overlooked by the authors of the History of Surrey. It is a tablet surmounted by the armorial bearings of the family; and there is a small basso-relievo which appears to refer to some melancholy circumstances attending the lady's death. It represents a female with an infant on her lap; she is on the sea beach, and the wreck of a ship appears in the distance. The inscription is as follows: "To the memory of Mrs. Mary Knowles, daughter of John and Mary Allyn, of Barbadoes, wife of Cap^t Charles Knowles, who departed this life March the 16th 174½, in the 22nd year of her age." A monument is to be erected for Sir Charles. He resided latterly near Windsor, but died in London.

P. 567.—Sir George Naylor was the eldest son of Mr. Naylor, a surgeon and apothecary at Stroud in Gloucestershire, who met his death by being thrown from his horse on the morning of the day the Stroudwater Navigation Canal was first opened. This melancholy event called forth the sympathy of various friends of the family, amongst whom the late Ralph

Bigland, Esq. Garter, and Historian of Gloucestershire, stood prominent. He took the eldest son under his protection, and placed him in the Heralds' office, where he ultimately attained the highest situation. Richard, the second son, was taken by Dr. Chaston, a Physician of high repute at Gloucester, and in process of time became Surgeon of the Infirmary in that city, and much esteemed as a most skilful man. He is the gentleman we mentioned erroneously as the father, instead of the brother, of Sir George.—We have received the preceding information from a schoolfellow of

Sir George Naylor; but are told by another friend, that Sir George practised for some time in early life as a miniature painter. He communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in 1795 an Inscription in the Tower of London regarding the Gunpowder Treason (printed in the *Archæologia*, with a plate, vol. XII. pp. 193); in 1814, Two original papers, 1. an Account of the reception of Prince Charles at Cambridge 1641; 2. the appointment of Sir Ralph Hare, Bart. as an hostage to the Kingdom of Scotland, 1664, vol. XVIII. pp. 29—32.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 25 to Feb. 21, 1832.

Christened.		1711	Buried.		1630	1832	2 and 5 120		50 and 60 171	
Males	- 849		Males	- 806			5 and 10 60	60 and 70 167		
Females	- 862		Females	- 824			10 and 20 59	70 and 80 145		
Whereof have died under two years old					425		20 and 30 126	80 and 90 55		
							30 and 40 135	90 and 100 8		
							40 and 50 159			
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1d. per pound.										

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Feb. 22.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
59	7	33	7	21	7	36	10	37	9	57	6

PRICE OF HOPS, Feb. 24.

Kent Bags	4l.	0s. to 6l.	10s.	Farnham (seconds)	7l.	0s. to 9l.	0s.
Sussex	4l.	4s. to 5l.	0s.	Kent Pockets	4l.	15s. to 8l.	0s.
Essex	0l.	0s. to 0l.	0s.	Sussex	4l.	10s. to 5l.	14s.
Farnham (fine)	9l.	0s. to 12l.	0s.	Essex	4l.	10s. to 6l.	15s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Feb. 25.

Smithfield, Hay 3l. 10s. to 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 10s. to 2l. 0s. Clover 5l. 0s. to 5l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 20. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s.	4d. to 4s.	2d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	3s.	6d. to 5s.	0d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Feb. 20:	
Veal	4s.	0d. to 5s.	6d.	Beasts	2,838
Pork	5s.	4d. to 5s.	8d.	Calves	144
				Sheep and Lambs	19,660
				Pigs	90

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 46s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled 70s. Curd, 74s.—CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, FEB. 21, 1832,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 241.—Ellesmere and Chester, 74.—Grand Junction, 229.—Kennet and Avon, 25½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 425.—Regent's, 16½.—Rochdale, 70.—London Dock Stock, 64.—St. Katharine's, 76½.—West India, 106.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 200.—Grand Junction Water Works, 48½.—West Middlesex, 70.—Globe Insurance, 134.—Guardian, 28½.—Hope, 5½.—Chartered Gas Light, 50.—Imperial Gas, 45½.—Phoenix ditto, 1 pm.—Independent, 39.—General United, 14 dis.—Canada Land Company, 36.—Reversionary Interest, 107.

For prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 26 to February 25, 1832, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Mo.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jan.	°		in. pts.		Feb.	°		in. pts.	
26	38	39	29, 80	cloudy & rain	11	39	44	30, 25	cloudy
27	34	32	98	rain & snow	12	37	41	, 10	do. & windy
28	32	37	30, 20	cloudy & fair	13	38	41	, 04	do.
29	44	43	, 20	do.	14	35	38	, 04	do. & fair
30	40	43	, 28	fair	15	30	34	, 00	foggy
31	42	47	30, 00	do.	16	31	39	29, 76	cloudy
F. 1	35	46	29, 30	cloudy	17	39	44	, 90	do.
2	47	41	, 20	rain	18	42	46	30, 20	fair
3	36	46	, 60	fair	19	39	41	, 27	cloudy & fair
4	49	50	, 80	do.	20	34	44	, 27	fair
5	50	51	, 99	cldy. & windy	21	39	47	, 20	do.
6	49	46	, 70	do.	22	31	39	, 30	cldy. & foggy
7	40	46	30, 00	fair	23	31	39	, 31	foggy
8	42	48	, 30	do.	24	30	36	30, 00	cloudy & do.
9	46	50	, 35	rain	25	31	36	, 08	do.
10	38	45	, 50	fair					

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From January 27, 1831, to February 25, 1832, both inclusive.

Banl Stock	3 per Ct. Re. ed.	per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	New S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
27		82½	90½	90	89½	99½	16½	193	1 2 pm.		12 13 pm.
28 193½	89½	3 82½	90½	90½	89½	99½	16½		1 pm.		13 11 pm.
30		82½	90½	90½	89½	99½	16½				11 12 pm.
31 193½	82½	3 82½	90½	90½	89½	100	16½	193½	1 pm. par.		10 11 pm.
194½	82½	4 82½	90½	90½	89½	100	16½	193½	par 1 pm.		9 10 pm.
2 194	82½	4 82½	90½	90½	89½	99½	16½	193½	par 1 pm.		9 10 pm.
3	82½	4 82½	90½	90½	89½	99½	16½	194½	par.		11 9 pm.
4 193½	82½	4 82½	90½	90½	89½	100	16½	194	par.		10 12 pm.
6 194	82½	2 82½	90½	90½	89½	100	16½		par 1 pm.		12 11 pm.
7 193½	82½	3 82½	90½	90½	89½	99½	16½	193½			12 11 pm.
8 194½	82½	3 82½	90½	90½	89½	90	100	194	1 pm. par.		12 10 pm.
9 194½	82½	3 82½	90½	90½	90	89½	16½		par.		11 9 pm.
10 195	82½	4 82½	90½	90½	89½	90	100	195	par.	80½	10 8 pm.
11	83½	4 82½	90½	90½	90	90	16½	194½	par.		8 9 pm.
13 195	83½	82½	90½	90½	90	89½	100	194½	1 dis. par.		8 9 pm.
14 194½	82½	82½	90½	90½	89½	99½	16½	193	1 dis.		8 9 pm.
15 195½	82½	7 82	90½	90½	89½	100	16½	194½	1 dis. par.		8 9 pm.
16 195½	82½	3 82	90½	90½	89½	99½	16½			80½	8 10 pm.
17 195½	83	2 82	90½	90½	89½	100	16½		1 dis. par.	80½	10 8 pm.
18 195½	82½	82	90½	90½	89½	100½	16½				8 7 pm.
20 195½	82½	7 82	90½	90½	89½	100	16½		1 2 dis.		8 7 pm.
21 195½	82½	3 82	90½	90½	89½	100½	16½	194½	2 1 dis.		6 7 pm.
22 196	83½	82	90½	90½	89½	100½	16½	194	1 dis.		6 8 pm.
23 194½	83½	7 82	90½	90½	89½	100½	16½	194	1 dis.		7 9 pm.
24 195½		82	90½	90½	90	100½	16½	194½			8 9 pm.
25 196	83½	82	90½	90½	90½	100½	16½		1 dis.		8 9 pm.

Old South Sea Annuities, Feb. 15, 79½.

J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. R. NICHOLS AND SON, 25 PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

[PUBLISHED APRIL, 1832.]

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Morn. Chron.—Post—Herald
Morn. Advertiser—Courier
Globe—Standard—Sun. Star
Brit Trav.—Record—Lit. Gaz
4t James's Chron.—Packet.
Even Mail—English Chron.
8 Weekly Pa.—199t. & Sun.
Dublin 14—Edinburgh 12
Liverpool 9—Manchester 7
Exeter 6—Bath Bristol 5—
field, York, 4—Brighton.
Canterbury. Leeds, Hull,
Leicester, Nottingh. Plym.
stamf. 3—Birming. Bolton,
Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,
Chelmsf., Chesham, Chester,
Goven., Derby, Durh., Ipsw.,
Kendal, Maidst., Newcastle,



Norwich, Oxf., Portm., Pres-
ton, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-
ampton, Truro, Worcester 2—
Aylesbury, Bangor, Boreas,
Berwick, Blackb., Bridgwa-
r, Carmar., Colch., Chester,
Devizes, Dorch., Doncaster,
Falmouth, Glouce., Halifax,
Hentley, Hereford, Lancas-
ter, Leamington, Lewes, Linc.
Lichf., Macclesf., Newark,
Newc. on-Tyne, Northamp-
ton, Reading, Rochest., Salisb.,
Shelds., Staff., Stockp., Sud-
derl., Taunt., Swana., Wakef.,
Warwick, Whiteh., Winchester,
Windsor, Wolverha., 1 each.
Ireland 61—Scotland 37
Jersey 4—Guernsey 3

MARCH, 1832.

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Embellished with a View of OLD LONDON BRIDGE, as it appeared in Feb. 1832;

And a Plan of the ARCHERY MARKS in FINSBURY FIELDS, temp. Eliz.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

59, Gower-street, March 10.

MR. URBAN,—I feel called upon to make a few remarks on a notice which has lately appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, upon the new Church in Little Queen-street, lately erected under my superintendence. If E.I.C. will take the trouble to walk no further than into Westminster Abbey, or the Temple Church, which I merely select as being close at hand, he will find numerous examples of the hoops or girdles, as he calls them, of the existence of which in Gothic columns he appears to be so profoundly ignorant. As to their being painted black in the Queen-street Church, the assertion, like many others he has made, is at variance with the fact. They are, as they appear to be, rings of cast metal, and are intended for use, not merely for ornament. With respect to the form of the columns, I regret that I cannot enlighten E. I. C. without sending him on a longer journey, as they are taken from a genuine and very beautiful example at Winchester; although the form is common, and is to be found in very many ancient buildings. For the knobs or bosses in the tracery of the windows, which he calls a favourite decoration of the carpenter's Gothic school, I refer him to Westminster Abbey, Salisbury Cathedral, Newstead Abbey, Winchester College, and numberless other places, where examples of them are to be found of every age, from the 13th to the 16th centuries inclusive.

Yours, &c. FRANCIS BEDFORD.

MR. URBAN,—Your correspondent on the new Peerages fails to notice the singularity of Earl Ludlow's being gazetted Baron Ludlow, without any local addition as heretofore usual.

Could your correspondent the young Devonian refer to any more particular account of the Pomeroy's of Eugenden; of which family Arthur Pomeroy, who took the degree of A.M. at Cambridge in 1664, and died Dean of Cork, is said to have been?

In your last volume, part ii.:

Page 407: If there be no patent for the re-grant (so called here), of the Earldom of Waterford, the Peers of Ireland must have admitted the Earl's proxy in 1661, by virtue of a writ of summons; if so, the new Earldom was one descendible to female heirs from the grantee?

Page 463: read the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere; not B. P. Le Blaquiere.

Page 465: You state Lord Le Despencer's baronetcy, 1787; though you afterwards mention him as having succeeded his father Sir Thomas in 1781. The date of the Stapleton Baronetcy is 1679. Debreit's

Peerage commits the same error in stating 1787 as the date.

Page 467: General Loftus was of the family of Killan, co Meath; I believe the chief representative of it, and the male heir of the Loftus family, ennobled in three branches (all now extinct) with distinct peerages. The Marquess of Ely's family has also been ennobled, under the name of Loftus, being heir in the female line to the elder branch; but he is a Tottenham.

Page 478: for Moperath read Maperath. In your present volume:

Page 23: There is no "Earl" of Downe; probably Dawnay, Viscount Downe, is meant; or Lord Downe, son of the Earl of Moray.

Page 24: No "Earl" of Carbery exists; read Lord Carbery.

Page 79: the late Countess of Orkney's maiden name was O'Bryen, not O'Brien; the old Earls of Thomond wrote the name O'Brien; but the Earls of Inchiquin, now Marquesses of Thomond, use the *y*.

Page 80: Lord Fitzgerald, and his brother the Dean, took the name of Vesey after not before "his own." They were so obliged to do by a testamentary injunction; which, however, has been virtually, though not literally eluded, by their adding *another Fitzgerald after Vesey*. Lord F. is William Fitzgerald Vesey Fitzgerald.

Page 92: read John Lord Sheffield.

Page 94: read Ballykilcavan, not Ballykilcavan.

Page 188: read Valentina *Alicia*, not Læticia. Yours, &c. G. H. W.

C. L. G. remarks: "Mr. Crofton Croker having obtained an autograph of Spenser, perhaps he may also be successful in ascertaining the name of his wife, the daughter of a Cork merchant; see the *Epithalamium*. Spenser's exact relationship to the ennobled Spencers has never, I believe, been defined; though no doubt is entertained of its existence. Who is the present owner of Kilcolman?"

The ornamental tile communicated by H. H. W. is too much of a fragment to afford any information. His letter on the Annesley family was forwarded to our correspondent who made the enquiry.

We told C. S. in p. 98, that R. S. Cotton, esq. was father of Lord Combermere, and of course presumed he would be able to refer to the Peerages for further information. He will find a pedigree of the family in Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*.

C. (p. 2) is informed that Leightonville Priory, co. Salop, is of modern construction only; in the garden of Mr. Leighton, near Shrewsbury.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1832.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MINOR PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 18.

AT a time when so many of the other old institutions of the country are going to ruin, it is no small consolation to the lovers of antiquity to find the *Gentleman's Magazine* still keeping its place in all its pristine pre-eminence. It is not every department of literature that can boast of a periodical publication which has survived a hundred summers and winters without flagging in spirit or diminishing in value. The only rival in longevity to the *Gentleman's Magazine* that I am aware of, is the French *Journal des Sçavans*, or *Journal of the Learned*, which, commencing in the year 1665, made its appearance with uninterrupted regularity to (I believe) the year 1797, a period of one hundred and thirty-two years. At that point of time it ceased to exist, and was not resumed till the year 1817, since which it must of course, in counting the age of periodicals, be taken as a new work. There is thus one superior in length of continuation to the *Gentleman's Magazine*; but that one superior, as it has already come to the end of its course, the junior, which still holds on untired, *may*, and it is to be hoped *will*, at length overtake. It is a singular proof of the strength of constitution which a work constructed on an original plan will always be found to possess, when compared with the numerous imitations to which it is sure to give birth, that the two oldest Periodicals in the world are the first Review and the first Magazine that ever appeared in it. France is proud of her *DE SALLO*, let England be no less proud of her *EDWARD CAVE*; and let equal honour be bestowed on the memory of him who shall invent a third kind of publication as amusing and as useful.

My present object in addressing you, Mr. Urban, is to consign to your

faithful guardianship a short review of a few of our modern Periodicals, whose fate will in all probability be far from resembling that of the work you have so long conducted. As it is not perhaps desirable that all record of their existence should perish with them, a page or two of the *Gentleman's Magazine* may be advantageously employed in the commemoration of their history, for the benefit of those who, a few years hence, will otherwise be unable to find any trace of their once having played their

"Fantastic tricks before high Heaven."

Many are the works whose very names would ere now have been irrecoverably lost, but from their having been cursorily, perhaps accidentally, mentioned in your pages; and I am afraid there are but too many of those which flourish, or seem to flourish, at the beginning of the year of Grace 1832, which are destined to a similar obscurity long before the year of Grace 1841.

It is true that a few of that numerous batch of publications mentioned by you in a leading article in June 1825, still keep their heads above water. Stability has here, as elsewhere, belonged to the *patriarchs* of the race. — *The Mechanics' Magazine*, the first and the best of the mechanics' journals; and *The Mirror*, the first and best of the illustrated twopenny weekly miscellanies, are still in the full flow of a prosperity which they merit by the constant improvement their pages are manifesting. The present editor of the *Mirror*, Mr. Timbs, is certainly superior in judgment and information to his predecessor Mr. Byerley, though we fear (in reviewing, Mr. Urban, you will allow me to borrow your *we*.) he can hardly be complimented on the elegance of his style. The conductor of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, Mr. J. C. Robertson, is, on the con-

trary, if we may judge by the reviews which appear in his work, a writer of no mean acquirements; and the pages of his miscellany, though perhaps a little too open to controversial squabbles, abound with interesting information, often derived from original sources.—*The Pulpit*, the first periodical founded on the ingenious idea of giving faithful reports of sermons taken from the mouths of the preachers, still goes on its way rejoicing, under the able superintendence of Mr. Harding, the short-hand writer. Part of the original plan, however, has never been carried into execution,—that of giving occasional views of the new Churches, with strictures on their architectural merits. This would, perhaps, be more to be regretted than it is at present, if it were not that the *Mirror* now affords this kind of information to that class of readers which cannot afford to purchase the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by copying from its pages the delineations of our recent ecclesiastical structures, and the observations of E. I. C.—Another publication, on the plan of the *Pulpit*, makes its appearance, under the superintendence of Mr. Hodges, and the title of *The Preacher*. If there be room for two periodicals of this class, we wish it success; but if the contrary be the case, as the discontinuation of many successive rivals of the *Pulpit* would lead us to conjecture, we hope the earlier of the two will not prove the sufferer.—*The Olio*, conducted, we understand, by Mr. Jobbins, is of a different character; its contents are chiefly prose tales and poetical legends, the value of which is of course exceedingly variable. The contributors to its pages are understood to be young authors desirous of trying their imaginative powers. To many of these we are afraid no encouragement to proceed ought to be given; but there are some, in particular two who adopt the signatures of J. Y. A—n, and Horace Guilford, whose productions may be said, to use the recognized phrase, to be “of considerable promise.” The former has, we observe, already ventured before the public in a separate volume, which seems to have been favourably received; the other is, in our opinion, of superior powers, and might be confident of a still more favourable reception.

All the publications of which we have hitherto spoken, consist of sixteen pages octavo, and are published at the charge of threepence, with the exception of the *Mirror*, which still continues to be sold at a penny less. There are, however, two or three works somewhat on the plan of the *Olio*, which, to suit less voracious appetites for fiction, are restricted to eight pages only, and afforded at “the moderate charge of one penny.” The earliest of these is *The Casket*, a work which seems to have been found a profitable speculation, as on its being transferred at the beginning of 1831, after a career of some years, to the hands of a new proprietor; the former one, who we suppose must have obtained some money for the copy-right rather the name-right, sent out the same week the first number of a publication bearing the title of *The New Casket*, and resembling in every particular its now alienated namesake. Since that time both periodicals have continued to enjoy the favour of the public in pretty equal proportions, and their success has within the last week or two given birth to a rival under the name of *The Museum*.

The latest periodical which has been started on the plan of the old “Two-pennies” of 1822 (it was then *The Hive*, their unillustrated progenitor, and *The Mirror*, the earliest, which gave plates, and by its consequent success originated all the others, first made their appearance,) is the new threepenny *Book of Sports*, by Pierce Egan. This will hardly, it is feared, prove an adequate substitute for Mr. Hone's discontinued *Year Book*, which lately came forth under the auspices of the same publisher Mr. Tegg. It is true that the *Year Book* was not to be compared in interest with the well-known *Every Day Book* of the same editor, which had the rare good fortune to please every body, from “the humble individual who is now addressing you,” to Dr. Southey and Sir Walter Scott. This inferiority was perhaps principally owing to the injudicious selection of topographical subjects in the *Year Book*; the places of which plates and notices were given being in general situated at a distance from the Metropolis. Now all young topographers, and most old ones, like best to investigate the history of places they have seen, not that of places they

have not only never seen, but never perhaps even heard of. Any old public house in the neighbourhood of London will always be from association an object of interest to thousands, because it is within the ken as it were of a million and a half of people; but the same building in the vicinity of Bullock-Smithy or Bolton-le-Moors had better be left to tumble down "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung," by those who are desirous of reaping remuneration for the trouble of spreading its glory. There is besides a richer fund of tradition connected with spots in the neighbourhood of the "mighty city." Places in general derive their interest and their classicality from persons; and it is obvious that where celebrated persons are most numerous, celebrated places will be most numerous also. It might be added, that Mr. Hone spent his youth in Cockney-land, and that he evidently writes with most spirit when youth and Cockney-land are his subjects. Owning to all this the Year Book is certainly very conspicuously inferior to the Every Day Book; but is nevertheless quite sufficiently entertaining to prompt a wish that it will not be the last periodical Mr. Hone will superintend. Should he undertake a new one, perhaps these remarks may be of use to him, and he might likewise find it advantageous to resume the old Every Day Book form of publication, in weekly numbers, fresh and fresh, instead of his recent very tantalizing method of issuing forth monthly parts, afterwards doled forth in weekly numbers to those who did not like "to eat all their cake at once."

The list of publications on the old plan is now finished, without we include in them a weekly work called *The Polar Star*, which consists of much the same sort of contents as the *Mirror*, but gives no plates (except occasionally a steel one; usually from old *Annals*;) contains a few more pages than its twopenny contemporary, and is charged sixpence. There are indeed two penny works of which the fate is obscure, and which, as they may still be in existence, it may be worth while to mention. These are *The Scrap Book* and *The Quizzical Gazette*. The former was conducted on the plan of the *Casket*, but was seemingly intended to be quite superior in the matter of illustrations, which were

in fact ludicrous failures. The *Quizzical Gazette* was edited by the late notorious Jack Mitford, of whom the papers have recently told us so much. To edit this work, say his biographers, the publisher used to keep him confined in a cellar under the printing-office (the Literary Saloon in Holywell-street), with a blacking-bottle full of gin; and it was under this inspiration that the pages of the *Quizzical Gazette* were produced. It is probable that no great quantity of respectable readers will be very curious to know further about them.

The revival of Literature in the weekly periodical line, which is now so conspicuous that all must have observed it, originated in a single work. Towards the close of 1822, the appearance of *The Mirror* in sixteen pages octavo with plates, price twopence, so captivated the public, and produced such a sensation in the publishing world, that not long after at least half a hundred periodicals were started, which evidently owed their origin to its success. This enthusiasm however slackened in the course of years; competitors fell off one by one, till, at the beginning of 1831, the literary weeklies were reduced to the number already enumerated, while the political circumstances of the country were beginning to give birth to various little venomous publications, which, under the titles of *The Poor Man's Guardian*, *The Republican*, &c. seemed to threaten to revive the epoch of *The Medusas*, and *Black Dwarfs*, and *White Huts* of 1819. It was at this time there came forth the first number of *The National Omnibus*, in eight pages folio, containing about double the matter of the *Mirror*; and this periodical was given gratis to coffee-houses, and sold for one penny by the newsmen; the necessary remuneration being looked for from the profit of the advertisements inserted in it. The success of the *Omnibus* was such, that it was soon announced that instead of appearing fortnightly, as originally intended, it would come forth weekly, and instead of being published by Mr. Onwhyn the news-vender, be issued at a separate office. By the end of the year its success was so established, that a new and more conspicuous office was taken for it in the Strand, and the publishers declined distributing any of the copies

gratis. It seems now in the full career of prosperity. The number of persons who offer it for sale to the passengers in the streets is amazing.

The National Omnibus is said to be edited by Mr. F. W. N. Bayley the lyric poet. Its literary contents consist of reviews of new books, notices of the theatres, and a leading article containing remarks on the topics of the day. The extracts from the new books are very entertaining, and the parodies which invariably form a portion of the leading article, are in most cases capital. Our praise is now at an end. Of the rest of the poetry nothing good can be said; it cannot be better defined than by the single word *namby-pamby*. The reviews of new books seldom contain any striking remarks, and the theatrical criticisms never. A degree of ignorance is also sometimes exhibited, which harmonizes but ill with the lofty pretensions of the work: in a late number, for instance, Hobart Town is repeatedly mentioned as the capital of New South Wales, instead of Van Diemen's Land. The parodies also, though in general so good, bid fair to become in time very tiresome, by their frequency; and the *unparodical* attempts at humour, are often overstrained and unmeaning. The advertisements will frequently be found of a kind such as it is a pity to see inserted in the pages of a literary work. With all these faults, the Omnibus is quite a public favourite, and is not undeserving of its pre-eminence; its cheapness is certainly astonishing, and far surpasses that of any previous publication. What with its parodies and its extracts, there is always plenty of amusing matter to be found in its pages, which, be it remembered, at half the price of the *Mirror*, contain about double the reading.

An imitation of the Omnibus was started towards the end of 1831, under the title of *The Entertaining Press*. It contains, like its prototype, eight pages folio, for the small charge of one penny, but the paper and printing were inferior, and the matter could bear no comparison. In connection with this *Entertaining Press*, was a four-paged weekly folio, called *The Sunday Budget*, the contents of which more resembled news. The latter procured an extensive sale for some weeks by giving portraits of the burlesque Bishop and Williams, a view of their cottage, &c. &c. but we believe

that both these publications are now discontinued. One called *The New Entertaining Press*, and another bearing the name of *The East End Omnibus*, seem to be still in existence. Of the merits of these and of another started within these few days under the title of *Broad Grins*, which does not seem well to suit a period when the *cholera* is just announced to have made its appearance in London, we have no right to speak, as we have not yet subjected them to examination.

The success of a publication so cheap as the Omnibus, encouraged others to venture on schemes which could only be rendered profitable by very extensive support. The weekly review entitled *The Athenæum*, sunk its price from 8d. to 4d. and continued at that charge to furnish to its readers sixteen pages of literary matter larger than those of the *Literary Gazette*. The *Athenæum*, perhaps the best-written of its class, and indeed, considering the frequency of its appearance, so able and well-informed as to be a real credit to English periodical Literature, appears to have found its account in this reduction of price, which it still continues. Its independence, which debars it from obtaining in some cases the early information of its rival, has hitherto alone prevented it from taking without question the first place among our weekly reviews. An attempt was made shortly after this reduction in the price of the *Athenæum* to establish a similar work under the title of *The Literary Beacon*, first at the price of sixpence, and afterwards at fourpence and threepence, but the incompetence in its conductors was too evident to excite any surprise at its want of success. About the beginning of October, however, the first number of *The Literary Guardian* was offered to the public, and this soon proved to be a more formidable rival. Neatly got up, it contains sixteen well-filled quarto pages, for which only twopence is demanded. Having now struggled into a new year, and started a new type, it may perhaps be considered as established. Its reviews, which seemed at first to be manufactured from those of the *Gazette* and *Athenæum*, with merely the friendly assistance of a pair of scissors, have of late very visibly improved, and maintain a respectable rank, in point

of literary merit. It furnishes, we believe, earlier intelligence respecting the Opera than either the Literary Gazette or Athenæum. Since the Guardian, another work of the same nature was started, *The Literary Test*, but it is already defunct.

The example of price-reducing, set by the Athenæum, was speedily followed by another rather non-descript publication, which perhaps it may almost be considered out of our province to notice, *The Tatler*. This paper, a daily "folio of four pages, happy work!" was started by Mr. Leigh Hunt, the well-known poet and essayist, to supersede, with a paper of some literary pretensions, the somewhat slovenly periodical called *The Theatrical Observer*, which is sold at the doors of the theatres, and contains the play-bills of the night. This same Theatrical Observer made its first appearance about ten years ago, and met with such brilliant success, that the usual play-bills of the theatres went quite out of fashion, and no one could go near Drury-lane or Covent-garden in the evening, without being pestered to purchase. The original work merely contained the play-bills of the Royal theatres; a companion periodical was soon issued for the minors, which supplied that deficiency, and they were sold for a penny each. The Tatler, which contained the bills for both majors and minors, was charged twopence. Soon after the reduction in the Athenæum, however, that also sunk to a penny, a charge which was not increased even when a double number was published, as in the case of the pantomimes. The Theatrical Observer is therefore now as inferior in cheapness to its rival as in literary merit. The Tatler may perhaps be considered as established; though the recent secession of Mr. Leigh Hunt from its editorship (on Feb. 13th) will certainly not add to its popularity. His name was a tower of strength, which "those upon the adverse faction wanted."

There is still another class of publications, which perhaps it may be as well to notice, though they are partly, nay chiefly, of a political nature. *Figaro in London* is a work which comments on the events of the day in a style very different from that of the Poor Man's Guardian, but still not always in that decorous manner that it ought. It also contains remarks on the theatrical performances of the

week. *Punch in London*, and *Punchinello*, are neither of them equal in ability to the Figaro, and the latter is also very decidedly inferior to the former, being in fact the stupidest publication yet mentioned. *The Weekly Visitor* seems in its political articles to manifest a more malicious character than the preceding. *The English Figaro*, and *Figaro in Paris and London*, (why the French metropolis takes the precedence, let the entitled explain,) are probably destined to no long duration; the latter is, we believe, a new series of the publication called *Paris and London*, which was discovered, after a few weeks trial, to be unsuited to the public taste. Another work is to-day, we believe (Feb. 18th),* added to this class, under the title of *Giovanni in London*. All these works are in quarto, price one penny, and all are pretty regularly illustrated with woodcut caricatures.

The Album Wrath and *The Drawing-Room Scrap-Sheet*, consist of selections from the current poetry and literature of the time, printed in a style which is perhaps more gaudy than tasteful.

There is a numerous list of song-books, which, under the titles of *Pegasus*, *The Metropolitan Songster*, *The Convivial Olio*, &c. seem to attract no small number of purchasers.

To all these we have to add two or three works, which seem to stand by themselves alone; first, *The Weekly Communicator*, a work which aspires at reforming the world by its eloquence and wit, of which we are afraid we cannot speak very highly; 2d, *The Parrot*, whose usual talk seems to consist of jokes, the merit of which is attested by their antiquity. This work would perhaps, from its being comprised in four pages quarto, run some risk of being confounded with the Figaro class, did it not single itself

* Considering the ephemeral nature of his subject, we owe an apology to our Correspondent for deferring his article from last month; which was owing to our engagements with our architectural friends of St. Mary Overies, &c. We think, however, his review of the Minor Periodicals is equally curious, though not so complete, as if it was brought up to the first of April. We must not, however, omit to notice the important announcement, by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of a *Penny Magazine*, to consist of eight folio pages, with wood-cuts. This will probably effect a new revolution among the small fry of literature.—EDIT.

from those plebeians by its price, which is exactly double. 3d. *The Quid*, a collection of original tales, published by an eccentric snuff-shopman in the neighbourhood of Sadler's Wells.

Were it our object to extend our notice to all the weekly publications which are within the reach of those likely to purchase the *Mirror*, &c. we should here enumerate *The Poor Man's Guardian*, *The Political Prompter*, *The Slap at the Church*, and some others of a similar description; but suffice it to say, that of this class of periodicals there are but too many in existence; they have no other aim than to excite the passions of the unreflecting, and hurry them into illegal violence. It is to be hoped that in a short time their cessation will give reason to believe that those to whom they are addressed are wiser and better than the authors of this kind of trash suppose them.

I will now, Mr. Urban, lay down the pen of the reviewer, with the hope that by assuming it I may have rendered a service, however trifling, to the annals of our periodical literature. These annals, which are still to be written, would form, if undertaken on a large scale, as entertaining a work as literary history, the most entertaining of all subjects, could produce; and I cannot, Mr. Urban, conclude this letter, in which I fear I have already exceeded your limits, without expressing a wish that it will ere long be undertaken. In the mean time, if any of your erudite Correspondents would furnish your pages with as accurate a list of the Periodicals of the seventeenth century as I have endeavoured to supply of our modern weeklies, he would confer a very great pleasure on

Yours, &c.

W. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Gosmore, Herts,
March 6.

WHEN from so many parts of the empire we hear such loud regrets at the dilapidation and sad state of the venerable Abbey of St. Alban, it surely behoves the inhabitants of this county not to be lukewarm in their attempts to do something towards preserving, as much as possible, this most interesting object of antiquity, perhaps the most ancient in the kingdom, and at the same time also so distinct a record of some of the great events that accompanied the introduction of Christianity into this country.

Impressed with this feeling, I trust no apology will be deemed necessary, for my humble attempt to call the serious attention of the nobility, clergy, and gentry, to a matter in which they are all equally involved, further than by begging leave to premise the few observations I am about to make, by pointing out the rapid effects of the weather upon any building when once an entrance is obtained, and that therefore no time should be lost.

The first question that naturally presents itself is as to what quarter we are to look for the funds adequate to its preservation, for as to the propriety of some steps being taken towards that end there can be none.

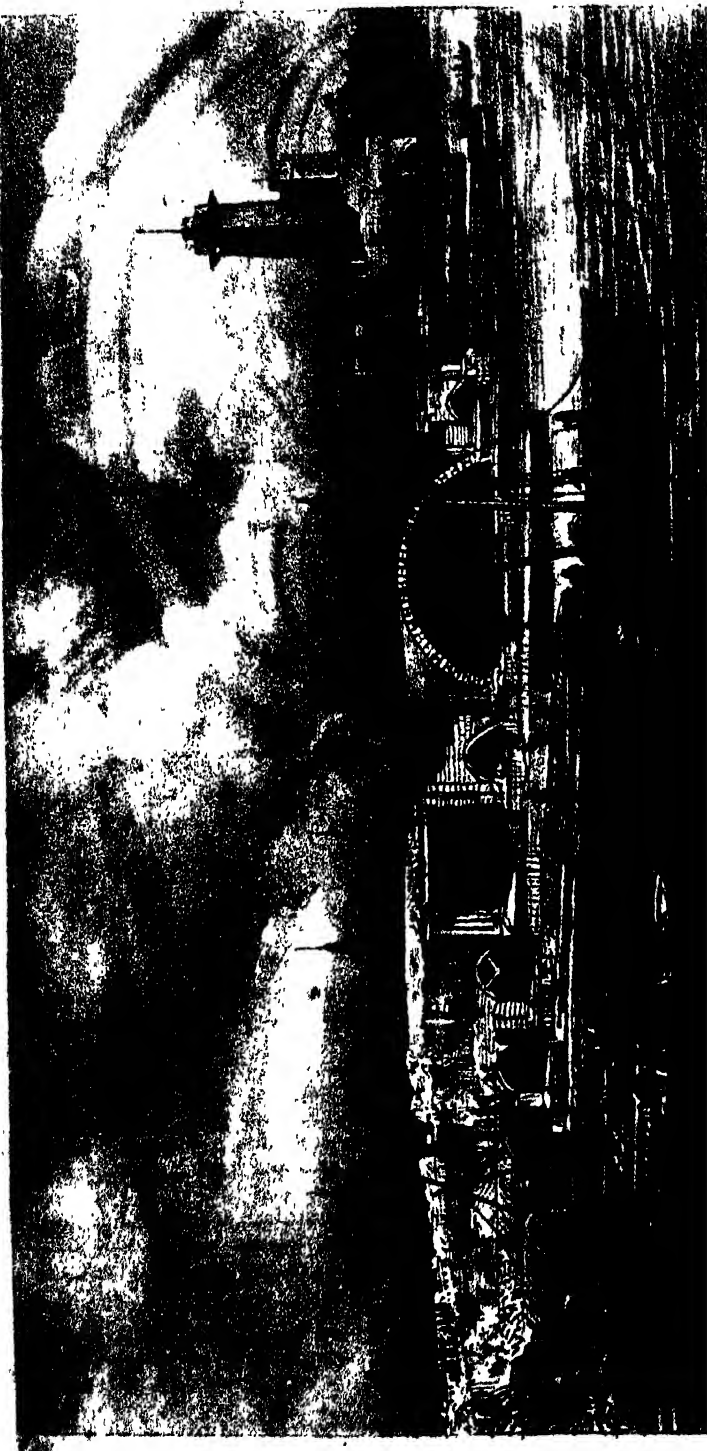
I imagine that Government are not in a situation to render assistance, unless we set a good example by putting our shoulders to the wheel; and therefore, that we may with the better grace go to that source for help, if necessary, I beg leave to submit that a County Meeting be called forthwith, through the High Sheriff, to take into consideration what steps are advisable, towards an attempt at raising a sum by subscription, that may at all events prevent further mischief to this most venerable pile.

I venture to predict, should this be done in the proper spirit, laying aside all political feeling, all old feuds, and such an example set by the leading gentlemen of the County, equally ambitious of preserving what has been our pride for so many centuries, the result will be as creditable to us, as gratifying to the feelings of every antiquary in the kingdom. Supposing this should be the case, and I feel very strongly assured upon it, knowing as I do the high feelings and good taste of so many amongst us, it will go far to make a national question of it, and the public will be forced, by so good an example, to follow up somewhat our exertions. Without some such measure from within, it will be idle to call for help from without; for he that will not aid himself, deserves no assistance from others.

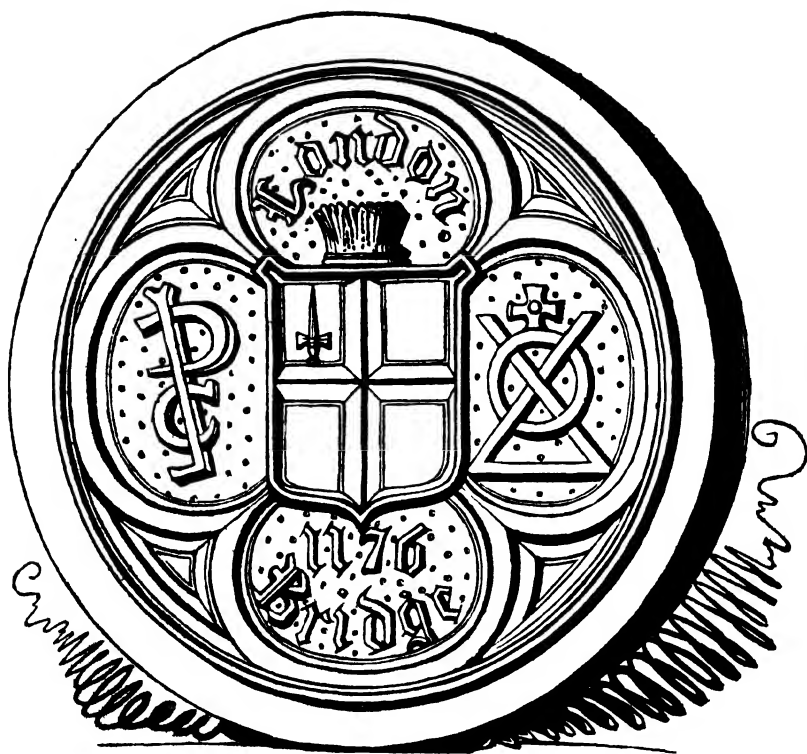
As for external help, Mr. Urban, to you I mainly look, and therefore call upon you to exert yourself to rescue St. Alban's noble Abbey from neglect, with the same energy that you displayed on behalf of York Minster and the Lady Chapel of St. Mary Overies.

Yours, &c.

C.



Old London Bridge, during its demolition. Feb 1832



Snuff-box, formed out of the old foundation Piles of London Bridge. Designed by W. Knight, and drawn on wood by W. H. Brooke, Esq. F.S.A.

A MEMOIR OF OLD LONDON BRIDGE.

WITH OBSERVATIONS MADE DURING ITS DEMOLITION.*

THE demolition of this most ancient Bridge in the metropolis, however necessary for the embellishment and convenience of the city and river Thames, cannot fail to excite the regret of the antiquary, who still clings to the reliques and ruins of other days. The work of removal commenced on the 22d of November, 1831, at daybreak. As this bridge is one of the links of that fast-decaying chain which connects our modern ar-

chitecture with the works of our rude ancestors, and as the site will soon be lost in empty space, we presume it will not be uninteresting to lay before our readers a short history of this structure, with some remarks as to the mode of its construction, which has developed itself during the period of its removal.

The original structure had nineteen arches, together with a draw arch, making twenty openings, at the period

* For these observations we are indebted to the experienced eye of Mr. William Knight, the Resident Engineer of the new Bridge, whose communication to the Society of Antiquaries, on the removal of a portion of the old Bridge, in the years 1825 and 6, was quoted in our vol. C. i. 294.

Genl. Mag. March, 1832.

1176. { it was first erected in 1176 ;
the largest span or opening
was then 35 feet, with piers
averaging as they do now, from 25 to
34 feet in thickness. In the
1759. { year 1759, the pier in the
middle of the river was re-
moved, and the present centre arch
turned, the old houses removed, and
the roadway widened to its present
state.

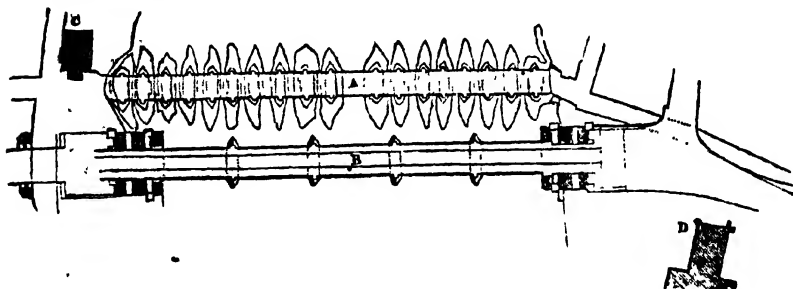
1826. { London Bridge, up to the
middle of the year 1826, con-
tained nineteen arches ; the
largest span of the centre was 70 feet,
and 48 feet wide. The water-way be-
tween the piers, above the starlings,
was 524 feet ; the solids occupied by
the piers 407 feet. The water-way
between the starlings at low water
was 231 feet. The space occupied by
the piers and starlings was 700 feet.

In the middle of the years 1826 and
1827, it became necessary to remove
two piers, one on each side of the
river, north and south, for the pur-
pose of clearing the water-way at the
period the cofferdams were up for the
construction of the new Bridge, and

1831. { there consequently then only
remained *seventeen openings*,
whose width of water-way
above the starlings was 562 feet, and the
space occupied by the piers 369 feet.

The water-way below the starlings
at low water is 299 feet, and the space
occupied by the starlings is 632 feet.
The water-way at high water spring
tides of the old Bridge was 485 feet.

The new Bridge has a water-way of
690 feet clear at all times of tide, and
the piers occupy 92 feet. The annexed
is a plan of the old and new Bridges.



A, the old Bridge, showing the starlings; B, the new Bridge, C, St. Magnus Church,
D, Lady Chapel of St. Mary Overies.

It appears from historical docu-
ments, that the original London Bridge
was of wood, and was erected in the
place of a ferry which was under the
care of the Priests of St. Mary Over-
ies. The precise period when this
Bridge was built remains in much ob-
scurity. The first mention of it is in
the laws of Ethelred, which fixes the
tolls of vessels coming to Billingsgate,
or *ad pontem*. William of Malmesbury
says it was standing at the time when
Swayne King of Denmark besieged
the city of London, anno 994. That
a Bridge existed about 1008 is mani-
fest, from the old Danish history,
which states it to be composed of piles
driven down into the bed of the river ;
and to have been wide enough for two
carriages to drive past each other ; and

on the sides of the Bridge which
fronted the stream, were blockhouses
on redoubts of wood, and parapets
breast high. It is stated by Stow that
this Bridge originated from the public
spirit of the College of Priests of St.
Mary Overies ; but this seems impro-
bable, as from the very nature of the
work it must have been a very expen-
sive undertaking, and perfectly beyond
the means of the revenue of a small
nunnery. It is the more probable to
have been defrayed out of the public
purse, as we find in Henry the First's
time a grant of lands to have been ap-
propriated for the repairs of London
Bridge. In the reign of Stephen, in
1136, it was partly destroyed by fire,
after which it was repaired ; but in
1163, it was found so ruinous that it

was found necessary to rebuild it. The maintaining of the wooden structure having been found to be very burthensome to the people, it was resolved to erect a stone Bridge in its stead.

This ancient structure, which has agitated the minds, and called into action the talents of our scientific men, for more than half a century, was commenced in the reign of Henry the Second, in the year 1176; the architect was Peter, the priest of St. Mary Colechurch. It was the work of 33 years, and finished in the reign of King John, in the year 1209. About four years previous to its completion, the architect died; and we are informed that another clergyman, Isenbert, master of the schools of Xainctes, (who had built the bridges of Xainctes and Rochelle,) was recommended to the citizens by King John, for the honour of finishing it; but for some unknown reason they rejected their Prince's choice, and committed the work to three merchants of London, who completed it in 1209. The expence of its erection was partly defrayed by a tax upon wool. The king contributed towards this great work; and we find that Richard Archbishop of Canterbury gave 1000 marks towards its expense. This Bridge, as was usual in many structures of the kind built at this period, had a chapel

upon it.* In Stow's time, it was partly covered with houses chiefly occupied by needle-makers.† It had three openings in different parts of the roadway, with stone parapets and iron rails over, to afford a view of the river; these were over the three widest arches, called the Navigable Locks. About four years after the completion of the work, a fire broke out in Southwark, which destroyed the Church of St. Mary Overie and several houses on the Bridge; and by the interception of the passage way, upwards of 3000 persons perished. By this accident, the stone-work of the Bridge was so much injured, that we are told the king granted a brief to the bridge-keeper to ask subscriptions of his subjects towards its repair; but, this plan not succeeding, he granted a toll to defray the expense.

In the year 1282, the Bridge was rendered completely useless by the destruction of five of its arches, which were borne away and destroyed by the breaking up of a most severe frost.‡ After its restoration to the year 1426, nothing material appears to have taken place; but at this period the navigation was found to be insufficient for commercial purposes, through the then existing very narrow locks, and in consequence a drawbridge was con-

* The Chapel on the Bridge, dedicated to St. Thomas, stood on the east side, in the ninth pier from the north end, and had an entrance from the river as well as the street, by a winding staircase; it was also said to be beautifully paved with black and white marble, and in the middle was the tomb supposed to contain the remains of Peter of Colechurch. The lock next the pier has always retained the name of the Chapel Lock, and the pier itself is of an enormous thickness, being 30 feet. The report that the remains of Peter of Colechurch were lately found here is incorrect; but some human bones were found in the 5th pier.

On clearing away the ground of the roadway, during the removal of the old Bridge, a few days ago, the remains of the old Chapel presented itself, together with a few of the winding steps leading to it from the original roadway. The building appears to have been a very beautiful structure, with a groined roof springing from clustered pillars. The workmanship of the masonry, moulded ribs, caps, bases, heads, &c. was of a very excellent description; this, together with a number of fragments of mullions of windows, door linctels, caps, bases, and regal heads, proved we had workmen in the 12th century of no ordinary description. The stone with which it was built was of the same nature as the Bridge was originally erected, viz. fire stone; but all the chief parts, such as caps, bases, heads, &c. where it was desirable to keep a sharp arris, was of the Caen Norman stone, with the exception of the ribs. The bottom of the Chapel was paved with Dutch clinkers, neatly jointed; this probably took place at the period the Lower Chapel was turned into two stories for warehouse purposes; as the holes where the ends of beams were inserted to support the floor, were visible towards the west end. W. K.

† Large concreted burnt masses of pins and needles were found in the excavation for the works of the south abutment, fallen over from dwellings during the fire. W. K.

‡ Stow's Chronicles. "Anno 1282, from this Christmas till the Purification of our Ladie, there was such a frost and snow as no man living could remember the like, where through five arches of London Bridge and all Rochester Bridge, were borne down and carried away with the stream, and the like happened to many bridges in England."

structed to admit a free passage of vessels, with a tower on the north side. This drawbridge was constructed over the 7th opening or lock from the Surrey shore, and always retained the name of the draw-lock. The tower over the lock proved an excellent defence against Fauconbridge the bastard in 1471, in the wild attempt upon the City, at the head of a lawless banditti, under pretence of rescuing the unfortunate Henry VI. at that time a prisoner in the Tower of London. Sixty houses on the Bridge were burned in the desperate attack, and no less desperate defence. It also served to check, and in the end annihilate, the ill-conducted insurrection of Sir Thomas Wyatt in the reign of Queen Mary. The check which that rash adventurer received in endeavouring to force the Bridge, brought on a series of disasters which ended in the total destruction of his disorganized force.

In those unhappy times, when the hearts of men, uncontrolled by the restraints imposed by civilization, indulged in a savage ferocity which sought to satiate revenge, even after life itself was extinct in the breasts of their enemies, and denied a little earth to the slaughtered victims of their ambition or their vengeance, the top of this tower formed the shambles for human flesh, and was covered with the heads and quarters of wretches inhumanly butchered on a scaffold by the prevailing party. So late as the year 1598, Hentzner the German traveller enumerated above thirty heads, which he had counted with apathetical accuracy; and the old map of the City, 1597, represents them in a horrible cluster.

About ten years after the appropriation of the draw-lock, two arches at the south end, together with the bridge gate, fell down; and the ruins

of the latter remaining in one of the locks, rendered it completely useless; hence it received the name of the Rock lock, which it retained.*

On Feb. 13, 1632, the buildings on the north end of the Bridge on both sides, containing about 42 houses, were destroyed by fire.† The Thames at this period was frozen over, and there was consequently a great scarcity of water; this disaster causing the burning wreck to continue for more than a week. From this period till 1646, the Bridge remained in a most desolate state. Deal boards were set up on each side, to prevent passengers from falling into the Thames; many of these by high winds were often blown down, and the passage was very dangerous. In 1646 the buildings were re-constructed in what was then termed a very substantial and beautiful manner, but of timber. The houses were three stories high, besides the cellars, which were within and between the piers.‡ Over the houses were stately platforms surrounded with railings, with walks, gardens, and other embellishments. The south side did not receive these convenient additions, but appeared a mass of awkward structures and narrow passages, the street at this end being not above fourteen and in some places twelve feet broad, whilst that at the other side was twenty feet wide.

This Bridge again suffered in the general conflagration of the City in the year 1666, when most of the buildings on the north end were demolished; whilst the old erections built in the reign of King John again escaped destruction, after having continued four hundred and ninety years. By this disaster the stone work was much injured; but we find that in the space of five years it was completely renovated,§ the houses rebuilt, and the street made of its accustomed

* During the removal of the pier and arches in Jan. 1832, and the rock lock on the south side, this old work showed itself. The foundations of the second pier from the shore had evidently been rebuilt, as there were piles over the whole surface, which did not prove to be the case in the two piers removed in the years 1825 and 6. See Mr. Knight's letter extracted from the *Archæologia*, in our vol. C. i. 294. The work both of the arches and piers was evidently of a better description than the original structure; and the foundations of this pier were with much difficulty removed, owing to the old work having been cramped and cemented together, and having remained so long under water. The third and fourth piers had no piles under their original foundation, and correspond in construction with those removed in 1825-6. W. K.

† A curious contemporary account of this Fire was published in our vol. xciv. ii. 387.

‡ These cellars have shown themselves during the demolition.

§ Four of the arches on this side of the Bridge appear to have been rebuilt partly with

breadth of twenty feet; and arrangement having been made with the lessees of the other houses, the south side was finished in a corresponding manner. It thus continued until the year 1756, when the Corporation came to the conclusion of removing all the houses, for which purpose they obtained an Act of the Legislature. The Bridge was then widened, from twenty feet to forty-eight, by what might be termed additional bridges erected on each side the old structure (as shown in the view which accompanies this article); on these additions were formed foot-pavements, which were guarded with stone balustrades, and recessed alcoves with seats, were placed over the piers. Another important alteration was the throwing the two small arches in the middle of the Bridge into one large arch. By this alteration it was necessary to remove one of the starlings, which of course increased the waterway to a considerable extent. This acted most powerfully upon the bed of the river under the great arch, and the greatest fears began to be anticipated for the bottoms of the starlings.* The late Mr. John Smeaton was consulted, and he recommended that no time should be lost in immediately depositing a large quantity of rubble stone, and amongst other things he also advised that the City Gates (which had been lately taken down) should be obtained and thrown in the gulph below, to break the force of the current.

During these very important alterations, it was found necessary to erect a temporary wooden bridge, which was consumed by fire on the 11th of April, 1758, at 11 o'clock at night, supposed to have been destroyed by incendiaries, which caused considerable consternation in the City; but by the greatest exertion, it was made passable again in three weeks. This disaster entailed a considerable loss upon the City, and the Government in consequence advanced 15,000*l.* towards defraying the expence of the work, and placed a toll upon the Bridge until the expenditure was liquidated.

A view of this very deformed structure, without a knowledge of the many revolutions it has seen, naturally excited surprise how and for what reasons so irregular a fabric should have been put together; for, upon examination, it was observed that no two arches were similar in width, and scarcely so in form. The piers in like manner were of a most irregular form, and compared with the size of the openings of the arches, of an enormous substance; indeed, so much so, that we find the solids or piers were nearly equal to the voids at high water; and at low water the solids or spaces occupied by the piers and starlings exceeded the voids or waterway as three to one. †

Although this Bridge had so unsightly and irregular an appearance, it is nevertheless fair to conclude that

Ketton stone, Purbeck and Merstham fire-stone. On the key stone over the seventh arch from the north side, in the middle of the present Bridge, and what was the original old Bridge, was the date of 1684; this was doubtless the period of its renovation. W. K.

* The same occurrence, arising from precisely the same causes, happened to the Chapel starling. Upon removing the 8th pier and arches from the City side, for the purpose of relieving the waterway during the execution of the new Bridge, the bed of the river between the two starlings deepened from 4 feet to 23 feet. The most prompt measures were obliged to be taken to prevent the total destruction of the Chapel pier, a part of the starling round which was already washed away by the current. W. K.

† This formed a bar of considerable magnitude to the navigation of the river Thames, and its removal has given rise to many chimerical ideas as to the probable result. For our part we are not inclined to join in any of these alarming dissertations, as we know from experience in more than one instance, that where tidal rivers have been allowed an enlarged section of waterway, that their beds have been deepened and improved. Indeed it would be ridiculous for a moment to suppose that the admission of a larger waterway than at present exists at London Bridge would be otherwise than desirable and beneficial in every respect to the river generally.

Upon examination of the depths of the foundation of the different piers, which appear upon the average to have been laid at about three feet above the present low-water mark, it would lead to the conclusion that the bed of the river originally at this place was higher than it is at present; and it is also fair to suppose that the variation in the width of the piers and arches may be accounted for, by the probability of the workmen finding the ground firmer in some places than others, which determined the dimensions of their work. W. K.

the architect originally intended to make his work symmetrical. This opinion is strengthened in some degree by the appearance of the old work, which was to be seen under the arches of the old Bridge, where the several additions showed themselves.

These arches were of the pointed style, and which was usually adopted to all buildings about this age; and as there are still remaining so many beautiful examples of this æra almost entire, which demonstrate the ability of the architects of those days, it adds an additional probability in favour of its being a uniform structure; but that, owing to the many accidents and alterations it had seen at different periods and consequent various hands it must have gone through, added to which the difficulties of the work, from the nature of the situation, these circumstances combined, sufficiently account for the very irregular appearance it at length assumed.

Mr. URBAN,

THE family of Fleming is of considerable antiquity in Ireland. Richard le Fleming arrived from England with Hugh de Lacy, in the reign of Henry II. and settled at Slane, about twenty-four miles from Dublin, from which place they afterwards had their title. Baldwin, or his son Simon, le Fleming, was created a Baron of Parliament^a by the title of Lord le Fleming, and sat in the parliaments of that time. Simon married Anne, daughter of Robert Luttrell, son of Sir Hugh; of him no further particulars have been obtained.^b

In 36 Henry VI. the title became in abeyance between the sisters and coheirs of Christopher, the fifth Lord le Fleming. David, uncle to the said Christopher, was created a Baron of Parliament, by the title of Lord le Fleming, of Slane, which title also became in abeyance among the three sisters and coheirs of his son Thomas, who died in 1471. Sir James Fleming, Knt. was created a Peer of Parliament by the title of Lord Baron of

Slane. In July 1487, we find him attending a meeting of the Nobility in St. Thomas's-court, Dublin, and taking the oath of fealty to his Majesty, and entering into recognizance to keep the peace. His Majesty, however, being still jealous of the Irish Lords, from their attachment to the House of York, in 1489 Lord Slane, the Earl of Kildare, and many others, were summoned to England, where they went and waited on the King at Greenwich, and he pointed out to them Lambert Symnel, whom they had assisted in rebellion, employed in the menial offices of his kitchen. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Lord Chancellor Welles, by whom he had three sons, Christopher his heir, George who settled at Stephenstown, and Thomas of Derpatrick; he had also a daughter called Eleanor, who was second wife of Edmund fourth Lord Killeen.^c

Christopher, fourteenth Lord Slane, married Elizabeth, daughter of Gerald eighth Earl of Kildare, by Alison, daughter of Sir Rowland Eustace, of Harristown, county Kildare.^d In 1493 he attended a meeting of the Irish nobility held at Trim, where articles were entered into to preserve the peace of the kingdom; and in 1503 we find him assisting the Lord Deputy against the Mac Williams, and other rebels, who were defeated with the loss of 4000 men.^e About 1512, he refounded the ancient abbey of Slane, for Franciscans of the third order, and the same year he was appointed High Treasurer of Ireland.^f He died Aug. 1517, and was succeeded by his son James, who married Lady Alice Fitzgerald, daughter of Gerald the ninth Earl of Kildare, by Elizabeth daughter of John Lord Zouch. In 1539 he accompanied the Lord Deputy Grey in his expedition into Ulster, against the O'Neills, O'Cahans, and other Irish chiefs, over whom he obtained a complete victory, in which Maginnis, Lord of Iveagh, was slain.^g He married, secondly, Ellis, daughter of Christopher Plunket, Lord Killeen. Having no surviving issue at his death, which took place in 1577, his title and estates

^a A Baron of Parliament, was a person entitled to be called to the Upper House; nor could the King refuse him, unless it was proved that he had been engaged in acts of rebellion? ^b Family pedigree; Lodge's Peerage.

^c Family pedigree; Cox's History of Ireland; Anthologia Hibernica.

^d Lodge's Peerage; Family pedigree.

^e Cox's History of Ireland.

^f Beauties of Ireland; Lodge's Peerage.

^g Family pedigree; Cox's History of Ireland.

devolved to Thomas Fleming, of Stephenstown, son of James, son of George, second son of Lord Slane, by Elizabeth Welles.¹

In 1585 Thomas took his seat in an Irish Parliament held by Sir John Perrot. On this occasion four Archbishops, and twenty other Bishops, sat in the Upper House, but the Commons House was thinly attended, as only 26 cities, or boroughs, sent members thither.¹ Thomas married Catherine, daughter of Jenico third Viscount Gormandstown, by whom he had two daughters, his coheirs, Catherine, who became the wife of Peirce or Peter Butler, and Elinor, who was married to her cousin William Fleming, heir male to her father.² In 1597 Thomas deceased, when "the peerage created by his summons and sitting in parliament, went into abeyance between his two daughters. But the manor, palatine barony of Slane, went to William Fleming, son of George, on whom it had been settled by a deed dated 1568."³

WILLIAM had three sons, viz. Christopher, George, and James. "He never was summoned to, or sat in parliament, but was called Baron of Slane, and Lord of Slane;"—he died in 1612. Christopher, his eldest son, succeeded to the family honours, and the same year he had a livery of his estate, and was summoned and sat in the parliament held in 1613, from which he is affirmed to have acquired "a peerage descendible to his heirs general; or it should rather be considered as operating as a termination of the abeyance of the peerage created in his mother's father, Thomas."⁴ He married Elinor, daughter of Sir Patrick Barnewell, Knt. by whom he had six sons, four of whom died without issue; his Lordship died July 1625. Thomas, his eldest son, embraced the profession of a friar, and renounced all his rights in favour of his brother William. On a parliament being about to be held in 1634, we find William Lord Slane

pressing the Lord Deputy Strafford to issue a writ to call him into the House of Peers. Agreeable to his request, a summons was issued to that effect, with a provision that, if his elder brother Thomas returned into Ireland,⁵ then he to be "excluded from any such title, place, and privilege," as he may then claim by virtue of said writ. William married Anne, widow of Lord Delvin, eldest daughter of Randal Earl of Antrim, by whom he had issue Charles his heir, Randal, Michael, and William. Lord William was engaged in the rebellion of 1641, in which year he is said to have died, and in the following year he was outlawed for high treason, but was afterwards declared innocent.⁶ Charles retired to France. In 1654 he served with the French army in Flanders, under the great Condé, and had with him an Irish regiment of nearly 3000 men, who were much esteemed by that prince.⁷ He died in Italy in 1661, unmarried, and was succeeded in the family honours by his brother Randal. An inquisition taken at Nevan in 1667, finds that Randal Lord Slane had been restored to the family estates, and that he had then three sons, viz. Christopher, Henry, and Randal. Lord Randal married first, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Richard Barnewell, Bart. by whom he had one daughter named Mary, who was married to Richard, son of Sir John Fleming, Knt. He married secondly, in 1673, Penelope, daughter of Henry Moore, first Earl of Drogheda, by whom he had three sons, as noticed above, and a daughter named Alice, who was married to Sir Gregory Byrne, of Tymoge, Queen's County. Randal died in 1676.⁸

CHRISTOPHER, son of Randal, espoused the cause of James II. and sat in his parliament held in Dublin, May 1689.⁹ He raised a regiment of foot for the service of that monarch, and at the memorable siege of Derry he commanded the 14th regiment of horse in his service.¹⁰ On the flight of James

¹ Family pedigree; Lodge's Peerage.

² Family pedigree.

³ Thomas did return to Ireland about 1641, and was a turbulent actor in the rebellion which commenced that year. He was one of the Supreme Council of the Confederate Roman Catholics who met at Kilkenny. He never took the title of Lord Slane, but signed his name FR. TH. FLEMING. Historical Memoirs of Ireland.

⁴ Ibid. Strafford's State Letters.

⁵ Family pedigree; Lodge's Peerage.

⁶ Derriana.

¹ Cox's History of Ireland.

¹ Ibid.

² Ibid.

⁷ Thurloe's State Papers.

⁸ Memoirs of Ireland.

he retired with him to France, and soon after went to Portugal, where by the interest of the Princess Anne Stuart, he was made Lieut.-General of horse in that kingdom.¹ In 1691 he was outlawed, and his "real estate" (but not the personal), then valued at 25,000*l.* per annum, was attainted, and the greater part afterwards granted to Godart de Ginkell, first Earl of Athlone.² On the accession of Anne to the throne of these kingdoms, Christopher came to England, and her Majesty soon after granted him a pension, and also a Colonel's commission on the Irish establishment; and in the seventh of her reign an Act was passed reversing his attainder, *as to blood*, but not to his estates.³ Those favours bestowed on one who had been so hostile to the Protestant interest, created no little alarm, on which the House of Commons presented an address to her Majesty, setting forth the evil consequences of reversing the outlawry of persons attainted of the late rebellion. Their remonstrance, however, appears to have met with little attention, as soon after the Queen issued her writ of privy seal to create Lord Slane, Viscount Longford;⁴ no patent however was issued. In 1684 he married Anne, daughter of Sir Patrick Trant, Bart. by whom he had an only daughter, Hellen. His Lordship died intestate in 1728,⁵ and was interred in the abbey of Bonamargy. Hellen died unmarried at Paris, in 1748, on whose death the peerage is said to have become vested in her aunt Alice Byrne; be this as it may, it appears certain that she never assumed the title.⁶

In 1731, William Fleming, commonly called Lord Slane, nephew of the late Lord Christopher,⁷ was granted a pension on the Irish establishment of 300*l.* per annum, to commence from 1728; "for the maintenance and education of Christopher Fleming, only son of the said William Fleming, commonly called Lord Slane, and the re-

sidue for and towards the support of the said William Fleming," and his three daughters.⁸ The above William died Feb. 1747,⁹ and the pension appears to have been continued to his children. To the list of pensions on the Irish establishment in 1771, is the following notice: "To Alexander Earl of Antrim, and Arthur Trevor, Esq. in trust for the son and daughter of William Fleming, Esq. commonly called Lord Slane, 300*l.*"

The son here mentioned was named Christopher; he was also commonly called Lord Slane, and enjoyed a pension from the Government. He resided at Rasharkin, county of Antrim, and died about 1774. Anne, second daughter of William Fleming, Esq. commonly called Lord Slane, was married to Dr. McNeill, who left issue Fleming McNeill, Esq. father to William McNeill, of Newry, a minor, at present one of the claimants for the peerage of Slane. Another claimant is George Bryan, Esq. of Jenkinstown, county of Kilkenny, who claims by descent from Alice, daughter of Lord Randal. His case has been reported upon by his Majesty's Attorney-general, who recommended that his claim should be referred to the House of Peers. In 1824 the honours of Slane were also claimed by James Ellis Fleming, of Tuam, county of Galway, who claims to be descended from John third son of Christopher, whose eldest son Thomas became a friar, as already noticed.

Yours, &c.

S. M'S.

Of the family of Rigmaden (see vol. c. p. 305) A. E. remarks, "In 1804 and 5 I knew in Jamaica a young man named Joseph Rigmaden, and I have heard that he went to New Spain and settled there. His brother James Rigmaden, who must be the person alluded to for his gallant conduct as a Lieutenant in the Navy, now commands a vessel in the merchant service. I believe both brothers are married."

¹ Family pedigree.

² Mountmurray's History of the Irish Parliament; Gentleman's Magazine; Lodge's Peerage.

³ Gentleman's Magazine; Act of the 7th Anne.

⁴ Sheridan's edition of the works of Dr. J. Swift.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Gentleman's Magazine.

⁷ Family pedigree.

⁸ The King's letter.

⁹ Gentleman's Magazine. There are different statements as to how the above William was related to Lord Christopher; one account says he was his son, another that he was his cousin, and a third that he was his nephew—we have preferred the latter. It has also been alleged that the outlawry of the person from whom he claimed, never was reversed. MS.

ARCHERY IN FINSBURY FIELDS.—(Continued from p. 116.)

THE Bow has one eminent advantage over the modern projectile weapons by which it has been superseded, namely that it acts with nearly the same impetus at the greatest distance of its range as at any intermediate length. The stroke of a well loosed arrow is as efficient at 250 yards (to attain which length an ordinary bow must be elevated 45 degrees) as at 100 yards, which distance requires but a slight elevation of the weapon above the point blank range.

No point of archery was of more importance in a military view, than keeping the length; a failure in this particular was of infinitely greater importance than shooting a few feet to the right or the left of a given mark.

This will be evident when it is considered that nearly all the arrows of archers delivered against an advancing column of infantry, or squadron of horse, if the length were duly kept, would take effect somewhere in that body; and if some hundred of shafts were in this way simultaneously discharged, the annoyance and confusion produced must be inconceivably great. Now, if the length were not properly kept, the arrows would fly over; or, what is infinitely worse, fall short of the object. The falling short of the mark is the greater defect of the two; not only because it indicates weak

shooting, but because those arrows which fly over the first ranks of an enemy may fall among the rear divisions or reserve.

It was from the above reasons that roving, or ranging across the fields, shooting at marks of varying and unascertained distances, was much preferred in ancient archery, to pricking, or shooting at a given mark from some fixed standing.

By shooting at rovers, the archer became an excellent judge of distance, and skilful in keeping the length.

The practice of shooting at rovers will account for the very numerous marks which are laid down in the annexed plan of those in Finsbury Fields,* which I imagine has been originally drawn to illustrate one of those little guides for Archers,† which were arranged in the manner of the modern books of hackney-coach fares, and were printed and reprinted in several editions, varying as the marks were changed.

One of the earliest of these little tracts has the following title, as I find it in Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*.

"Ayme for Finshurie Archers; or an alphabetical table of the names of every marke within the same fields, with ther true distances, both by the map and dimension with the line. Published for the ease of the skilfull, and behoofe of the younge

* The objects in addition to the marks which occur in this Map are 1. Dame Annis le cleere; 2. Perelous Pond; 3. Morington; 4. the Rosemary Branch.

1. The spring of St. Agnes le Clare occurs in a document temp. Hen. VIII. as *Fons voc' Dame Agnes a Clere*; and in a survey of the Prebendal estate of Finsbury in 1557, as "the well called Dame Agnes the Cleere." In 1622, it was valued at 40s. per annum; and in a Parliamentary survey of 1660, it is stated to have lain upon waste ground, and to have belonged to Charles late King of England. It has in modern days been converted into baths.

2. The piece of water which is named in the Map the "Perelous Pond," was also converted into a bathing-place as the Peerless Pool, in the year 1748, mentioned by a writer in the last volume of this Magazine, pt. i. p. 502. The pipes in it are those by which the baths are emptied when the water is changed.

3. The word Morington occurs near a house; but it is not clear whether it belongs to that house, or to a mark: but at about this point of the public path, is placed in the map of 1737, mentioned hereafter, "Blood-house bridge."

4. In this old map the Rosemary Branch is represented as a tree (with the inscription *Ros' Brāch*); but in 1737 here was a house, called the Rosemary Branch, or Nevill's house. It was a place of public entertainment; and afterwards became part of Walker's lead-works; when, in 1783, a new Rosemary Branch was erected, just beyond it, at the meeting of the parishes of Shoreditch and Islington—*Nelson's History of Islington*, p. 196.

The origin of the name of Bunhill Fields is not given in the Histories of London. Bunhill here occurs as an archer's mark; and it is possible that, as the nearest mark to London, and perhaps placed on a natural hill, it may have given name to the adjacent fields.

The plan has the arms of the Goldsmiths' Company attached.

† Perhaps Mr. R. Sharpe, one of the persons to whom the Map is dedicated, was the author of "A Briefe Treatise to prove the necessitie and excellence of the use of Archerie. Abstracted out of Ancient and Moderne Writers. By R. St" 1594. 4to.; of which there is a copy in the British Museum.

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beginners in the famed exercise of Archerie; by I. I. and E. B. To be sold at the sign of the Swan in Giub-street, by F. Sergeant."—(16mo.)

Grub-street was at that time an avenue inhabited by bowyers and fletchers, being one of those in the city immediately leading to the adjacent open fields.

This tract was republished by R. F. in 1604, the title not so full; but the earliest edition I have found in the British Museum, is that of 1628,

"newly gathered and amended by James Partridge. London, printed by G M. for John Partridge, and are to be solde at the signe of the Sunne in Pauls Church Yard. 1628."

In this little tract, about four inches high, the distances from mark to mark are enumerated, and a table of names is given; a great number of which correspond with those in the plan before us; while new ones appear to have been added. This may be readily accounted for, when it is considered that, although some of these marks were of stone, a great part of them were wooden pillars subject to decay, and that many new marks were set up in the course of time by the liberality and zeal of the lovers of the longbow. Indeed, the tract itself, in the following note, supplies us with information nearly to the same effect—

"There are here divers new stakes set up in place of such as were decayed and gone. Archers may do well to call them by their new names, to encourage others to bee at like cost when need requires."

The list of the marks is added as follows, in order that the reader may compare them with the plan. The reader will not fail to notice the whim-

sical alliteration of many of the names. This jingle of initials was the fashion of the day, and has not escaped the notice of Shakspeare.*

Adam Bell,† Æolus, Aldermanbury lion, Archdale, Askwiths achorne.

Baines his needle, Bakers boy, Barlow, Bassings hall, Beehive, Begraves phoenix, Beswicks stake, Blackwell hall, Blacke Nan, Bores head, Boxes arm, Boulst, Bradlies stone, Brands boy, Bricklayer, Bricklayers boy, Bricklayers mold, Brothers holiday, Brownes stake, Brownes boy, Bunhill, Bush under bush.

Camell, Cardies castle,‡ Carters whip, Cat and fiddle, Chamber, Chapmans ware, Clarks delight, Colbrand, Cornish chough, Cowpers worrne,§ Coxes content, Cuckoe.

Dawsons daunce, Dayes deed, Daines delight, Diall, Dickmans marigold, Dudleis darling, Dunstons dall, Dunstons darling.

East ensigne, Egpie.

Feather, Fields fellowship, Flint, Founders sonne.

Gate by Harison, Gilberts goodwill, Gosson, Goves gift, Golden cup, Graveleys lambe, Great stone, Greenes stake, Guy of Warwick.

Hand and rose, Harisons fellowship, Hawes, Hayes stake, Hercules club, Hodges pleasure, Hodgets heart, Holdens heath-cocke, Hookers stake, House of goodfellowship, House of honestie, House of Lancaster, House of Yorke, Humfrey James.

Jefferies stake, Islips, Julius Cesar.

Kempton,|| Kings kindnesse, Kings mace.

Lamberts goodwill, Lees leopard, Lees lion, Lockleis mouth, London stone, Loves increase, Lees lurching.

Mab, Marshes stake, Martins mayflower, Martins monkie, Melhuse his mirth, Mercers maid, Mildmayes mayflower, Mildmaies rose

Nelson, Neves delight, Neves tissick, Nightingale.

Pakes his pillar, Parks his pleasure, Par-

* We learn from Stow that the suburban villas and summer-houses of the citizens were named after the same humour. A distich in ridicule of them was this:

"Kirbies Castle, and Fishers Folly, Spinilas Pleasure, and Megses Glory."

The jingling of initials has not escaped the ridicule of Shakspeare:

"——— with blade, with bloody blameful blade,

He bravely broach'd his boiling bloody breast."—Mids. N. Dr. act v. sc. 1.

† The name of a notorious Northern outlaw, as before noticed in p. 114. We have afterwards in this list Robin Hood; and in the map, towards the bottom, is Friar Tuck. Colbrand and Guy of Warwick are other allusions to our old English romances. An old house, fronting the fields at Hoxton, which was formerly much resorted to by the Finsbury archers, it bears for its sign the Robin Hood, which has to the present day written underneath the following inscription:

"Ye archers bold and yeomen good,
Stop and drink with Robin Hood:

If Robin Hood be not at home,
Stop and drink with Little John."

‡ In the Map is "Cawdries coffer."

§ The old name for a dragon or serpent: which was doubtless the figure on the mark; as with the lions, birds, &c. which gave name to several of the other marks.

|| I observe Kempton Place in the Map of London and its suburbs, in the neighbourhood of the City Road.

tridge his pillar, Partridge his primrose,* Pyramides, Piggins love, Pigeon, Pilgrim, Pinder, Piper, Plasterers stake, Plaice, Prices primrose, Princes stake, Poores partridge, Prichards hope, Puttocke.

Queenes, Quinies faulchion, Quinies pillar.

Rainebow, Red dragon, Robinhood.

Saint Andrew, Saint Butolphes, Saint George, Saint Martin, Samuels stake, Samuels round, Saunders hacke, Sawpit, Sea-griffin, Sheffe of arrowes, Silkworme, Sir Rowland, Smart's sentinell, Snowball, Speerings sport, Starre, Stone in the plane, Swan harnessman,† Swan wilcox, Swans stake.

Teuels timber, Theefe in the hedge, Three cranes, Tinkers budget, Townes end, Trefoile, Turks whale, Tree in the lane.

Wades mill, Walkers dragon, Watergap, Weeping crosse, Welds friendship, Wells his phisick, West ensigne, Wiles goodwill, Wilsons goodwill, Wilsons George, Wilsons ward Young Powell.

In all one hundred and sixty-four.

One of the latest editions of this archer's *rade mecum* is also extant in the British Museum.

"Aim for Finsbury Archers, or Table of all the names of the Marks now standing in the fields of Finsbury, with their true distance from each other; also a plan of the said fields, and marks by which we may know their true bearing.

"Likewise a list of all the names of such as have been Captains or Lieutenants of the Easter or Whitson Target, from the year 1717 to this present year 1738."

To this little book is annexed a plan of all the marks belonging to the Company of Finsbury Archers in the said fields of Finsbury, with the true distance from each, as they now stand; May 20, 1737.

This plan, which was copied to accompany the Hon. Daines Barrington's paper on Archery, in the Seventh Volume of the *Archæologia*, shews us that the fields from Peerless-pool to the Rosemary-branch, and for a considerable distance northward of that spot, were studded with roving marks.

At this period, however, the old marks which were standing in 1626,

had been almost all swept away, and the number reduced from 164 to 21. Their names, in the order of their occurrence from London northwards, were as follow. The only six which have occurred in the previous list, are printed in *Italic* :

Castle, Gardstone, Arnold, Absoly, *Turks-whale*, *Day's Deed*, Lambeth, Westminster Hall, Whitehall, *Old Speering*,* *Star or Dial*, *Blackwell Hall*, Old Gawthorn, Scarlet Lion, Edw. Gold, Pitfield, Old Absoly, Bob Peek, Levant, Welch Hall, and *Egg Pye*. First Butt, Butt, Short Butts.

To the marks are added three butts for pricking; an appropriate term for the precise shooting at short lengths.

In these marks, and in the privilege of access to them, the Artillery Company had a paramount claim. Mr. Barrington tells us, that so late as the year 1746, they obliged a cow-keeper named Pitfield to renew one of them, and caused the mark to be inscribed "*Pitfield's Repentance*." I do not doubt the fact of the restoration; but it is to be observed, that one of the marks in the plan of 1737, bears the name of Pitfield. The cow-keeper, therefore, perhaps defaced a mark which had been erected by some predecessor of his family. The name still remains in Pitfield-street, Hoxton :

We know from history how jealous the London youth were of keeping the fields round the city open for the practice of archery; and that on one occasion of their being obstructed, in the reign of Henry VIII. a Turner, under that license for mad pranks in ancient days, a disard's or clown's coat, ran through the city, crying "*shovels and spades! shovels and spades!*" The cry was readily understood; and, as the author of *Nigel* quotes,

"Uprose the Prentices, one and all,
Living in London, proper and tall."

They rushed forward with resistless prowess, and in a few hours levelled all the dykes, hedges, and enclosures which the spirit of exclusive appropriation had erected to obstruct the manly votaries of the English longbow.

This good old national cause was aided by James the First, in a more legal way, who directed in 1605 his letters patent to the Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, and others, as Com-

* James and John Partridge, as we have seen, were the Editor and Publisher of this little book.

† The allusion in this name is obscure. Perhaps two names are confounded: Swan, and man harnessed or in armour; or a man thus attired having a swan for his cognizance.

* Formerly "*Speering's sport*."

missioners, and commanded them to cause the fields about the city, in which Archery had been practised from time immemorial, to be cleared of all obstructions to that exercise, for the space of two miles; exactly the distance which the archers' marks given in the plan of 1737, will be found to extend.

Another similar commission was issued by Charles the First in 1632; and the contest was doubtless continual until at length the great march of brick and mortar was triumphant. Some of the last skirmishes, which took place about fifty years ago, are thus described in Highmore's History of the Artillery Company, from the records of that Society.

"On the Company's march to Baumes, on the Accession-day in 1782, they found the gate of a large field, in which stood one of their stone marks, near Ball's Pond, both locked and chained, and four men placed to prevent their entrance. The Adjutant ordered it to be forced; after which they marched across, and opened another gate"—History of the Artillery Company, p. 366.

"In 1784, a committee was appointed to ascertain the situation of the butts, &c., that the right might not be lost, and report thereon."—Ibid. p. 385.

In October of the same year,

"The Company marched to Finsbury-fields, to view their several stone marks, beginning at Prebend mead, where the Castle Stone stood, and thence extending to Baumes Fields and Islington Common.—They removed several obstructions, &c.—P. 393.

In 1786,

"Considerable encroachments having been made upon the antient marks belonging to the Company, the Court (July 30), ordered notice to be given to all the occupiers of lands in Baumes and Finsbury Fields, between Peerless-pool south, Baumes-pond north, Hoxton east, and Islington west, wherein any of their marks were placed, to remove any obstruction to the Company's rights."—Ibid. p. 396.

On the 12th of August following,

"The Company, on its march over Baumes and Finsbury Fields, having pulled down by the pioneers several parts of the fence of a peice of ground inclosed about two years since by Mr. Samuel Pitt, for gardens and summer-houses, through which breaches the Company marched from the marks of *Guardslune* to *Arnold*, and from *Arnold* to *Alsoly*; and having come to a peice of ground lately inclosed with a brick wall, by Messrs. Walker, Ward, and Co. (proprietors

of the white-lead-mill), between the marks of *Bob Peak* and the *Levant*, the Company were induced to desist from pulling down or making a breach in the wall, in order to march through, on account of Mr. Maltby (one of the partners in the white-lead works) having assured the commanding officer of the battalion, that he and his partners, at the time of the making the said inclosure, were ignorant of the Company's right in those fields, but were willing to enter into any reasonable terms of accommodation with the Company for what they had done. One of the archers' division was then ordered to shoot an arrow over the said inclosure, as an assertion of the Company's right; which having done, the battalion proceeded on its march to several of the other marks."—Ibid. p. 399.

Lastly, in 1791, when the long butts on Islington Common were destroyed, by digging gravel,

"A detachment marched to the spot (Aug. 12) pursuant to a previous notice to the occupiers and commissioners of the roads, to remove every obstruction, and to replace the marks. These objects were obtained."—Ibid. p. 410.

Nelson says, in his History of Islington, published in 1811:

"The two old shooting butts, which remained till within the last thirty years on the common, near the Rosemary-branch, in this parish, were at that time occasionally used by Toxophilites from the metropolis. These have given place to a solitary target butt, defended with iron plates, for the exercise of ball-firing, in an adjoining inclosure: but several vestiges of the old marks may yet be traced in the fields adjacent."

The distances from mark to mark in the "Aim for Finsbury Archers," are very much varied; and thus, as I have observed, excellent practice for Archery at roving distances was afforded. The greatest length laid down in the plan of 1737, is 13 score five yards, or 265 yards. In the "dimensurations" of 1628, the great length of 19 score is laid down, and the shortest distance is 9 score. It cannot, however, from the above fact be assumed that the ordinary compass of our ancient bowmen was 380 yards, since powerful arbalists, or cross-bows wound up with a jack, were in use, and contrivances were employed to extend the ordinary cast of the longbow. One instance will be found in the man who used his foot at the May shooting before Henry VIII. on Blackheath, in the year 1510. The statute of 33d Henry

VIII. forbade any Archery practice at a less distance than 220 yds. The utmost range of the heavy sheaf, or war-arrow, was 250 yards. The assertion of the ballad, that Robin Hood shot a buck at an hundred rod, belongs to the tales, not the feats, of the long-bow. We may infer from Justice Shallow's eulogium on old Double, penned in a style so exquisitely natural by Shakspeare, in the second part of his "Historie of Henry the Fourth," that to shoot 290 yards was an extraordinary achievement :

Shallow—Death is certain. Is old Double of your town living yet ?

Silence—Dead, Sir !

Shallow—Dead ! See ! See !—he drew a good bow—and dead !—He shot a fine shoot !—John of Gaunt loved him well, and betted much money on his head. Dead !—He would have clapped you in the clout* at twelve score, and carried you a forehand-shaft† a fourteen and fourteen and a half,‡ that it would have done a man's heart good to see. How a good score of ewes now ?—And is old Double dead ?

Old Double has been outdone, at length of shot, by a Turkish archer in modern days, Mahmoud Effendi, Secretary to the Turkish ambassador, a man possessing great muscular strength—who shot an arrow with a Turkish bow, 482 yards, in the presence of three gentlemen of the Toxophilite Society, in the year 1795. The Turkish bow owes its length of cast to the elasticity of the horn of which it is composed ; and the power is augmented by a contrivance which enables

the archer to draw his arrow within the arc of the bow : it has not, however, the certainty of cast of the English bows. Whoever wishes to inform himself on this or all the other points connected with the history, the skill, and the power of archery, may consult the excellent treatise, Roberts's English Bowman.§

In my next and concluding notice, I purpose to introduce to your readers a representation, from a rare typographical antiquity, of an Archer of no inferior rank, albeit the bow was peculiarly the weapon of

"you good yeomen
Whose limbs were bred in England !"
Yours, &c. A. J. K.

♦

Mr. URBAN,

THE Pedigrees of the Sidney family have been so negligently drawn up by some heralds, and wilfully misrepresented by Collins, that a corrected pedigree is yet a desideratum. Through the medium of your publication, ever open to heraldical inquiry and information, I venture to communicate to any future undertaker of an Extinct Peerage the following account of two collateral branches of that distinguished race.

Collins states that Nicholas Sidney, who married Anne, daughter of Sir William Brandon, and aunt of Charles Duke of Suffolk, had but *one* son William, who commanded the right wing at Flodden, and had a grant of Penshurst, and a vast many other estates.¹

* A small white target cloth placed on the butt, or near the ground.

† *Fore-hand* is an *over-hand* shot, or a shot made with the hand elevated above the head.

‡ 14 score and a half, 290 yards.

§ Published some years since by the late Mr. Waring, of Caroline-street, Bedford-square ; strictly speaking, we believe, the only Bowyer and Fletcher in London. The following account of this gentleman's father will not be uninteresting :

"About the year 1776, Mr. Waring (who resided with Sir Ashton Lever at Leicester House) and who may be justly styled the father of modern archery, having, by continual business, contracted an oppression upon his chest (arising principally from sitting too closely to his desk, and pressing his breast too much against it, and which the most eminent of the faculty had in vain endeavoured to remove) resolved to try the effect of the bow in affording him relief. He accordingly made it a regular exercise, and in a short time derived great benefit from the use of it ; and ascribes his cure, which was perfect, solely to the use of archery. Sir Ashton Lever, perceiving the good effects which so engaging an amusement had upon the constitution, followed Mr. Waring's example, and took up the bow ; he was soon joined by several of his friends, who, in the year 1780, formed themselves into a society, under the title of Toxophilites, and met regularly at Leicester House, having butts erected in the gardens belonging to it. And this society was the parent stock of the numerous societies of Archery, known at this day,"—about 1790.

Roberts's English Bowman, p. 79.

¹ See Originalia. 31 Hen. VIII. Rot. 11 ; 33 Hen. VIII. Rot. 31 ; 55 Hen. VIII. Rot. 30. 6 Edw. VI. 2d part, Rot. 117.

Collins ought to have known better; for numerous pedigrees state Nicholas to have had four sons: 1. William; 2. Thomas; 3. Robert; 4. Francis; all of whom, together with a daughter Thomasine, who was married to Nicholas Gamel, are mentioned in Nicholas Sidney's will, proved 1512 in the Prerogative Court. I proceed to give the family of the second son, Thomas.²

Thomas Sidney, great uncle to Sir Philip and the first Earl of Leicester, became Governor of the Spittle at Walsingham, Norfolk, to which place he came in 1523. He had a grant of Walsingham Priory, Nov. 7, 31 Hen. VIII. 1539,³ and died in 1542,⁴ making Roger Townshend his executor by will.⁵ His wife was Agnes, a widow of . . . of Walsingham.

Thomas Sidney, of Walsingham—Agnes

Thomas Sidney, aged 14 at his father's death, Customer of Lynn, a man of great wealth; his will is dated 1585. He was buried at Walsingham.⁶

Barbara, dau. to William, and sister to the great Sir Francis Walsingham.⁷

Amy, mar. T. Sisk, esq. of Holton.

Anne, mar. to Robt. Anguish.

Eleanor, mar. John Drury, with issue; and 2. John Claxton, with issue.

Sir Henry Sidney followed Sir Henry Sidney, knighted 1603; died 2d Nov. 1612, aged 59. S.P. His will is in the Prerogative Court

Jane, dau. of Francis Jermy, of Brightwell, Suffolk; mar. 1586, died 8th Aug. 1638, aged 73. Her will is in the Prerogative Court.

Thomas Sidney—Mary, dau. of Sir Sydney Fras. Southwell, of Windham Hall, Wyken, died Dec. 19, 1603, aged 37.⁹

Ellenor, Ann, died Oct. 3, 1602, unm.

Thomasine, daughter and sole heiress, married Sir Wm. Godolphin, and was grandmother of Sidney, first Earl Godolphin, whose family quartered the Sidney arms with a crescent for difference.

I now proceed to state the collateral branch, from which descended Dudley Alexander Sidney Cosby, created Baron Sidney in Ireland, June 25, 1768.¹⁰ Dorcas, who was married to Alexander Cosby, the ancestor of Lord Sidney, was the daughter and sole heiress of William Sidney, who possessed large estates in the Queen's County, and lies buried at Otford, Kent, with the following inscription on his tomb.

"Here lyeth William Sidney and Alice his wife, and Rachel their eldest daughter; which William was the son of Humfrey, who was the son of William, who was the son of William Sidney, Lord of Kingesham by Chichester, and Isabella St. John, daughter of the Lord St. John, 1625."

According to Harl. MS. 5883, p. 38, and Addit. MS. 5523, p. 118, this

Humfrey married Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Lewknor, third son of Sir Thomas Lewknor, knight of the Shire for Sussex in 1446.

It is probable that William Sidney, apprentice to the law, who married the daughter of . . . Fitzhamon,¹¹ was the same William who was the father of Humfrey. Concerning William Sidney, who married the Hon. Elizabeth St. John, it may be stated that his will is given in Harl. MS. 1160, p. 79; and also a pedigree of the family drawn up by his granddaughter, Beatrix Knottesford, to which I must refer. This William married three times; his first wife was a great heiress, and for her connexions and issue I must refer to Clutterbuck's *Herts*, vol. III. p. 502; his second wife was Elizabeth St. John, whose descendants I have just

² From a pedigree in Harl. MS. 970, p. 81.

³ Rot. 61, ex Original.

⁴ Inquis. post mortem 34 Hen. VIII. Harl. MS. 6131, p. 13.

⁵ See Spelman's *Fate of Sacrilege*, and Harl. MS. 6131, p. 13. ⁶ See also Paschiz records, Rot. 40, 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary.

⁷ Thomas Sidney was thus brother-in-law to John Tamworth, whose funeral he attended in 1569. See Faulkner's *Hist. of Fulham*, p. 451; and from whom he seems to have acquired land in Enfield and Fulham. Lysons's *Environs*, pp. 303 and 358, vol. II. And in Hasted's *Kent*, 1st vol. pp. 323 and 529, Queen Elizabeth is stated to have made over to him certain lands in Oford and Higham.

⁸ An account of his splendid monument at Walsingham is given in Bloomfield's *Norfolk*, vol. V. p. 883.

⁹ Her monumental inscription is given in Lodge's *Peerage*, St. Leger Pedigree, with her issue by four marriages, 6th vol.

¹⁰ For an account of the Cosby family see a scarce *Peerage*, 3 vols. printed 1769, which I had the honour of presenting to the British Museum; and also the *Memoir of General Cosby*, printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. XCII. pt. i. p. 177.

¹¹ Harl. MS. 1155, p. 24.

given, and who had also a daughter Ann, married, 1st, John Michelgrove; 2d, John Apsley. His third wife was the daughter and heiress of John Barington, widow of Wm. Lunsford, who had issue Nicholas Sidney, whose descendants I have given, and other issue mentioned in Harl. MS. 3835; for further particulars, I must refer to Weever's Monuments, p. 783; Manning's Surrey, vol. i. p. 94, 96; and Dallaway's Sussex, vol. i. p. 194.

Having now given the pedigrees of two branches of the Sidney family, I hope to have the assistance of some of your numerous readers, to recover that of another branch.

1. In Harl. MS. 2096, p. 90, and 2147, p. 85, it is stated that Francis Sidney, Lieutenant of the Tower, great uncle of the Earl of Leicester, married Ann daughter to Isley, co. of Kent. This Francis was an esquire of the King's Household, and enterprized a tournament at Greenwich 15 Hen. VIII. according to Holinshed Query, had he any issue?

2. Francis Sidney was entered at Oxford as the son of a Kentish gentleman, July 2, 1585. He was Proctor there 1599. Presented by King James with the living of Chevening, Kent, 20th of November, 1610; and by the Earl of Leicester with the living of Penshurst, 3d Oct. 1617. Carried on a successful lawsuit for tithes in Chevening, 1621. Had licence to build an aisle to Penshurst Church April 6, 1631; died before the 14th May 1633. Query, what relation was he to the Earl his patron?

3. In Bloomfield's Norfolk, vol. i. p. 904, (and also Gent. Mag. xcvi. i. p. 583), extracted from an old Register in Great Carbrook Church: "March 19, 1637. Henry Sidney, an antient man, descended of the right honourable house of the Sidneys Earls of Leicester, but more honourable by his new birth, was buried here." Query, how was he descended from this right honourable house?

4. Captain Sir John Sidney, knight-

ed in Ireland, 30th Aug. 1604.¹² The Earl of Leicester is conjoined with him in a lawsuit in Chancery¹³ about some Hampshire lands, and styles him kinsman in numerous letters in the second volume of Collins's Sidney papers, and uses his influence to get him a place. Query, how was he related to his kinsman and patron?

5. Lieutenant William Sidney; whose services in Ireland are recorded in Titus, C. x. p. 71. He received 200 acres of land at the partition of Leitrim, as one of the most deserving; these he soon sold to Sir Frederic Hamilton.¹⁴ In the second volume of Collins's Sidney papers are some letters mentioning him as employed with Captain Sir John Sidney. Query, who was he?

6. In the Visitation of Kent, 1574, by Cooke, a John Sidney, armiger, is said to have married Joane, daughter of Thomas Wilsford of Hartridge. Query, might not he have been the son of Francis, Lieutenant of the Tower, and the father of the Rev. Francis, Henry, Sir John, and William Sidney, afore-mentioned; and the brother of Philip Sidney, mentioned by Browne Willis in his Survey of Hereford Cathedral as Prebendary of Moreton Magna, 1567, and as having died in 1575?

Really Mr. Collins is quite inexcusable in passing over these branches of the Sidney family. In the funeral certificate of Sir William Sidney of Penshurst, in 1553, it appears that Thomas Sidney held the standard, and William Sidney the banner; and at the funeral of Sir Philip, published first in 1587, and reprinted in Thorpe's Customale Roffense, and Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, Mr. afterwards Sir Henry Sidney, son of the aforesaid Thomas, bore one banner, and William Sidney another. Neither of these funerals does Collins mention; moreover, when he finds the name of Francis Sidney in Holinshed, to get rid of this troublesome person, he boldly asserts that he never existed,

¹² See Brit. Mus. MS. 4784; and his services recorded in Cotton. MS. Titus, B. x. p. 307; and Fynes Morison's History of Ireland, passim, whence his life may be in a great measure gleaned.

¹³ Rolls of Chancery M. m. 12, No. 45, p. 237 of the Catalogue. John Sharpe and tenants of the manor of Michelmershe against Sir Robert Sidney, knight, Lord of the manor of Michelmershe, Thomas Baron, and John Sidney.

¹⁴ See Curiosa Hibernica, p. 75, and Brit. Mus. MS. 476, p. 129, and Lodge's Irish Peerage, Hamilton Pedigree, 5th vol. p. 173.

and that the name ought to be William.¹⁵ In numerous letters concerning the Earl's lands at Otford, the name of *Johns* is repeatedly mentioned as steward; a very extraordinary name, and one which Collins has omitted in an otherwise complete index! May not it be John Sidney in the original, for we never find a Christian name to this Johns?

Sir Philip Sidney and Robert first Earl of Leicester had a younger brother, Thomas Sidney, of whom Zouch¹⁶ says, we can find no more than the name in Holinshed. Perhaps the following brief account of this brother of Sir Philip Sidney may not be unacceptable.

Thomas Sidney was educated at the free school at Shrewsbury; where his brother Sir Philip had been educated before him; and on Dudley Earl of Leicester's visit to Shrewsbury in 1584,

"The speakers were three young gentlemen of the free school: Mr. afterwards Sir Thomas Sidney, a younger brother of the famous Sir Philip; Robert Horde, fifth son of John Horde, esq. of Horde Parke near Bridgnorth, at this time a youth of 17 years, afterwards a clergyman and beneficed in Essex; and Edward Higgins, second son of the senior Bailiff of this year. The topics of panegyric are easily conjectured; but besides these, Sydney, who was doubtless selected as being nephew to the great man, expressed his personal gratitude to the town which had in a manner nursed him in learning, with loving entertainment, from the highest to the least, and requested his Honour to return them thanks on his behalf. The others spake what it would less have becomed Mr. Sidney to do, of the noble house he came of, that he was the chiefest flower flourishing," &c.¹⁷

In the will of Sir Henry Sidney, K.G. dated 8th Jan. 1581, and proved 25th May 1586, he leaves

"To his son Thomas Sidney, Hanbeck alias Hanby Grange in Lincoln; in default of heirs, to his son Philip and his heirs; and that his brother Henry Earl of Huntingdon should take on him the guardianship of his son Thomas, till he arrives at the age of 21."

Sir Philip in his will leaves his brother Thomas 100*l.* a year, and he followed Sir Philip's splendid funeral anno 1586. Ambrose Earl of Warwick, in 1589 leaves him 150*l.* a year, and other reversionary property.

I shall now lay before your readers a document, shewing the marriage and death of the said Thomas, being an inscription from Hackness Church, North Riding of York.¹⁸

"Arthur Dakyns, Esq. aged 76 years, obiit 12 Junij 1592, having had issue by Thomasin his wife, dau. of T. Guy, Esq. and Alice his wife, sister unto Wimond Carew, of Anthony in com. Cornub. Kt. one only daughter and heir, viz. Margaret Dakyns, 1st married to Walter Devereux, Esq. 2d brother to Robert Earl of Essex, who dyed of a hurt received before Roan 1591; 2nd, she married unto Thomas Sidney, Esq. 3d son of Sir Henry Sidney, Kt. who died without issue by her, on 26th Junij, 1595, and lies buried at Kingston-upon-Hull; 3d, she married Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, 3d son of Sir Thos. Hoby, who died in Paris 1646, being then resident ambassador there to King James."

Some notices of the death of Thomas Sidney occur in Collins's Sidney Papers; particularly the grief of the Countess of Huntingdon, the wife of his guardian, and his own aunt.

The last document is from Lansdowne MS. 207.

"Hill. 40 Elizab. Rot. 119, in cōi Banco. Walterus Harrison de Hackness, in com. Ebor. generosus, administrator bonorum Thomæ Sidney, nup. de Lynton, in com. Ebor. Armig. summonitus fuit ad respondendum Rob'to Greene," &c.

It goes on to shew that Thomas Sidney had sold Hanby Grange, which his father had left him.

It appears that Holinshed was mistaken in calling him a knight, and I cannot find that he was a man of great valour. In Harl. MS. 4029 and 1411, it is asserted that this Thomas fell at the battle of Nieuport; i. e. anno 1600. This cannot be correct, from the documents I have already quoted; moreover his widow had licence to alienate his lands¹⁹—viz. the manors of Lynton Grange and Kingston-upon-Hull—being then the wife of Sir Posthumus Hoby.

I should wish to ask any person who could give the information, whether this Thomas had any issue? for the expression on his wife's gravestone "*by her*," is ambiguous; he might have had a former wife, and a child by her. The silence of Collins, Zouch, and other heralds, concerning this man, appears to me to be very unaccountable.

A GENEALOGICAL INQUIRER.

¹⁵ Lives and Actions of the Sidneys, l. 77.

¹⁶ Life of Sir Philip Sidney.

¹⁷ History of Shrewsbury, by Blakeway and Owen, i. p. 376.

¹⁸ Lansd. MS. 892, pp. 76, 77, 78.

¹⁹ See Originalia 39 Eliz. iv. part. rot. 118; and 48 Eliz.

ON THE STYLES OF HUME, GIBBON, AND ROBERTSON.

(Continued from p. 126.)

I HAVE said that Gibbon is commonly anxious to choose the best and most elegant words, and that he is usually happy in fixing on the most apt and expressive; and of these remarks, taken in a general sense, the truth is indisputable. But to every general remark there are exceptions; and some passages may be produced in which Gibbon has descended to meanness, and has used words much less eligible than he might have found. "They instantly occupied the *debatable* land."^a "The *outlying* countries that had been left in the enjoyment of a barbarous independence."^b "The credulous and *unsuspectful* Count had armed the province in his defence."^c "The hardy Gauls were imperceptibly *melted* into the general mass of citizens and subjects."^d "The Hercynian forest, which *overshadowed* a great part of Germany and Poland."^e "The Goths very naturally indulged themselves in a *prospect* of past and future glory."^f We may be said to take a retrospect, but not a *prospect*, of the past. "The Persian capital was strongly fortified by *impracticable* morasses."^g Gibbon means that the morasses were such as it was impossible to drain, or to turn into firm ground; but he should have expressed his meaning in words to that effect. *Impracticable*, applied to a morass, is *vox nihili*; we might as well term a wall, in which we are unable to make a breach, or a man, on whose passions we cannot work, *impracticable*. "The Emperor himself *chided* the tardiness of the senate." That *chided* pleased him, beyond other words of the same import, may excite some surprise. "The aspiring genius of Rome experienced from the nations of Asia and Africa, a more vigorous resistance to her spiritual, than she had *formerly done* to her temporal dominion."^h

Done is vulgar; he should have said *felt*. "The Alemanni, *familiarized* to the knowledge of the country, collected their scattered forces."ⁱ Who but Gibbon, would have thought of the expression *familiarized* to the knowledge? I will take another instance from Whitaker.^k "We hear," says the critic, "of a deep trench, prolonged at first in perpendicular, and afterwards in parallel lines, to cover the wings of an army." What is the prolongation of a trench in *perpendicular*, as opposed to *parallel* lines?

He is extremely fond of using the antithetical conjunction *though*, when there is no contrariety in the words or phrases that it connects, to require or justify its insertion. "It is a *just though trite* observation, that victorious Rome was herself subdued by the arts of Greece."^l Here then is no opposition between *just* and *trite*; what is *trite*, indeed, is generally *just*. Aurelian "died the *useful though severe* reformer of a degenerate state."^m Is it surprising that the reformer of a degenerate state, though he was *severe*, should be *useful*? "The armies met, and *though I am ignorant* of Mainfroy's doom in the other world, in this he lost his friends, his kingdom, and his life."ⁿ Why should Mainfroy's losses, and Gibbon's ignorance, be opposed to each other? Is it strange that Mainfroy, in the thirteenth century, lost all that he possessed in this world, *notwithstanding* that Gibbon, in the eighteenth century, was unacquainted with his doom in the next?

He was a sedulous fabricator of such phrases as the following, with a desire, as it would seem, to surprise his readers with an unexpected junction of words, and to excite in them admiration of his art and acuteness. "The operations of the civil war were protracted during the summer months by the *skill or timidity* of the combatants."^o "He might yield to the superior *guilt and merit* of Constantins."^p

Ch. lxiii. vol. 11, p. 395.

Ch. i. sub fin.

^a Ch. xxxiii. vol. 6, p. 11.^d Ch. xxxviii. sub init.^e Ch. ix. vol. 1, p. 347.

Ch. x. vol. 1, p. 387.

^f Ch. xxiv. vol. 4, p. 179.^h Ch. xv. vol. 2, p. 339.

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ⁱ Ch. xix. vol. 3, p. 218.^k Review of Gibbon, p. 38.^l Ch. ii. vol. 1, p. 62.^m Ch. xi. fin.ⁿ Ch. lxii. vol. 11, p. 339.^o Ch. xviii. vol. 3, p. 157.^p Ch. xviii. vol. 3, p. 145.

"The excessive demonstrations of grief, or at least of mourning, surpassed whatever had been practised on any former occasion."^a "The Armenian nobles still refused to abandon the plurality of their gods and of their wives."^b To the production of such phraseology, something of ingenuity is requisite; and it may please or amuse, if it be used sparingly, but Gibbon indulges in it till his reader is disgusted with its frequent recurrence. He has these three expressions in the space of one page: "The remains of his fortune, and of his understanding, were dedicated to the service of the glorious martyr." "Such assiduous zeal secured the favour of the saint, or at least of the people." "Felix wanted power or inclination to preserve the flock."

It cannot be thought very inconsistent with these observations on Gibbon's style, to remark, that, on many occasions, when he is unable to tell us what his heroes or people did, he is somewhat more anxious than is necessary to let us know what they might have done. "The Huns might derive a tribute of furs from the northern region, which has been protected from all other conquerors by the severity of the climate, and the courage of the natives."^c "The subjects of Attila might execute, with superior forces, the design which these adventurers had so boldly attempted."^d "The Scythian monarch, however ignorant of the value of science and philosophy, might, perhaps, lament that his illiterate subjects were destitute of the art which could perpetuate the memory of his exploits."^e "The oppressed provincials might exclaim, that the miserable remnant which the enemy had spared, was cruelly ravished by their pretended allies."^f

At the same time that I acknowledge the general correctness of his language to be deserving of high praise, it is my duty as a critic, a duty which I shall, I hope, be forgiven for discharging, to observe, that

there are in his pages a few sentences which he has not cleared from grammatical inaccuracy. "I shall conclude this chapter with the comets, the earthquakes, and the plague, which astonished or afflicted the reign of Justinian."^g He should surely have said *with an account of* the comets. "The Lactarian mount, where the physicians of Rome, since the time of Galen, had sent their patients."^h "The flight of Chosroes, (yet where could he have fled?) was rudely arrested?"ⁱ Exactness demands *whither*. "The Royal stables were filled with six thousand mules and horses, among whom the names of Shebdiz and Barid are renowned for their speed or beauty."^j Propriety requires *which*. "The senator Boethius is the last of the Romans whom Cato or Tully would have acknowledged for their countryman."^k Surely the plural is requisite. "Magnus, with four thousand of his supposed accomplices, were put to death."^l "That measure, as well as the number of four hundred towers, are not perfectly consistent with the five gates, so often mentioned in the history of the siege."^m The grammarian would direct that in such sentences the verb should be singular. "His mother's eunuchs, that pernicious vermin of the east."ⁿ He ought to have said, *those* pernicious vermin. He also uses the word *universal* for *extensive*, and compares it; and Whitaker^o has noticed somewhere the expression *more inferior*.

The structure of this sentence is *con-*surable: "It might naturally be expected, that a prince of such a character, instead of suffering the rebellion to gain stability by delay, *should* have immediately marched from the banks of the Danube to those of the Tiber, and that his victorious army, instigated by contempt for the senate, and eager to gather the spoils of Italy, *should* have burned with impatience to finish the easy and lucrative con-

^a Ch. xviii. vol. 3, p. 128.

^b Ch. xviii. vol. 3, p. 187.

^c Vol. 5, p. 326, 327.

^d Ch. xxxiv. vol. 6, p. 46.

^e Ch. xxxiv. vol. 6, p. 48.

^f Ch. xxxiv. vol. 6, p. 45.

^g Ch. xxxi. vol. 5, p. 332.

^x Ch. xliii. vol. 7, p. 412.

^y Ch. xliii. vol. 7, p. 390.

^z Ch. xlv. vol. 8, p. 253.

^{aa} Ch. xlv. vol. 8, p. 225.

^{bb} Ch. xxxix. vol. 7, p. 42.

^{cc} Ch. vii. vol. 1, p. 279.

^{dd} Ch. lviii. vol. 11, p. 65.

^{ee} Ch. vii. vol. 1, p. 306, 307.

^{ff} Review of Gibbon, p. 16.

quest."^g Instead of *should*, he ought to have said *would*. Equal inaccuracy appears in these words: "He [Alexander Severus] read and answered the multitude of letters, memorials, and petitions, that must have been addressed to the master of the greatest part of the world."^h Alexander answered the petitions that *were*, not that *must have been*, addressed to him.

In the following passages, he has, to borrow a phrase of Poison's, lost sight of sense. "'I devote thy head,' he piously exclaimed, 'to the demons of hell;' and *that head was* instantly cloven to the breast, by the resistless stroke of his descending falchion."ⁱ How could a *head* be cloven to the breast? "The volunteers of the cross, who elected for their chief the most deserving of his peers."^k If such an expression can be tolerated in poetry, it certainly cannot in prose. "At the head of his armies, *he was* bold in action, skilful in stratagem, patient of fatigue, ready to improve his advantages, and *rising from his defeats* with inexhaustible vigour."^l He should have written, *and he rose from his de-*

feats. He did not abstain from that faulty construction which Hume, though he did not always avoid it himself, censured in his friend Robertson. "A comet was seen during twenty days in the western quarter of the heavens, and *which* shot its rays into the north."^m "Leo the Ninth, a simple saint, of a temper most apt to deceive himself and the world, and *whose* venerable character would consecrate with the name of piety the measures least compatible with the practice of religion."ⁿ "Mount Atlas, a name so idly celebrated by the fancy of poets, but which is now diffused over the immense ocean that rolls between the ancient and the new continent."^o I know not that these passages can properly be called ungrammatical, but they may surely without injustice be pronounced inelegant.

He is sometimes needlessly careful

to repeat his prepositions, as in the expressions, "covered with men, with horses, and with arms,"^p and "the rare examples of Henry IV. of Pyrrhus, and of Alexander."^q The latter, indeed, is, by the repetition of the prepositions, rendered incorrect, for it is made equivalent to *the examples of Henry IV. the examples of Pyrrhus, and the examples of Alexander*.

He sometimes very ungracefully connects two prepositions with one substantive, as "forgotten by, and forgetful of, the world,"^r and "those societies which had issued from, or those which had been received into, the bosom of Rome."^s This is a mode of construction from which every writer that aims at elegance or accuracy of composition should abstain.

He not unfrequently offends the reader by putting a noun, which is necessary to complete the sense of two phrases that precede it, in a solitary position at the end of a sentence, where it may remind us of a wild-goose compelled by weakness of wing to fall behind the flock of its stronger and more speedy fellow-travellers. "The joint government of the father and the son subsisted about seven, and the sole administration of Gallienus continued about eight, *years*."^t "The extent of the new walls was magnified by popular estimation to near fifty, but is reduced by accurate measurement to about twenty-one, *miles*."^u "The luxury of life is possessed with more innocence and safety by the master of his own, than by the steward of the public, *fortune*."^v "The Emperor Nicephorus had lost his fame in the Arabian, he lost his life in the Slavonian, *war*."^w "An armament such as would transcend the experience of the past, or the belief of the present, *age*." Perhaps he thought this mode of expression a beauty; *de gustibus non est disputandum*; but it is certain that its affectation is too apparent to allow it to be generally pleasing.

He was by no means studious to keep his periods free from parentheses,

^g Ch. vii. vol. 1, p. 295.

^h Ch. vi. vol. 1, p. 245.

ⁱ Ch. lviii. vol. 11, pp. 66, 67.

^k Ch. lviii. vol. 11, p. 93.

^l Ch. xlvi. vol. 9, p. 84.

^m Ch. xliii. vol. 7, p. 412.

ⁿ Ch. lvi. vol. 10, p. 266.

^o Ch. i. sub fin.

^p Ch. xix. vol. 3, p. 204.

^q Ch. xli. vol. 7, p. 227.

^r Ch. xlvi. vol. 9, p. 83.

^s Ch. ii. vol. 1, p. 58.

^t Ch. x. vol. 1, p. 411.

^u Ch. xi. vol. 2, p. 28.

^v Ch. liii. vol. 10, p. 119.

^w Ch. lv. vol. 10, p. 119.

and he sometimes inserts in them such as are singularly stiff and unpleasing. "The two colleagues had both been consuls, (Balbinus had twice enjoyed that honourable office) both had been named among the twenty lieutenants of the senate."^x "She was of a dark complexion, (for, in speaking of a lady, these trifles become important.) Her teeth were of a pearly whiteness."^y "The triumphant car of Aurelian (it had formerly been used by a Gothic King) was drawn, on this memorable occasion, either by four stags or four elephants."^z "The captive barbarians were assigned to those districts (in Gaul, the territories of Amiens, Beauvais, Cambrai, Treves, Langres, and Troyes, are particularly specified,) which had been depopulated by the calamities of war."^a "His beauty (he was one of the tallest and most comely of the Romans) might introduce him to the favour of Sophia."^b "As soon as the besiegers had surmounted the labour (their sole labour) of climbing the hill."^c "The Bructeri (it is Tacitus who now speaks) were totally exterminated by the neighbouring tribes."^d Easy parentheses may occasionally be allowed, but it is impossible to forgive such awkward interpositions in a sentence as these.

He is much too ready to put words that he intends to be particularly emphatic or discriminative, in Italics. "The real *sentiments* of the soldiers alone were of importance to his power or safety. Their declaration in his favour commanded the dutiful *professions* of the senate."^e "To display the *new* world to the eyes of a spectator, who still retained a lively and recent impression of the old."^f "He gloried in the title of Roman citizen, and affected to compare the purity of his blood, with the foreign and even barbarous origin of the preceding Emperors."^g Sometimes, indeed, he seems necessitated to use Italics, in order to render his meaning completely

intelligible. "Maxentius considered himself as the legal sovereign of Italy, elected by the Roman senate and people; nor would he endure the control of the father, who arrogantly declared, that by *his* name and abilities the rash youth had been established on the throne."^h "In the time of Jerome and Claudian, the senators unanimously yielded the pre-eminence to the Anician line; and a slight view of *their* history will serve to appreciate the rank and antiquity of the noble families, which contended only for the second place."ⁱ And sometimes he prints a word in the Italic character, that his wit or address in the selection of it may be remarked. "The Catholic world has unanimously submitted to the *infallible* decrees of the general councils."^k "Poets who load their *invulnerable* heroes with a useless weight of cumbersome and brittle armour."^l Justinian trembled; and those who had only seen the Emperor in his old age, were pleased to suppose that he had *lost* the alacrity and vigour of his youth."^m But what he has gained, or what he conceived that he should gain, by putting the word *that*, when he had occasion to use it at the beginning of a number of successive clauses, in Italics, as in the sentence, "They hesitated to pronounce, *that* God himself, the second person of an equal and consubstantial trinity, was manifested in the flesh; *that* a being who pervades the universe, had been confined in the womb of Mary; *that* his eternal duration had been marked by the days, and months, and years, of human existence; *that* the Almighty had been scourged and crucified; *that* his impassible essence had felt pain and anguish; *that* his omniscience was not exempt from ignorance; and *that* the source of life and immortality expired upon Mount Calvary,"ⁿ it is not easy to conjecture.

The use of Italics is sometimes not improper; but in composition such as Gibbon's, it should be the care of the writer to select such words, and to arrange them in such order, as to ren-

^x Ch. vii. vol. 1, pp. 292, 293.

^y Ch. xi. vol. 2, p. 53.

^z Ch. xi. vol. 2, p. 47.

^a Ch. xiii. vol. 2, p. 132.

^b Ch. xiv. vol. 2, p. 136.

^c Ch. xvi. vol. 10, p. 315.

^d Ch. ix. vol. 1, p. 379.

^e Ch. vi. vol. 1, p. 215.

^f Ch. xxxiii. sub fin.

^g Ch. xii. vol. 2, p. 91.

^h Ch. xiv. vol. 2, p. 209.

ⁱ Ch. xxxi. vol. 5, p. 259.

^k Ch. xx. sub fin.

^l Ch. xv. sub fin.

^m Ch. xliii. vol. 7, p. 403.

ⁿ Ch. xlvii. vol. 8, pp. 272, 273.

der the distinction of any of them from the rest by a different character, that their sense or force may be better perceived, wholly superfluous.

It might be wished by the lovers of neatness, that he had been somewhat more frugal in the insertion of Roman and Arabic numbers in his pages; numbers from which all the advantage gained by the reader, if it can truly be said that any advantage is gained by the reader, does not atone for the disfigurement which they cause in the author's composition. And it would have been to his credit, if he had refrained from the use of the &c. What can be more at variance with the exactness of an historian, than to talk of "the Peucini, the Borani, the Carpi, &c.?"^o These remarks descend very low; but in criticising style it is impossible to descend too low.

No writer is more free from the fault of inadvertently repeating the same word, or using one too nearly related to it, in the same sentence. Perhaps not more than two instances of such inadvertence can be found in his whole History. "In the temple of Faine, a very *curious* library was open to the *curiosity* of the learned,"^p and "a *dangerous* multitude, who might have disturbed, and perhaps *endangered*, the established government."^q

It is deserving of observation, that he has sometimes allowed himself the liberty, which no other author, ancient or modern, has taken, of adorning his periods with phraseology drawn from the poets, without distinguishing what he has borrowed from what is his own. "That *his own example might strengthen his laws*, he sent into the market four hundred and twenty-two thousand modii, or measures,"^r of corn. "The *slow length* of a sickly and desponding host was heavily *dragged along* the Flaminian way."^s "Julian, who had led the attack, *darted through the ranks* a skilful and *experienced eye*."^t And in translating the words of an Italian poet, he says, "They [the heroes of Rome] *trembled, good God, how they*

trembled!" The reader, at these passages, calls to mind the couplets of Pope on Longinus, and on the Alexandrine:

"*His own example strengthens all his laws,
And is himself the great sublime he draws.
A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow
length along;*"

the words of Milton respecting Satan:

"*He through the armed files
Darts his experienc'd eye;*"

and the verse of Lee concerning Alexander, quoted and praised in the Spectator:

"*Then he would talk, good Gods, how he
would talk!*"

—but whether Gibbon expected that these imitations would pass unobserved, or whether he hoped that they would be noticed, and that he would be applauded for them, I shall leave to others to decide.

I cannot close* these remarks on Gibbon's History, without observing how highly censurable I think the number and variety of his notes. References he was right in giving; for no man, in the present age of literature, when books are as innumerable as the sands, should write on any matters of fact, without affording directions where to find his authorities, that his reader may judge of their value; but from notes he should have withheld his hand.

With respect, indeed, to all annotation of an author on his own work, I am entirely of opinion with Adam Smith, who "considered every species of note as a blemish or imperfection; indicating, either an idle accumulation of superfluous particulars, or a want of skill and comprehension in the general design,"^v and with Shennstone, whose judgment on notes, as it has, I believe, never been quoted, I shall extract at length:

"It seems to me that what are called notes at the bottom of pages (as well as parentheses in writing), might be generally avoided, without injuring the thread of a discourse. It is true, it might require some address to interweave them gracefully into the text; but how much more agreeable would be the effect, than to interrupt the

^o Ch. x. vol. 1, p. 395.

^p Ch. ii. vol. 1, p. 76.

^q Ch. iii. vol. 1, p. 108.

^r Ch. xxiv. fourth paragraph.

^s Ch. xli. vol. 7, p. 245.

^t Ch. xxiv. vol. 4, p. 183.

^v Ch. lxx. paragraph tenth.

^v Dugald Stewart's Life of Robertson, sect. 4.

reader by such frequent avocations? How much more graceful to play a tune upon one set of keys, with varied stops, than to seek the same variety, by an awkward motion from one step to another.”^w

If what a writer tells in his notes on his work has any connexion with his subject, it ought to be incorporated with his text; if it has no relation to his subject, with what reason or pretence is it tacked to the bottom of his pages? An author is permitted, indeed, and exhorted, to put as much into his book as he can, but this permission or exhortation must be understood to mean, not as much as he can crowd into it with violence, but as much as he can introduce into it with art. To scatter remarks or quotations at the foot of the page, like Gibbon or Jortin, requires no art, but is in the power of the meanest mortal that can cover paper with words.

It is obvious that many of Gibbon's notes are written for no other purpose than to display his universal reading; but why should the overflowings of Gibbon's erudition be discharged into a History of Rome? Why, when we read that “the arts of magic were continually proscribed at Rome, and continually practised,” should we be drawn to the margin to be taught “that the Cænidia of Horace is a vulgar witch,” and that “the Erichtho of Lucan is tedious, disgusting, but sometimes sublime;”^x or why, when we are following Alaric in his progress through Italy, should we be called aside to be asked “why Gray did not finish the philosophic poem of

which he left a specimen?”^y The author that thus distracts attention from his text to his comment, takes the most effectual method to destroy his reader's interest in his narrative.

Gibbon's text, indeed, would, without the aid of comment, be in some places, perhaps, but imperfectly intelligible; as in the remark, that “the spirit of the Emperor had been subdued before the combat by a dream and a pun,” where he is constrained to relate in a note what the dream and the pun were;^z but such unintelligibility discovers the writer's want of art or judgment. It is the duty, and should be the pride, of every author, whether his design be to instruct or to amuse, to write in such a manner as to render all annotation on his work, at the time of its publication, superfluous. Let him make his book intelligible to his contemporaries, and leave his posterity to comment on it when to comment shall become necessary. Let him remember that no author among the ancients, whose works are still our models in most kinds of composition, ever thought of becoming a commentator on himself; and let him not believe, with Wrangham, that Plutarch, if the modern practice of making notes had been known to him, would have thrown his remarks and discussions to the bottom of his pages; but let him rather assure himself that Plutarch, had he lived in modern times, would have kept the bottom of his pages clear from modern annotation. LAMPOA.

(To be continued.)

^w Shenstone's Essays, p. 235.

^x Ch. xxv. note 47.

^y Ch. xxxi. note 126.

^z Ch. li. note 93.

Mr. URBAN, Dublin, March 6.

IN the Life of William Curtis the Botanist, published in your Magazine, August 1799, it is mentioned, “that in 1772 he commenced his great work the *Flora Londinensis*, having had the good fortune to meet with an artist of uncommon talent in Mr. Kilburn.” I have seen no Memoir of Mr. Kilburn, who has been dead some years; and when a man like him disappears from the world, by whose genius, talents, or industry, the arts, sciences, or manufactures have been improved, it may not be deemed uninteresting to

rescue the incidents of his life from that oblivion, in which those of the generality of mankind are buried.

WILLIAM KILBURN was born in Capel-street, Dublin, 1745. His father, Samuel Kilburn, was an architect of some eminence, and married Sarah Johnston, niece to General Johnston of Tyrone. His uncle, Sinclair Kilburn, was a Presbyterian clergyman, and reared his only son Sinclair Kilburn to his profession. This son was afterwards a very eloquent and popular preacher, published a treatise on Theology, and a volume of Sermons;

but having unfortunately early imbibed republican principles, he became a leader of the United Irishmen, and during the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in 1798, was arrested at Belfast by order of Government, conveyed to Dublin, and imprisoned in Kilmainham Gaol, where, from long confinement, he lost the use of his limbs, and died shortly after his liberation.*

William Kilburn, the subject of this memoir, was also an only son, and very early exhibited his genius for drawing. This and the wish to have him in the country, as his health appeared delicate, determined his parents to place him apprentice with Mr. John Lisson, an Englishman, who had established a calico printing factory at Leixlip near Dublin. Here he quickly learned the different branches of that ingenious art, but attached himself to drawing and engraving, those being more congenial to the bent of his genius. Few lives are more marked than his with unceasing industry and application; during the summer he rose at four, and occupied his leisure hours in drawing patterns for paper-stainers, which, with his master's leave, he sold; the produce gave him pocket money, and enabled him to purchase a pony, on which he rode to Dublin on Saturday, and passed every Sunday with his mother and sister. He had acquired an amazing readiness of pencil, so that if a new pattern caught his eye in passing through Dublin, he would take out his pocket-book, and have it for his master on his return. He always spoke gratefully of the kind attention paid him by Mr. and Mrs. Lisson during his apprenticeship, at the expiration of which he found himself alone with his mother and sister. His father, who had speculated largely in building, became embarrassed in his circumstances, and died. Only a small property settled on his mother remained; this probably determined him to visit London, the great mart for genius. Here he obtained a ready sale for his drawings amongst the calico printers; he also drew and engraved flowers from nature (in which he ever delighted) for the print-shops, and this led to his acquaintance with Mr.

Curtis, and concern in the *Flora Londinensis*. When he had entered into this engagement, he returned to Ireland, and brought over his mother and sister; took a small house in Page's-walk, Bermondsey, with a garden and green-house; and there occupied himself from sunrise to sunset in drawing and engraving the plants for that work which reflects so much credit on English science.

Soon after the completion of the *Flora Londinensis*, he received a proposal from Mr. Newton to undertake the management of a calico printing factory at Wallington near London, for which he was to have a share of the profits, without advancing capital. To this he agreed, and they were so successful, that at the end of seven years he was enabled to purchase the concern, and become sole proprietor. He now rose rapidly in wealth, and was soon the most eminent calico printer in England, having brought the art to a pitch of perfection never since equalled. He gave the highest wages to his workmen, some of whom came from the continent; and gave annual premiums for the best designs. His pieces of muslin chintzes sold for a guinea per yard, and he had the honour of presenting one of them, the sea-weed pattern designed by himself, to her Majesty Queen Charlotte.

Finding that his patterns were pirated in Manchester, he applied for a Bill, which was brought into the House of Commons by his countryman and neighbour, the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, "to secure to calico printers the copyright of original designs."

Mr. Kilburn married the eldest daughter of Thomas Brown, esq. an East India director, a most amiable woman, who survives him, and by whom he had several children. In the relative duties of son and brother, husband and father, his conduct was most exemplary, as a true believing Christian and moral man. Though he had been a delicate child, he enjoyed excellent health until a few months before his death, when, feeling indisposed, he repaired to Brighton, and not getting better, he returned to Wallington, and calmly resigned his soul to his Maker, Dec. 23, 1818, in the 73d year of his age. The poorer inhabitants of the neighbourhood, by

* See Musgrave's History of the Irish Rebellion.

whom he was much lamented, followed him bareheaded to the grave.

Mr. Kilburn was above six feet in height, thin, but well proportioned, and perfectly straight to the last. The pencil in his long fingers appeared scarcely to touch the paper when drawing, so much had he acquired of grace and freedom; the flowers that he engraved about the time he became acquainted with Mr. Curtis, are now sought for by connoisseurs, being so true to nature; and I have before me his engraving of a dead canary on a marble slab, with wreaths of flowers, which, even in this advanced stage of the arts, would rival many of the bijoux that adorn our modern Annuals. Being most domestic in his habits, and constantly occupied, he was never able to visit Ireland after he had settled at Wallington; but every Irishman that was introduced, found an hospitable reception at his table. He prided in his country, of which he may be justly said to have been an ornament.

J. H.

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MR. URBAN,

BEING a great admirer of the legends and poetical fictions of the north, I have employed a good deal of my leisure time in endeavouring to express the force of some of the best in English poetry. The following is a Danish Ballad, not much known, and supposed to be of some antiquity. I have attempted to represent the various turns and transitions, for which the Danish poems are so remarkable, by a similar change of measure in English. Should it be deemed worthy of insertion in your excellent Magazine, it is much at your service, and will be followed at times by a few others, which I think are perhaps even more remarkable for their wildness and originality.

P. D.

HERTA, OR THE STORM-COMPELLER.

A Ballad from the Danish.

[Herta, according to Scandinavian tradition, was a goddess who presided over storms. The Prince referred to in this Ballad was called, according to popular report, Sweno; but little or nothing is known of his history.]

O dark-eyed maid of Thasca's dell,
Who sing'st amid the ocean's roar,
Or by Saint Hilda's sacred well,
Or roam'st by haunted Elsinore;
Hark! hark!
The sea-mew's scream
Resounds from Friedenborga's stream!
Heard ye how the wild-dogs bark?
Saw ye the meteor's fearful gleam?
O yes, I heard, and merrily
Sounded the sea-mews' scream to me!
I rejoice when meteors stray,
When the Storm-fiend rushes through the air,
I am there! I am there!
To speed, to speed him on his way,
When the frenzied lightning's glare
Around my murky tresses play.
What can be more sweet to see,
Than the sailor's agony,
While around the wild waves roar,
And lash with furious rage the shore?
See he clings to yonder plank!
Then I flit above his head,
Then I whelm him, see he sank
To his everlasting bed!
Heavily, heavily went he down
To his place of rest,
Without a sigh, without a groan,
Unhousel'd, unconfest *
Him shall Denmark's chiefs bewail,
Him shall Denmark's people mourn,
Accurs'd be the fatal gale
That bore him to his final bourne!

Here the poem abruptly concludes. It appears that there is a considerable deficiency before the last two lines, unless they may be the words of the people bewailing their lost hero, or perhaps a moral reflection of the writer.

St. Hilda or Eilda, in the original "Eilda, sacred of women;" an expression hardly to be rendered into poetic English.

The sense appears unconnected in different parts, and perhaps some lines are lost. The chorusses of the Greek poets, it will be remembered, are sometimes similarly confused.

The epithet *storm-compeller* (which is rendered literally) will remind the classical reader of *νεφέλγηρετα Ζεὺς*, so common in Homer.

* The original, "unpurified from the curse of sin." The term "unhousel'd" (so familiar to every reader of Shakespeare) seemed to suit the wild nature of the poem. *Unconfest*, an anachronism, sed parce, precor!

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ON THE ANALOGIA LINGUÆ GRÆCÆ, NO. III.;

AND ON CHIRURGERY IN THE ILIAD.

MR. URBAN,

I CLOSED my second letter with a strong protest against that which appears to me to have been falsely and gratuitously assumed as one basis of the *Hemsterhuisian* doctrine of Greek Etymology. But if in the statement here pursued of that doctrine, the followers of *Hemsterhuis* find any thing to dislike or deny, I shall be happy to receive any limited or qualified definition of it, better suited to give it rational probability also.

In the meanwhile, let me state distinctly what seems the real, if not avowed, amount of that assumption alluded to: it is neither more nor less than this, that the *same single* or at any rate the *same syllabic sounds* (as we now have them) were by some *natural necessity* (if not rather by *scientific convention*), originally attached in the Greek language to the signification of *one set of objects or notions*, and of *no other* but those.

According to this sweeping postulatium, *ὄπμος*, *monile*, *ὄππος*, *statio narium*, and *ὄππῃ*, *impetus*; as having now the same radical syllable, *ὄπμ..* must have been in one common beginning of words identically the same. I utterly disbelieve any such general dogma, in whatever way laid down; and shall proceed to state some part of the grounds (the whole subject is immense), and within a very narrow range of view confessedly, on which I feel justified in rejecting so monstrous a proposition.

In the FIRST place, then, there is every reason to believe a great difference to have existed in many words when traced to their original elements; which, when found after some changes in their latest and permanent state, now present no sensible difference of sound or spelling whatsoever.

Let me take from our own mixt language (*Teutonic*, *Celtic*, and what not?) a very gross, but by no means unfair, illustration of the principle here touched upon.

Were we Anglo-Saxons, then, at this period of our own tongue, called upon to spell *by the ear* (and without any

recorded knowledge) the four following words, *wright*, *write*, *right*, and *rife*; or the following three, *rain*, *reign*, and *rein*; one mode and one mode only of spelling would of course be assigned to all the four, and one mode to all the three words, here exhibited.

Now, let me ask, what is there to justify the belief, that the Greek language in the seventh century B. C. (a period quite early enough to suppose for its being generally written) was then, in all its vocabulary, so pure, so scientific, and so self-derived withal, as to contain no words, or sets of words, but such as were purely homogeneous; no words, in fact, which, though the very same at that time in sound, not only were different in their original elements, but had found their way into the Greek tongue itself from two or three different sources of speech.

Only allow, for argument's sake, this very probable state of things to have had any reality in the 7th century B. C., and that *all* the words in the Greek language then began to be regularly written, *from the ear* of course: for argument's sake, grant this; and you instantly perceive an obvious and powerful call to the etymologist who came several centuries afterwards, in all examples like those of *ὄπμος*, *ὄππῃ*, &c. rather to suspect a different origin from the difference of meaning, than to declare a common origin from identity of sound.

Let us take another set of examples: in *θεός*, *deus*, *τιθεῖν*, *pono*, and *θεάομαι*, *specto*, there appears now the same identical *θε..* attached to the radical sense of every one of the words. The dogmatist asserts, that one and the same idea, somehow or other, was *ab origine* in all those three words alike attached to that common syllable; and on many such occasions he readily forges the links of association, by which notions, however in fact discrepant, may be plausibly bound in one chain. The inquiring scholar, on the other hand, modestly suggests, either that the syllable might not originally be the same in all the three words, or that the three words might

come from different sources into the Greek tongue, or finally, that in approaching the ultimate analysis of language, we can know so very little certainly, that it is far safer at once to acknowledge our ignorance and to acquiesce in the plain facts before us.

And why is the Etymologist alone, in his dark and dubious line, too, to be exempt from the suspensive ἐπέχω of all other science?

To my second objection I have alluded already; it turns on the fallacy of alleged similitude in the different meanings of words, now apparently alike in form, and therefore argued to have sprung from one common origin of sense as well as of sound.

The splendid ingenuity of Valckenaer, in his *Observationes ad Origines Græcas* every where shown, it would ill become me either to disparage or to deny. And were I to select any part of those *Observationes* as calculated by the author with consummate skill to achieve a scholar's victory, the specimen should be taken, for copiousness and acuteness of illustration, from *Obs.* xxxi. to the last xxxvi. inclusive. I have little doubt indeed, but that nine readers out of every ten, who, without any previous thinking on the question, ever sat down to peruse those *Observationes*, must have risen up again delighted and convinced.

The triumphal show displays one hundred words, all beginning with the syllable ἀκ . . and all speciously derived from the one root of ἄκω, *acuo*. Of this primitive verb ἄκω, however, (as of primitive verbs by the score, necessary to their doctrine of *Analogia*), we are requested to admit the imaginary existence; if we ask for its register in any Lexicon, ancient or modern, we are told that it was born and died long before any register or record came into use.

Of those hundred words, it would be idle here to attempt any account; but one opinion which has struck my mind, I will venture to avow. Generally, then, there appear to me three independent classes at least of original words, clearly distinct; of which, ἀκῆ, a point or edge, with ἄκρος, pointed, &c. forms the first class; ἄκος, ἀκίσμαι, &c. remedy, heal, form the second; and ἀκούω, ἀκίδιο, with its followers, the third.

How very plausible, however, is the

following remark of Valckenaer! *Obs.* xxxvi. Ἀκούω ex origine nihil aliud significat, quam Acuo, virtute autem secundariâ audio, aures præbeo et exacuo, aures præbeo acutas. Acumen audiendi utriusque linguae scriptorum locis potest firmari.

And yet I cannot discern any natural necessity of connexion betwixt the simple name for hearing in the Greek language, and certain physical circumstances (*arrectis auribus adstant, et aures Cupripedum Satyrorum acutas*) in the Latin, which belong to that sense when under a strong excitement and not otherwise.

Neither am I at all inclined to grant the connection, as necessary or natural of course, betwixt ἀκίσμαι (an Homeric word, be it remembered) and any original idea of an *acus* employed in the dressing of wounds.

Valckenaer, indeed, asserts, *Obs.* xxxv., that the proper meaning of that verb was, *vestes laceras ac ruptas ac sarciare*, thence figuratively transferred to the notion, *rupturam corporis reficiendi et sarciendi*, applicatis medicamentis. But of the primary signification there so conveniently assumed, not a vestige appears in the Iliad. Had the use of any *acus* or of any *acies* in the hands of *tailor* or of *surgeon* been known to Homer, so as by him to be connected with the verb ἀκίσμαι or any of its tribe, we should hardly have been without some evidence or hint of the fact, in the course of so long a poem.

And here let me be forgiven, if I take this opportunity to correct a very erroneous notion as to the practice of any thing like *surgery* in Homer's account of the Trojan war. *Surgical instruments* in that day appear to have been totally unknown. The only occasion which affords even a semblance for supposing the contrary is the case of Eurypylos in the 11th book, v. 843, where it is said of Machaon, in relieving him from an arrow (v. 583) broken into his thigh,

—ἐκ μηροῦ τάμνε μαχαίρῃ
Ὀξὺ βέλος περιπευκές.

Hereupon, Dammius says, "*cultro acuto chirurgico excidit ex femore sagittam alte infixam.*"

Now, will it be believed, that this *cultus acutus chirurgicus* was after all nothing but the common μάχαιρα; which bore far greater resemblance to the *couteau de chasse*, or slaughtering

knife, than to any instrument which was ever handled by a surgeon.

As far as I have had leisure to examine into this curious question, all the apparent proofs of any thing like *surgery* as distinct from (external) *pharmacy* in the Trojan time, may safely be referred to the anachronism in such matters so freely indulged by Pindar and by the Tragedians.

Pindar himself, when speaking of *Æsculapius*, has said,

τοὺς δὲ τομαῖς ἔττασεν ὀρθούς.
(Pyth. iii. v. 95.)

The Scholiast on Pindar (Pyth. i. 109 . . . 111), speaking of Philoctetes as attended by Machaon, is, of course, a little more particular. He says, τὸν δὲ Μαχάονα ἀφελόντα τοῦ ἔλκους τὰς διασπείσας σάρκας, κ. τ. λ., a piece of information, which, in the American phrase, would be "interesting, if true!"

At a much later period, Celsus in his *Præfatio* asserts of Podalirius and

Machaon—Quos *Homerus*...vulneribus tantummodo FERRO et medicamentis mederi solitos esse proposuit.

Now, let me ask, is there really any evidence or intimation in the whole *Iliad*, of Machaon ever having made use of *ferrum* for any purposes of *surgery* at all? But, by the bye, Celsus's chapter *De sagittis recipiendis* may be profitably read, for a contrast to the rough way in which poor Eurypylus was relieved by his *surgeon*, in that memorable feat of cutting out the broken arrow.

The following aphorism of Hippocrates, S. viii. Aph. 6, might admit of very edifying development, as the epitome of medical and surgical history at the period of the Peloponnesian war.

Ὁκόσα φάρμακα οὐκ ἴηται, σίδηρος ἴηται.
ὅσα σίδηρος οὐκ ἴηται, πῦρ ἴηται.
ὅσα δὲ πῦρ οὐκ ἴηται, ταῦτα χρὴ νομίζειν ἀνίατα.

Yours, &c. JAMES TATE.

ON THE ANCIENT COINS OF GREECE AND ROME.

Mr. URBAN, *Cork, Feb. 29.*

I BEG to resume (from your February number, p. 134) my remarks on the ancient coins of Greece and Rome, as being highly illustrative of classical history.

8. Agathocles, king of Sicily. Head of Proserpine, ΚΟΡΑΣ. Reverse, Victory erecting a trophy, ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣΑΙ at one side under the trophy, the Triquetra at the other. This probably relates to the great victory gained by Agathocles in Africa, over the Carthaginians. On landing, he persuaded his soldiers to destroy his fleet, pretending to have made a vow to Ceres and Proserpine that he would do so if they would grant him a prosperous voyage.

9. Sybaris in Lucania. Most of these coins bear marks of very remote antiquity; there is, however, one class of them which appear struck at a much later period, and to these I wish to draw the attention of the reader. These last coins, on the reverse, present a bull looking back, the old symbol of Sybaris, and which is to be found on most of their oldest coins, and the legend ΣΥΒΑ; but they have on the obverse the head of Minerva, a symbol not found on any of their most ancient coins, and they have also every

appearance of not having been struck at a period more remote than from three to four centuries before the Christian æra, circumstances rendering it nearly certain that they were coined after the city was rebuilt by the Athenians; the legend ΣΥΒΑ, however, seems at variance with this supposition, as the very name of Sybaris is generally supposed to have been extinguished in the destruction of the city, and after it was rebuilt by the Athenians it always bore the name of Thurium, hence these coins have all been attributed to the ancient city of Sybaris. Numismatic writers have been, however, often too apt to reject the evidence of ancient coins, when unsupported by historical accounts. In the present instance, we have at least no authorities at variance with the supposition I have entertained; on the contrary, Herodotus, B. vi. c. 21, speaks of the ingratitude of the Sybarites, who had been driven from Laon and Scidron to the inhabitants of Miletus, after the destruction of their city, which happened several years after that of Sybaris. By what people and in what place the name of Sybarites continued to be used, I leave to the investigation of the learned reader to ascertain; but this I think is nearly

certain, that the coins I have described were struck after the destruction of Sybaris, and probably after the foundation of Thurium by the Athenians.

10. Elcea in Aeolia, a young head, olive branch behind, ΜΕΝΕCΘΕΥ. ΚΤΙCΤΗ. Strabo mentions that Elcea was founded by Menestheus and the Athenians who followed him to the Trojan war.

11. Pheneos in Arcadia. Head of Diana, quiver behind. Reverse, a horse feeding. ΦΕΝΕΩΝ. Pausanias, viii. 13, relates that Ulysses, having lost his horses, built a temple of Diana at the place where he afterwards found them, and suffered them to feed in the land of the Pheneatæ.

12. Colophon in Ionia. Almost all the coins of this city bear a large dog of the mastiff kind, a symbol which illustrates the remarkable account given us by Pliny, of the people of that place training dogs for war. In Book viii. ch. 61, he says, "Propter bella Colophonii cohortes canum habuere; hæ primæ dimicabant in acie nunquam detrectantes." Pausanias, also, B. iii. ch. 14, says, "the Colophonians sacrificed a black whelp to Enodian Hecate."

13. Ptolemy, prince of Chalcidene. Head of Jupiter. Reverse, an eagle flying with a crown in its beak. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΣ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΗΣ.

Lysanias, Tetrarch of Chalcidene. Head with diadem. Reverse, Minerva with Victory in right hand. ΑΥΞΑΝΙΟΥ. ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ.

Ptolemy is spoken of by Josephus and others as an independent prince; and by an elegant writer of the present day, the Rev. Mr. Milman, in his History of the Jews, as the ruler of a small independent kingdom at Chalcis. But it would appear from his coins, that however actually independent of the Roman power, he only assumed the title of Tetrarch. His son Lysanias, who ruled over the same territory, is only called Tetrarch by Josephus, which agrees with his coins.

14. Apollonia and Perga. Head of Alexander the Great, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC ΚΤΙCΤΗ. ΑΠΟΛΛΟΝΙΑ. Reverse, two females holding the image of Diana Pergæa over an altar, ΑΠΟΛΛΟΝΙΑΤΩΝ. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ. ΟΜΟΝ. Perga was in Pamphylia; the situation of Apollonia is disputed, but it was probably situated not far from Perga, and, as it appears from this coin, was built by

Alexander, probably in the winter of 334 B. C. which he spent in this part of Asia Minor.

15. Catana in Sicily. Anapius bearing his father. ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΟΝ. Reverse, Amphinomus bearing his mother. Αμφινόμου and Anapius were two brothers, who, when Catana was in flames from an eruption of Mount Ætna, saved their parents by carrying them off on their shoulders; they afterwards received divine honours in Sicily.

16. Jasus, an island near Caria. Reverse, a young man swimming with a dolphin. ΙΑΣΕΩΝ.

Pliny mentions that a young man of this isle used to play and swim with a dolphin, who was so much attached to him that once when the young man left the bank of the river, the dolphin leaped on shore after him and died.

17. Cities of the Achaian League. Coins were struck by these towns during their adhesion to this celebrated confederacy, bearing the common type of Jupiter, with Victory in his right hand, and on the Reverse a female sitting, presenting a crown, and the word ΑΧΑΙΩΝ, in addition to the name by which the city was distinguished. The coins of twenty-six of these cities have been discovered; of these, Aegira, Aegium, Carynia, Corinth, Pelene, Phlius, and Sicyon in Achaia, Alea, Antigonia or Mantinea, Megalopolis, Phialia or Phigalea, and Tegea in Arcadia, Epidaurus, and Hermione in Argolis, Messene in Messenia, and Megara in Attica, are mentioned by historians as having belonged to the League during at least some part of its continuance, but that the following belonged to it, viz. Asea, Asine, and Cleone in Argolis, Caphya, Eva, Pallantium, Stymphalus, and Theisoa in Arcadia, Corone in Messenia, and Pagæ in Attica,—we have, I believe, no evidence but from the coins themselves; although some of them, particularly Asea, Corone, Pallantium, and Theisoa, from their contiguity to powerful cities of the league, we may well suppose were also attached to it. The coin of Asine bearing the name and symbols of the League, notwithstanding the strong arguments of that very celebrated numismatic writer Sestini, I think it rather more probable belongs to Asine in Messenia; for, in addition to the reasons to be found at large in Pausanias, ii. 36, and iv. 14,

it was situated near Corone and Mesene, both cities of the League.

18. Pyrrhus king of Epirus. Head of Pyrrhus with diadem. Reverse, Victory in a chariot, drawn by two elephants, with drivers on their necks; a trophy behind. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ. ΗΝΕΙΡΩΤ. This coin, without doubt, alludes to the victory gained by Pyrrhus over the consul Lævinus at the river Siris, for which victory he was chiefly indebted to his elephants.

19. Phila in Macedonia. Victory walking with crowns in both hands. Reverse, club of Hercules. ΦΙΛΑ.

This coin doubtless relates to the conquest of Macedonia by Demetrius Poliorcetes, and perhaps to some victory gained by him near this town; a passage of Livy, B. 44, c. 2, quoted by Sestini, seems explanatory of the subject, "cum equitibus expeditis litore nunc Heracleam, nunc Philam percurrerat, eodem inde cursu Diurn repetens." We may also remark that Phila was probably founded by Demetrius Poliorcetes, and called after Phila, whom Plutarch mentions was Queen of that prince; and not, as Stephanus Byzantinus says, by Demetrius son of Antigonus Gonatas.

20. Audoleon, king of Pæonia, ΑΥΔΩΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ.

This king, whose name often occurs in the history of the Macedonian princes, is called Autoleon by all the ancient writers. His coins, of which several have been found, not only correct the spelling of his name, but also afford some assistance in assigning to the kingdom of Pæonia two princes, of whose existence we have no evidence but from their coins, namely, Patræus and Lyceius.

The following coins bear the names of Kings and Queens, of whose existence history furnishes us, I believe, with no account.

21. Mostis, king of Epirus. King's head with diadem. Reverse, Minerva sitting, with Victory in right hand. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΟΣΤΙΔΟΣ. ΕΠΙ. ΣΑΔΑΛΛΟΥ. ΕΤΟΥΣ. ΑΗ. One has IM. in the field, another ΒΥΘΡ in monogram, from which last this king has been assigned to Epirus, being formerly thought to belong to Thrace.

22. Samus and Pythodorus, king and queen of Armenia. Head of the queen veiled, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ. ΠΥΘΟΔΩΡΙΔΟΣ. Reverse, car drawn by two horses, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΣΑΜΟΥ. ΘΕΟΣΕ-

ΒΟΥΣ. ΚΑΙ. ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ. Sestini supposes Samus to have reigned about the time of Antiochus IV. of Comagene; and Pythodorus his queen to have been the daughter of Polemo and Pythodorus, king and queen of Pontus.

23. Philistis, supposed to have been queen of Syracuse. Female, head, veiled. Reverse, Victory in a quadriga. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ. ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ. Some have K in the field.

24. Oradaltis, queen of Bithynia. Queen's head, with diadem, ΟΡΑΔΑΛΤΙΔΟΣ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΑΥΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ. ΘΥΓΑΤΡΟΣ. Reverse, in a crown a thunderbolt, ΠΡΟΥΣΙΕΩΝ. ΠΡΟΣ. ΘΑΛΑΣΣΗ.

25. Mousa, queen of Bithynia. Female head, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ. ΜΟΥΣΗΣ. ΟΡΕΟΒΑΡΙΟΣ. Reverse, a bearded head, ΠΡΟΥΣΙΕΩΝ. ΠΡΟΣ. ΘΑΛΑΣΣΗ.

Numerous coins also occur of kings, of whom little is recorded in history but their names, particularly those of Thrace, the Bosphorus, Illyricum, Galatia, Edessa, Armenia, Bactria, and Characene, the kings of which last named country I shall have occasion to notice in my observations on the dates found on coins.

I have now laid before my readers some of the principal allusions to historical events, presented by the coins of Greek kings and Free States, which, as I before observed, are few in number when compared with those presented by the Roman and imperial Greek coins. The assistance, however, afforded to Chronology by the former class, particularly those of the Greek kings, is very considerable, an immense number of them bearing dates, all of which are the surest, and many of them the only ones we have to guide us through the darkness of remote antiquity. As, however, I purpose considering the helps Chronology derives from ancient coins, in a separate letter, I shall now continue the historical part of my subject, and proceed to notice a few of the illustrations afforded by the coins struck under the Roman Consuls and Emperors.

26. Aemilia. A consular coin of this family has on one side a figure kneeling by the side of a camel, and presenting an olive branch, with a fillet hanging from it, REX. ARETAS. in the exergue M. SCAVR. AED. CVR. EX. S.C.

Josephus, Ant. xiv. 5, informs us, that M. Aemilius Scaurus having invaded and ravaged Arabia, Aretas the king of that country prevailed on him for the sum of 300 talents to withdraw his army. The fillet or diadem hanging from the olive-branch denoted that Aretas had placed his kingdom at the disposal of the victor.

27. Aemilia. Head of Venus Victrix. Civic crown at one side, simpulum at the other. Reverse, an equestrian statue, bearing a trophy, both naval and military. M. LEPIDVS. AN. XV. PR. H. O. C. S. The inscription and civic crown denote that M. Lepidus, at the age of fifteen, had killed an enemy, and saved the life of a Roman citizen. The simpulum denotes that he discharged the office of Pontifex Maximus, which it appears he did in A. V. C. 572, and the trophy alludes, the military part to the triumph which he obtained over the Gauls, and the naval part to that over the Ligurians.

28. Aemilia. Aemilius Paulus dedicating a trophy on account of his victory over Perseus king of Macedon. The king stands at the other side with his hands bound behind his back, and his two children beside him. TER. PAVLVVS. The former word probably alluded to the three days which were appointed to exhibit the fruits of Aemilius's victories.

29. Aemilia. Female head, with turreted crown, ALEXANDRIA. Reverse, a Roman General crowning a youthful figure, M. LEPIDVS. PONT. MAX. TVTOR. REG.

Ptolemy Epiphanes being left by his father to the guardianship of the Roman people, we are informed by Justin, xxx. 3, "Mittitur et M. Lepidus in Aegyptum qui tutorio nomine regnum pupilli administraret."

Ptolemy was crowned at Alexandria in his 14th year.

30. Aemilia. Head of Venus, L. BVCA. Reverse, Diana with crescent on her forehead, introducing Victory to a figure sleeping on the ground. L. Aemilius Buca was Quæstor under Sylla, and this coin alludes to the dream of the latter mentioned by Plutarch in his life of that celebrated man. Plutarch says, "the goddess that appeared to Sylla was either the Moon, Minerva, or Bellona."

31. Hostilia. Bearded head, with affrighted countenance and hair erect,

a shield bearing a thunderbolt behind. Reverse, a Biga in full speed, in which is a figure defending himself from enemies, pressing on him from behind, L. HOSTILIVS. SASERN. Another coin of the Hostilian family bears on the obverse a female head with death-like and emaciated countenance, and hair dishevelled. Reverse, Diana holding a deer by the horns, L. HOSTILIVS. SASERNA.

Livy mentions that Tullus Hostilius, from whom the Hostilian family derive their name, having engaged in battle with the Veientes, when he saw that the Albans had suddenly deserted him, and that the Romans on that account were seized with *fear and paleness*, vowed to erect a temple to those extraordinary deities Pavor and Pallor.

32. Claudia. Bare head MARCELLINVS, Triquetra behind. Reverse, a figure with a trophy in his hand, about to enter a temple, MARCELLVS. COS. QVINQ. This coin represents Marcellus, who having killed with his own hand Viridomarus king of the Gauls, is about to offer up the spolia opima in the temple of Jupiter Feretrius. The triquetra, the symbol of Sicily, alludes to the conquest of Syracuse by Marcellus.

33. Tituria. Bearded head, SABIN. Reverse, two men bearing off two females in their arms. This is a representation of the Rape of the Sabines, adopted on their coins by the Titurian family, whose cognomen was Sabinus.

34. Tituria. Bearded head, SABIN. Reverse, two men throwing their shields on a female, who appears already partly covered with a heap of shields, the moon and a star over their heads, L. TITVRI. This represents the death of Tarpeia, who having engaged to surrender the Roman citadel to Tatius the king of the Sabines, on condition of receiving what the Sabines wore on their left arms, by which she meant their bracelets, was justly rewarded for her perfidy by the Sabines, who threw not only their bracelets but their shields over her, and crushed her to death. The moon and star over head denote the time of the occurrence.

35. Plautia. Female head with turreted crown, A. PLAVTIVS. AED. CVR. S. C. Reverse, a figure kneeling by the side of a camel, and presenting an olive branch, BACCHIVS. IVDAEVS.

Bacchius was an adherent of Aretas king of Arabia; and, as this coin represents, was reduced to the condition of a supplicant by A. Plautius, the Quæstor of Aemilius Scaurus, in Syria.

36. Posthumia. Head of Diana, ROMA. Reverse, three horsemen abreast, pursuing a flying enemy, A. ALBINVS. S. F. Another coin bears the head of Apollo; a star behind. Reverse, Castor and Pollux dismounted, holding their horses, who are drinking at a fountain; the moon over their heads, A. ALBINVS. S. F. These coins are commemorative of the great victory obtained by the Dictator Posthumius over the Latins, at the lake Regillus, in which battle Castor and Pollux were said to have fought for the Romans. The second coin alludes

to the story related by Dionysius Halicarnassus, of Castor and Pollux appearing at Rome on the evening after the battle, and watering their horses at the fountain near the temple of Vesta.

37. Sergia. Head of Roma, ROMA. EX. S. C. Reverse, a warrior, who appears without his right arm, riding at full speed, and holding extended a human head and a short sword, both in his left hand. M. . SERGI. SILVS. This is that celebrated man of whom Pliny, B. vii. c. 28, speaks with such admiration, mentioning the exploits he performed with his left hand after having lost his right.

In my next, I shall conclude that part of my subject which relates to the illustration of Historical events.

Yours, &c. JOHN LINDSAY.

MEMOIR OF SIR HENRY MORGAN, KNT. LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA, COMMONLY CALLED "THE BUCCANEER." (*Continued from p. 131.*)

I SHALL pass over the political history of Sir Henry Morgan, as being well known to all readers of our early trans-Atlantic annals, and as, moreover, being far too voluminous for insertion in your Magazine; yet I cannot omit a brief notice of one or two of the chief charges brought against him, and more particularly affecting his personal character; viz. cruelty, and the burning of the city of Panama. Esquemeling, the historian of the Buccaneers, and the first recorded calumniator of Morgan, was a Dutchman disappointed of his plunder, who had served under him. His work was no sooner printed in his native language, than it was instantly translated into Spanish, and circulated with the utmost activity. Morgan had crippled the commerce of the Spaniards—they caught at any thing to crush him, and were sorely in want of a parallel to the atrocities of their own Pizarro and Cortez. Diplomatic manœuvres succeeded in producing his recall, followed speedily however by a reaction at home, and a consequent consternation at Madrid. "The noyse," says Sir Thomas Lynch to Secretary Williamson, in a letter dated Nov. 20, 1674, "of Adm^l Morgan's favour at Court, and returne to y^e Indys, did much allarme y^e Spaniard, and caused the K. of Spayne to bee at vast charge in fortifying in y^e South Sea, and is one of y^e reasons of soe many Biscainers and Ostenders coming

into these parts." Ringrose's Memoir was published as a sort of supplementary volume to the English translation of Esquemeling in 1685, and the publisher had evidently been taken to task for having given circulation to the falsehoods of Esquemeling, for he excuses himself in a preface to Ringrose, on the ground of merely printing, and by no means affirming the statements of the former author. With respect to the attacks on the Spaniards, they were directly promoted by the Government; and the earliest official record of Morgan, an examination of himself and others, dated Sept. 20, 1665, composed in a narrative form, states that "they did their best according to their Commission from y^e Lord Windsor to prey upon y^e nation." This was on the before-mentioned expedition to Nicaragua.

With respect to the charges of cruelty, one especially of occurrences at Gibraltar, Lesley, whose account of Jamaica was published in 1740, says he was assured that Morgan was "not in the place to give orders at the time." "I have seen," he adds, "a manuscript writ by one who was concerned in the expedition, which contains a journal of their whole procedure. This relation, now in the hands of a considerable planter here, vindicates Morgan from these black aspersions." Another nonsensical story which has had the run of every sixpenny pamphlet, and has generally formed a

formidable sort of frontispiece to the work, about a Spanish lady, is the entire invention of Esquemeling. There is still extant an account signed by Morgan and the other Captains, dated Sept. 7, 1668, in which this Porto Bello fabrication is particularly noticed; "and likewise," they say, "for the better vindicating ourselves against the usual scandles of this enemy, we do aver that having several ladies of great quality (amongst a number of others), our prisoners, which after six dayes possession were proffered their liberties and to go to the President's camp, &c. &c. they refused, saying that they were sure now to be prisoners to a person of quality, who was more tender of their honnours and reputations than they doubted to find in the President's camp amongst his rude Panama soldiers." The statement of the Panama fire is equally contradicted, although common sense would seem sufficient to contradict the fact of a man having wantonly destroyed what it was his interest to have preserved. The same parties (and they do it on oath) declare as follows: "Wee had quiet possession of the city tho' on fire." "We were all forced to endeavour to putt the fire out of our enemy's houses, but it was in vain, for by 12 at night 'twas all consumed that might be called a city;" and to this declaration Lesley in all probability alludes, where he says "the blame was laid on Morgan without the least ground, for he not only always disclaimed all knowledge of the matter, but wrote a justification of himself in this particular, which is yet extant, and to be seen in the hands of a considerable number in this island." The official report states that "Admiral Morgan gave y^e Gov^r and Council a relation of y^e voyage to Panama, who gave him many thanks for the execution of his last commission, and approved very well of his acting therein." Of the estimation in which Sir Henry was held by many of his contemporaries, we may judge by their flattering notice of him. Evelyn, in his Diary, Sept. 21, 1674, says, "At the Lord Berkeley's I discoursed with Sir Tho^s Modyford, late Gov^r of Jamaica, and with Co^l Morgan, who undertooke that gallant exploit from Nombre de dios to Panama." General Banister, who had been Governor of Surinam, but was then in Jamaica, writes so

Lord Arlington thus of Morgan: "I know not what approbation thereof he may find there," viz. at Panama, "but I assure yo^r L^dship he rec^d here at his returne from thence a very high and honorable applause for his noble service therein, both by Sir Tho^s Modyford and the Councell that commissioned him, and I hope without offence may say he is a very well deserving person, and one of great courage and conduct, who may with his Majesty's pleasure performe good public service at home, or be very advantageous to this island, if war should againe breake forth with the Spaniard." On the appointment of Lord Vaughan as Governor in 1675, Morgan went out as Lieut.-Governor, and between the two a determined feud almost immediately arose, though as Col. Beckford, then Island Secretary, wrote to Secretary Williamson, "what the occasion, or who in fault, I cannot judge." Lord V. accused Morgan of having been the cause of the loss of some stores by negligence, with respect to the course of the ship in going out, and finally of his "passions," "unfitness for the civil government," and "familiar carriage at the Port, drinking publicly, and gaming in the taverns;" yet the notoriety of his excesses does not appear to have reached the ears of Col. Beckford, who officially announces to the Secretary of State his ignorance of the faults of either party. Sir Thomas Lynch, the close ally of Lord Vaughan, on drawing up a state paper respecting the island about this time (at least the original document is in his handwriting), proclaims the incapacity of Morgan for the trust of Lieut.-Governor, says he is "governed by his bro^r in law Coll. Byndloss, a very ill man," that they both have "vyolent humours," and details a story of Col. Byndloss having struck Lord Vaughan's Secretary before his face, and that Sir Henry and another brother-in-law (Archbould, probably,) challenged the Secretary and two gentlemen of the Council and Assembly. But with regard to Sir Thomas, the secret is partially disclosed by the fact that Morgan had superseded him, and we find that Sir Thomas could, on having been previously appointed to supersede and send home as state prisoners Sir Thomas Modyford and Morgan, write Dec. 17, 1671, to Secretary Williamson, that "to speake the truth of him,"

viz. Morgan, "he's an honest, brave fellow," and then he adds, what sufficiently shows the mere parade of the imprisonment, that he "shall send him home so as he shall not be much disgusted, yett the order obeyed and the Spaniard satisfied." During his stay in England, and his favour at Court, complimented by the attentions of Evelyn, and honoured by the titular rewards of his Sovereign, he received an additional proof of that monarch's approbation in the present of a snuff-box with the portrait of Charles set in diamonds, and which is now in the possession of the descendant of one of Lady Morgan's sisters.

Having disposed of the caricatures of the personal conduct of Sir Henry, we are left to judge of his personal appearance by a half-length engraving in a rich dress, in the quarto edition of Esquemeling. This portrait represents him as having a full fresh-looking face, but there appears no authority for its genuineness. Lesley, the author I have before quoted, says, after passing some encomiums upon him, "I have seen here a curious picture of Sir Henry, done at his own desire; he is drawn at length, and there appears something so awful and majestic in his countenance, that I'm persuaded none can look upon it without a kind of veneration. As he was only at first a servant to a planter in Barbadoes, and tho' that state of life is the meanest and the most disgraceful which a white man can be in, yet he never disowned the fact, yea so far to the contrary, that the chain and pot-hooks are painted by his own order in the picture I spoke of just now." Enquiries have been made in Jamaica and elsewhere concerning this curious portrait, but hitherto without success. Sir Hans Sloane, in his account of the productions of Jamaica, compiled during his residence there in the suite of the Duke of Albemarle, notices, in the introduction to the work, the cases of several of his patients. Among others, he mentions "Sir H. M. aged about 45, lean, sallow coloured, his eyes a little yellowish, and belly a little jutting out, or prominent," &c. "much given to drinking and sitting up late." At first sight this might appear to be Sir Henry Morgan, but the age does not at all accord with the evidence we have of the period of

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his birth, neither does the description, if we are to place any faith in the portrait in Esquemeling; and, judging by the comparatively emaciated ferocity of features given to Lolonois, in the same work, the authors would doubtless have gladly availed themselves of the lean and sallow looks to give force to the lineaments of the greater piratical chieftain. The patient was, there is good reason to suppose, not Sir Henry Morgan, but Sir Hender Molesworth. Sloane gives a highly ludicrous account of the medical treatment by a black doctor, and the consequent growing worse of the sufferer who sent for a whiter son of Esculapius, but died soon after. Sir Hender Molesworth died in 1689, the year of his creation as a Baronet, and the year after Morgan; but the words "soon after" would apply, connected with the period of Sloane's visit to Jamaica, to either party. Sir Henry left, it appears, no descendants. Of his adopted heirs, the children of his brother-in-law Col. Byndlosse, the descendants are very numerous, especially those of Pollnitz Byndlosse the fourth son: who by Catharine the daughter of Matthew Gregory, Esq. (the Speaker of the Assembly, of the family of Gregory of Hordley, co. Oxon), and the sister of President Gregory, left a son, Robert, who had issue, and a daughter Mary, married to Thomas Beckford, Esq. The descendants of the match with Archbould are probably equally numerous in the female line, though the male line would appear to have failed, as the Annual Register for 1805, in noticing the death of a Henry Archbould, Esq. of Jamaica, at Bath, æt. 64, styles him "the last male descendant of Colonel Archbould, who distinguished himself at the conquest of that island." C. N. Pallmer, Esq. the late M.P. for Surrey, Lord Seaforth, and others, are, I have understood, descended from the match with Archbould; and the wife of Edward Long, Esq. the author of the History of Jamaica, was descended from the match with Byndlosse.

As a not inappropriate supplement to this memoir, I subjoin an abstract of Sir Henry's will, together with a letter written by him to Secretary Williamson. Of the former document, after the customary exordium, the bequests are nearly as follow:—To

my very well and entirely beloved wife, Dame Mary Elizabeth Morgan, all my real estates, lands, tenements," &c. for her life, remainder to Charles Byndlosse, second son of the late Robert Byndlosse, Esq. deceased, and the heirs male of his body, &c. on condition of taking the name of Morgan. In default of such issue, remainder to Pollnitz Byndlosse, fourth son of the said R. B. &c. &c. on the like conditions. In default, &c. "to the second son of Henry Archbould, son and heir of the present Henry Archbould, Esq." &c. on the like conditions. In default, &c. to the issue male of the body of Ann Maria Byndlosse, and their heirs male, &c. &c. In default, &c. to the issue male of Catharine Maria Byndlosse, &c. &c. In default, &c. to the issue male of Mary Elizabeth Byndlosse, &c. &c. In default, "to the right heirs of the said Dame Mary Elizabeth Morgan, and their heirs for ever." To Morgan Byndlosse, son of the late R. B. and the heirs male of his body, &c. "all my lands, &c. in the parish of St. George, commonly known by the name of Penkarne,* when he shall be twenty-one." In default of issue of M. B. remainder to Dame M. E. Morgan and her heirs for ever. Lands called Danke's land in Clarendon, to be sold for payment of debts; lands in St. Mary's, called Arthur's land, to Richard Elletson, son and heir of Roger Elletson, Esq. and his heirs for ever. "To my very honorable friend Colonel Thomas Ballard, my groom saddle, with the furniture thereunto belonging." "To my well beloved sister Catharine Loyd, 60*l.* per annum for life, to be paid yearly at the hands of my very honorable cousin Mr. Thomas Morgan of Tredegar." To Morgan Byndlosse, ten able negroes and two mules, or two horses. To the two daughters of Robert Cooke, of St. Jago de la Vega, Gent. 25*l.* each. To the parish of St. Mary's, 100*l.* to be disposed of at the discretion of the Justices, Churchwardens, and Vestry. "To his Grace

the Duke of Albemarle and her Grace the Duchess, each of them a mourning ring, with my most humble desire that they would be pleased to accept the same." To Roger Elletson, "the choice of any one of my horses, my blew saddle and furniture thereunto belonging, together with one case of pistols tipped with silver." "To my two godsons Henry Archbould and Richard Elletson, and my nephew Thomas Byndlosse, each of them a silver-hilted sword and mourning ring, and to the said Thomas Byndlosse another case of pistols tipped with silver." Servants Evan Davis and Joane Potter, each 50*l.* and a mourning ring. To Reece Morgan, 10*l.* To late servant, Roger Swinny, 5*l.* Mourning rings of the value of 40*s.* to his very good friends Sir Francis Watson and his lady, Col. Thos. Ballard, Major John Peeke (this gentleman had been his Secretary), Captain John Phipps and Rebecca his wife, Major William Archbould and Mary his wife, sister Byndlosse and sister Archbould, Ann Elletson, Mary Archbould, Lieut.-Col. Robert Mowatt, Anthony Bowdes, Esq. and — Beckenhead. To John Longworth, 10*l.* and a ring. To Mr. Philip Bennett, 5*l.* and a ring. Col. Thomas Ballard, Col. Henry Archbould, Thomas Byndloss, and Roger Elletson, Trustees, and to have each 20*l.* and a mourning ring, value 40*s.* Wife Dame Mary Eliz. Morgan, sole executrix, dated June 17, 1688, proved Sept. 14.

The following letter is dated "Jamaica, Port Royal, Feb. 2, 167½," and addressed to Secretary Williamson. The Governor alluded to was the Lord Vaughan, before-mentioned, afterwards Earl of Carbery.

MOST HONORED SIR,

Your's of the 16th of July, is now before mee, for which and all other your favours I render y^e Honour all the humble thankses that a loyall and obliging heart can express. I am very sorry that I cannot answer your commands therein expressed, for truly the little share I have in the Government

* Penkarne in Moomouthshire is situated in the parish of Bessileg near Tredegar. The baptismal entries in the register do not extend to an earlier date than 1741. Since the above went to the press, I have ascertained, from the Register of St. Catharine's, Jamaica, that Sir Henry was buried at Port Royal, Aug. 26, 1688, and that Lady Morgan was buried probably at St. Catharine's Church, St. Jago de la Vega, as there is no mention of Port Royal, on March 3, 1693. She appears to have died intestate.—In your last volume, part 3, p. 660, is recorded a wonderful instance of longevity, in the person of Robert Lynch, a negro slave, who died in Dec. 1830, at the age of 150 years, and remembered the government of Sir Henry Morgan.

makes me incapable of giving y^r Hon^r any perfect account of the state of the Island, which his Excellency hath not as yett been pleased to give me leave to see: and as for corresponding with our neighbours the French and Spaniards, he hath positively commanded the contrary, and I have ever loved obedience to my superiors: therefore never will presume to breake his orders; but if y^r Hon^r thinks it may bee, as I am apt to believe, for his Majesty's service, bee pleased to lett me receive his orders therein by y^r Hon^r, I shall then labour all that in me lyes to satisfy you in itt, for no man living shall bee readyer to executq any of his Ma^y's commands, then he that is with all truth and sincerity his Ma^y's loyall and obedient subject, and honored Sr, your most obedient, humble, and obliged servant,

HEN. MORGAN.

The conclusion of this letter presents a remarkable contrast in those days of extravagant compliment, to the following hyperbolical peroration of Sir Thomas Lynch, addressed to the same minister. "Pray, then," writes Sir Thomas, "dear Sir Joseph, bee not soe remiss in writing, but remember it's godlike to communicate, and that you have in this vast and barbarous world but one particular idolater, who is likewise your," &c. &c. The letter of Sir Henry is sealed with the following coat of arms.—Crest, on a wreath a buck's head. Arms: quarterly, 1st. a lion rampant; 2d. a griffin rampant; 3d. a chevron between three bulls' heads cabossed; 4th. a chevron charged with three pheons.

The coat given in 213, K. 6, Coll. Arm. as that borne by Morgan of Tredegar, has the griffin rampant in the first quarter, with a griffin rampant for the crest. That in Vincent's Wales has three bulls' heads, but without the chevron in the first quarter, and the buck's head for the crest. The most common coat of Morgan appears to have been the griffin, with the buck's head for the crest. The lion rampant, and the bulls' heads, were however borne by others, as well as Sir Henry, as quarterings with the paternal coat, and were themselves also both occasionally borne by some member of the clan in the first quarter.

From the foregoing statement, I trust, while I offer some apology for its prolixity, that I have shown Sir Henry Morgan to have been neither by connection, conduct, nor acquirements, the low-born, bandit-like, and illiterate desperado that discontented

followers, discomfited enemies, and childish story-books would have him, but a fit associate in the annals of transatlantic adventure with the Raleighs, the Drakes, the Cliffords, and the Shirleys of earlier renown.

Yours, &c.

A. A.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your last (p. 108) SOMERSET-ENSIS is so mistaken as to affirm that *Conyger* (the common name of a field in various places) did not mean a rabbit-warren. Your Reviewer evidently passed over in silence Dr. Lipscombe's appeal to him, because he had no feelings towards the elaborate and worthy Historian of Buckinghamshire, which the merit of the book did not warrant. Misconception has, however, ensued, and been followed by flippant remarks, such as "*Conyger, a rabbit-warren has been given up.*" To put an end to such silliness, I send the following authorities.

In Cowell *sub voce* is

"*Coningeria, a conyborow or warren for rabbits.—Item dicunt, quod idem Dominus potest capere, in dualus coningeria, quas habet infra insulam de Vecta 100 cumculis per annum, et valet quilibet cumculus ij den. Inquis. de anno 47 Henr. III. n. 32.*"

Now in one parish two fields are still called *Conygers*, and I believe that in almost every parish in the kingdom are fields so called.

The barbarous Latin word quoted above is *Conygeria*.

In Du Cange's Glossary I find,

"*GARA. Et in prato juxta Beresford sex acras et duas garas, et in prato de Atreafort sex acras et duas garas.*" Monast. Angl. tom. 3, par. 2. p. 29.

Cowell has copied this article from Du Cange, and defined GARA by a measure or small quantity of ground. *Conings-garth* is not to the purpose. The abbreviation of that would be *Cony-garth* or *Congarth*; but *Conyger* is nothing more than *Coningeria*, Anglicised. I decline any further notice of the subject. Yours, &c.

LOVELLENSIS inquires for biographical particulars of Sir Nicholas Wentworth, who followed the fortunes of Henry VII. and to whom that King gave part of the estates of the Lord Lovell at his attainder. A brother and heir of the above wag, it is believed, Sir Peter Wentworth, K.B. Perhaps some of your readers are able and will be kind enough to give me the information.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Letters from the North of Europe; or a Journal of Travels in Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony. By Charles Bouleau Elliott, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Member of the Royal Geographical Society. 8vo. pp. 475.

MR. ELLIOT is a traveller, who migrates to various countries with all the indifference of a woodcock, though only a Plato's "biped without feathers." The subjects of his peregrinations in the work before us are those with which we are little acquainted, as to an important literary object, viz. the ancient manners and customs of the northern nations. From Mr. Elliott's quotations of Tacitus (*de moribus Germanorum*), quotations which attest the modern existence of those ancient manners (that have not been altered by the introduction of Christianity), we can form a reasonable hypothesis, as to the former state of those barbarians who overran the Roman empire, and to a certain extent, under the name of Danes and Saxons, our own island also. The most important part of the volume is, however, the exploration of Norway, which part may be deemed a corrective of the legendary Pontoppidan. We shall give a confirmation of this in a curious point. "Tout le monde" has been *newspapered* with accounts of *krakens* and *sea-serpents*, and when the public is *newspapered* with a thing, we conceive that no ignorance exists concerning it. Fairy tales have been told about the reptile in question. Pontoppidan gives the following account of it, and Mr. Elliott calls it the least incredible of his fables:

"One of the north traders, who says, he has been near enough to some of these sea-snakes alive to feel their smooth skin, informs me, that sometimes they will raise up their frightful heads, and snap a man out of a boat, without hurting the rest."—p. 160.

It appears that if the boatmen row directly against the head of the snake, as it appears out of water, it will immediately dive, but not otherwise; or if they can throw any thing at them

and touch them, the same consequence will ensue.—Ibid.

Now every body knows the old story of imagined security in snakes, of hiding the head, &c. But our business lies with the truth or fiction of the story. Mr. Elliott says,

"It is very generally believed in Norway, that there is a species of serpent, superior in size to any known on land, inhabiting the Northern sea off this coast. The natives think that it frequents the lower parts of the ocean, and thus account for its being so seldom seen. The size is variously estimated, from fifty to eighty feet. The head is represented as long, and the two fins or arms (for I know not what term to apply to such anomalous limbs) as enormously powerful. These, with the tail, are its only weapons. The back is said to be scaly. Many superstitions regarding it, not worth repeating, are indulged by the ignorant. In some parts of the country this serpent is called 'the kraken;' and there seems little reason to doubt that an animal more or less corresponding to the description, and measuring upwards of fifty feet, was seen some few years since in the Falden-fjord" p. 160.

Now in the lagoons of South America, there is a very large water-snake full twenty-five feet long, called the *camondi*, capable of swallowing a calf. If it be disturbed, it will raise its head to the height of a man, and appear ready to dart on the first person who ventures within its reach.*

Thus it appears, that, as there are *boas* on land, so there may be tremendous eels in the sea; and that all the rest is exaggeration.

In the ancient painting of the baths, found in the Thermæ of Titus, engraved by Maffei and Montfaucon,† is a compartment marked *laconicum*, wherein are naked persons, seated on flights of steps, one above another. In the account of the Russian baths, which in all substantial as to the processes, resemble the Roman, we have the following illustration of the intention of these steps:

"You enter the second apartment, having undressed in the first; by degrees, the

* *Campaigns and Cruises in Venezuela*, i. p. 108.

† Vol. iii. pl. 38. ed. Humphreys.

temperature of the body rises, so that you find the heat of the inner room supportable; at the same time you are quite content to sit on the lowest bench, that the head may be in a stratum of air lower, and therefore less heated than when you stand. The attendant then approaches, and desiring you to lie down, he rubs the whole body with a handful of the inner bark of lime-tree dipped in soap-suds, previously prepared, and shampoos every limb. This part of the operation is very grateful, and you rise from it comparatively cool, when he throws over your head successive showers of hot water,* after which, you take your seat on the second or third bench from the bottom, gradually ascending as you are able to bear the heat. The skin soon becomes hot, the head feverish, and the tongue parched. The sensation is dreadful, and you regard with horror the unfeeling operator, who insists on your ascending to the uppermost bench. As soon as you comply, the man throws four or five buckets of water into the stove. In a moment the room is filled with steam; and the attendant proceeds to the last part of his duty, which is to brush you rather smartly with a bunch of birch twigs covered with leaves. During this agreeable flagellation perspiration bursts forth from every pore, and actually runs down in little streams. The effect is inconceivable. A state of extreme enjoyment succeeds to that of oppression. The skin, head, and respiration are relieved, and the muscles of the mouth relax into a smile from mere animal pleasure. Having descended to the floor and dried the body, you enter the next room, and find the sofa a necessary resort. An hour's repose affords the body time to recover from its state of relaxation; and the Russian bath, which is regarded as a panacea for all diseases, is concluded."—p. 409.

But cold-water baths were among the Romans also annexed; it seems by way of tonic. Mr. Elliott continues:

"While perspiration is flowing profusely from the skin, they run into the cold air, and rub their bodies with snow, or throw cold water on their heads. The pores are instantly closed, and every fibre is braced; while the previous draught on the vessels of the cuticle counteracts the bad effect likely under other circumstances to result from such a transition. I tried the experiment, and found it act as a delightful tonic, from which I experienced no subsequent ill effects."—*Ibid*.

It is a curious fact, that salmon

* Suetonius says (August. lxxxii) that Augustus, after being anointed and perspiring at the flame, had lukewarm water poured over him.

have deserted all the rivers of Europe in which steam vessels ply their noisy paddles.—p. 75.

The variations of the compass are thus explained *hypothetically* by Professor Hungstein:

"He thinks he has proved that there are two magnetic axes, cutting each other in the centre of the globe; that their northern poles are, the one near the spot where Parry and Franklin fixed it; the other in Siberia; and their southern poles, of course, at the vertically opposite points. To illustrate this, he arranged the experiments made by travellers in different parts of the world, especially those of navigators, and showed that the variation of the needle depends on its distance from these two poles."—p. 94.

Hay-making in defiance of wet weather is thus conducted in Norway:

"In a country where so much rain falls, the hay could never dry if it were left on the ground as in England. It is therefore hung over frames of wood, like clothes on lines, one under another. Thus the top layer protects the rest, which are all saved at the expense of one."—p. 170.

With the Swedish horses (in England mere ponies) "no bearing-rein is used, and they were never left on to fall." (p. 217.) George the Second used to say, that a horse was never known to fall in the field. To this we can add, that we have ourselves bought three unbroken colts, and habituated them to the saddle only by causing a man-servant to ride them; and that, although their paces might not be so artificial and elegant, as those which are formed by regular jockies, they were infallibly sure-footed.

We have now given ample specimens of Mr. Elliott's work; and we trust that the public will hold it in that estimation which it justly deserves.

A Visit to the South Seas, in the U. S. ship Vincennes, during the years 1829 and 1830, &c. &c. By C. S. Stewart, M. A. Chaplain of the United States' Navy, &c. Edited and abridged by William Ellis.

WE do not know that Britannia ever had a husband, but we have seen her sitting on a rock by the sea-side, apparently lovesick, gazing at a ship most earnestly, because it might contain a money-and-order lover; we know also that she has had many amours in her younger days with Ro-

mans, Saxons, Normans, &c.; and that she is now an elderly lady (whose portrait is to be seen in the corner of a Bank of England note), with a jointure, which a pauper offspring of herself and her sister Hibernia are very likely to throw into Chancery. She has also a now better-to-do daughter, named America, who, like her mother, is more fond of Wapping and sailors, than of Bond-street and fine gentlemen.

The work before us has, out of literary consideration, two sly objects, the propagation of the trade of America, and of fanaticism, in high political action. In these two aspects we shall review it.

It is stated (in p. 366) that the American trade to the South Sea Islands, employs 125 vessels, estimated at 45,000 tons, and valued at 5,270,000 dollars; the sources of this profit being, as below :

"The commerce of the United States, which resorts to the Sandwich Islands, may be classed under five heads, viz.: First, Those vessels which trade direct from the United States to these islands, for sandalwood, and from hence to China and Manilla, and return to America. Second, Those vessels which are bound to the north-west coast, on trading voyages for furs, and touch here on their outward-bound passage, generally winter at these islands, and always stop on their return to the United States, by the way of China. Third, Those vessels which on their passage from Chili, Peru, Mexico, or California, to China, Manilla, or the East Indies, stop at these islands for refreshments or repairs, to obtain freight, or dispose of what small cargoes they may have left. Fourth, Those vessels which are owned by Americans resident at these islands, and employed by them in trading to the north west coast, to California and Mexico, to Canton and Manilla. Fifth, Those vessels which are employed in the whale-fishery on the coast of Japan, which visit semi-annually."

From p. 267, we find that the articles in demand for barter, are, "all kinds of cotton cloth, white, printed, blue, shawls, ribbons, axes."

Now a patriotic man of business would have advised his correspondents at home of this demand for Manchester and Birmingham articles; but the missionaries are mere hobbyists, and, like Doctor Sangrado, have only one remedy for all diseases. The Americans are more wise. They have begun with the trade, as the best introduction.

The second object connected with this work is vindication of the Missionaries from the strictures of Captains Kotzebue, Beechey, and Waldegrave. The charges of these gentlemen are, that the arts essential to civilization have been most ignorantly neglected. As Royal-Society and Royal-Exchangemen we are not to be duped by fanatics, who draw bills upon banks where they have no assets; and we defend our principles in manner following.

In our opinion, the Almighty does not, as fanatics assume, consider Jesuits and devotees as the great benefactors of our species. We prove the fact by the laws of Providence, and the different situations of Holland and Ireland. Both the countries are Christianized, but Reason and Industry and Religion in the one and not in the other. Our blessed Lord, though he condemns the sordid motives, praises the *wisdom* of the unjust steward, and the children of this world; and St. Paul does not advise all sorts of persons to become agitators and busy bodies, but to *work in quietness*. (2 Thessal. iii. 11, 12.) Adam Smith deprecates bustling ecclesiastics (as sure to create mischievous factions), and Gibbon adds, that fanatics promise golden ages, and always fail in the attempt. M. Guizot, Professor of History in the University of Paris (late a French minister), says, in his Lectures, "If a man's exterior condition or outward circumstances be not such as to enable him to exist in comfort, *the state of the inward man, that is, his morals and his conduct, have always been loose, vicious, and irregular*,"—witness Ireland."

Every philosopher knows that barbarians are susceptible of superstition only, and every man of the world also knows that the power of the Missionaries depends upon the fanaticism of themselves, and the superstition of their disciples. Civilize them, and the leaders become cyphers. Merchants and business men acquire the ascendancy, and properly so. The necessities of subsistence, law, police, order, and reason, which the pursuits of agriculture and commerce, and the possession of property and knowledge require, are favourable to morals and industry, and to that happiness in the world that now is, as well as of the

future one, which is the *bona fide* object of Christianity. In Wales every fifth house is a conventicle; but has it risen to the morality and consequence of Scotland? The vindication before us mentions a sugar-mill (p. 248), a cotton manufactory (p. 254), and some cultivated lands, with chapels at every mile's end; but no workshops of European mechanics, to whom the natives might be apprenticed, or hospital establishments. Reason, industry, and philanthropy are neglected; and, if so, how can a man who pretends to love God, love his brother also?●

Large sums are collected by fanatical Societies, who bribe the press, and intimidate by calumny. This will not avail in the City. It is a solemn fact, that the Otaheiteans are in the main only brought up for parish clerks, in psalmody, &c. &c. Out of the twelve tribes of Israel, only one was set apart for holy office. The islanders under the present plan can only become monks of the Thebaid, as were the followers of Antony, an easy thing, because there is great cheapness of pork, bread (from the tree), and other esculents. Had matters been otherwise, we should have seen more of Robinson Crusoe, and less of John Wesley. If, however, the missionaries persist in their plans, then, contrary to St. Paul's rule, the population will consist of people who eat but do not work; and this they call bringing "souls to Jesus."

Letters from Emigrants to Canada and the United States. By G. Powlett Scrope, Esq. F.R.S. F.G.S. &c. Second Edition. pp. 35. 8vo.

Quarterly Review, January 1831. Article, *Emigration*.

Address to the Working Classes, and Letters from Emigrants to America.

Cobbett's Emigrant's Guide. New Edition. pp. 16.

IT is universally admitted that the working classes of this country are reduced by want of continued employment, low wages, and over-competition among themselves, to a great degree of pressure and wretchedness. As Mr. Scrope remarks, "The population of this kingdom is notoriously excessive, as compared with the demand for labour."

As one of the means of relieving the embarrassment and difficulties with which the middle and lower classes of society have to contend, Emigration to the United States and Upper Canada appears to hold out a far more favourable prospect than at any former period. Our reason for thinking so is, that great numbers of persons within these last four or five years, have emigrated from the United Kingdom to those countries, most of whom have sent back favourable reports, whilst others have returned with very flattering descriptions, to take back their wives and families. The general result has been IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT upon arrival, and HIGH WAGES with LOW PRICES for PROVISIONS. Attention was strongly drawn to the subject by the Letters of the Sedlescomb (near Battle) Labourers, first published by Mr. Smith, a gentleman in Sussex, and subsequently in the Westminster Review, and Cobbett's *Emigrant's Guide*. Mr. Powlett Scrope of Castle Combe, Wilts, a country gentleman of superior talents, has lately printed another series of Letters from several of sixty-five individuals, labourers, shoemakers, glaziers, weavers, butchers, and bricklayers, who were sent out at their own desire to the United States and Upper Canada, from the parish of Corsley near Warminster, by the assistance of the parish and the Marquis of Bath, in April 1830. The change which these individuals have experienced from idleness and misery to "an abundance not only of necessities, but of comforts even and luxuries," in the space of less than two years, is as extraordinary as it is gratifying to the friends of humanity.

"The tenor of all their communications has invariably been to the effect, that any labourer or mechanic who is willing to exert himself, may be sure of obtaining full employment at high wages, and the very best of living; employment not for the man only, but for every member of his family likewise, down to children of six years old; with the prospect of purchasing land on exceedingly cheap terms, out of his savings, if he choose to set up as an independent farmer on his own property."—p. 3.

"Encouraged by these favourable accounts, similar emigrations have taken place in the spring of 1831 from the neighbouring parishes of Westbury, Frome, and Warminster."

"Common labourers are more in demand in Canada than in the United States."—p. 4.

The official returns state the emigrants in 1829 to be 31,198; in 1830, 56,907; and in the first six months of 1831, 65,855!!!

"It appears (says Mr. Scrope) that, though upwards of 50,000 emigrants landed during the last summer at Quebec and Montreal alone, they have been all taken into employment up the country, without even occasioning any fall in the high price of labour, which is still as much in demand as before. In fact, labourers there so soon become capitalists, and employers of labour, that the demand increases with the increase of supply."

"The people here (says James Treasure) wonder that more do not come. We were told in New York, that 7000 had landed there in about four or five weeks, and 200 families were landed at this creek this summer, but they are all lost like a drop in a bucket."—p. 13.

"It is a foolish idea (says John Down, who writes from New York,) that there is too many people come here, it is quite the reverse. There was more than 1000 emigrants came in, the day after I landed, and there is four ships have arrived since with emigrants. But there is plenty of room yet, and will for a thousand years to come." p. 19.

Dr. Fosbroke, having been appointed by the parish of Cheltenham to investigate the state of the poorer population for the adoption of preventive measures against Cholera, has addressed a series of Tracts to the working classes, in which he describes their condition, and recommends American emigration upon the faith of similar reports received by their friends from numerous emigrants from Cheltenham, Burford, Stroud, and their neighbourhoods.

The Quarterly Review has advocated the proposition in a very able manner, and recommended the Government to assist parishes. We can state from a high quarter, that "it is not probable that any measure will at present be adopted for facilitating emigration. So much prejudice prevails against it in many parts of the country, and there is so much readiness to take advantage of prejudice and ignorance to inflame the passions of the poorer classes, that it might perhaps be injudicious under present circumstances, even to enable parishes to assist such poor persons as might be desirous of emi-

grating. If there should be shown in Parliament too eager a wish to expatriate the poor, the result would be a re-action, and emigration, which is rapidly increasing, would be at once arrested." In fact, many of the "gentlemen of the press," as they call themselves, deserve the rope. They paralyse the Legislature in their intentions, and are the worst enemies of the poor, who listen to their seditious trash.

The voluntary emigrants who go unassisted are not, generally speaking, those with whom it is desirable to part. They are persons who have got something of their own, but who are dissatisfied that they cannot get more, and therefore go out to their connexions. Those left behind are persons who want only the means to go, and are an incumbrance to the country, but can neither go nor very well stay where they are.

The prosperity of North America is nothing new. The subject did not escape the clear-sighted mind of Adam Smith. In 1773 he wrote the following remarks:

"It is not the actual greatness of national wealth, but its continual increase, which occasions a rise in the wages of labour. It is not, accordingly, in the richest countries, but in the most thriving, or in those which are growing rich the fastest, that the wages of labour are highest. England is certainly, in the present time, a much richer country than any part of North America. The wages of labour, however, are much higher in North America than in England. The price of provisions is every where in North America much lower than in England. If the money price of labour, therefore, be higher than it is anywhere in the Mother Country, its real price, the real command of the necessaries and conveniences of life, which it conveys to the labourer, must be higher in a still greater proportion. But though North America is not yet so rich as England, it is much more thriving, and advancing with much greater rapidity to the further acquisition of riches."—See *Wealth of Nations*, vol. i. c. viii.

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Thoughts on Church Reform; by a true Protestant pp. 11.

Remarks on the New Bible Society. &c. pp. 12.

WHEN fanatics are maddening society with their folly, it is essential to public well-being that they should be exposed by reason and history, and be taught that if they become fire-brands,

philosophers become fire-engines. Both the pamphlets before us are fanatical.

There are religionists who assume of the ineffable Jehovah, whom no person can see or know, that he is an avowed enemy to organs and surplices, real holy orders, and established churches; and that his will, as to man, is patronage of pretended holy orders, schism, and conversion of the Bible into an ambiguous oracle, which makes founders of sects heathen deities, and their followers polytheists. Philosophers, who draw their deductions from history, know that this severe representation is the solemn truth. They also know that Christianity merely professes a discipline of the heart and manners to that practical virtue, which, and which only, was intended by Revelation as the title of salvation, through the merits of a sacrifice which possessed an efficacy not mortal; and that this is true they believe, because natural history and Providence both prove, that man cannot predicate the modes of action by Providence; that natural history shows more miracles than this; and that Providence does evince a continual progressive improvement of our species, by the extension of arts, knowledge, education, military power, and reason; and that by neglect of these, nations have been ruined. Through substitution of scholastic disputations about the Bible, taken apart from the particular application of its texts, history informs us that Greece has relapsed into barbarism; Rome become a victim first of vandalism, then of superstition; and nearly all of Asia, and great part of Europe, sensualized into Mahometans. History also shows, that, if it had not been for the Catholics and their bigotry, Christianity would have sunk under military feudalism; that the Reformation was patronized in Germany and in England from political motives, that the translation of the Bible begat puritanism and disputes, which ended in a civil war; and that episcopal martyrdom and opposition to the popery of Mary and James laid the foundation of that liberty in which sectaries now triumph. The success of that liberty merely consists in England's being an insular not a continental country. Had it been that, it must have been a military one also,

GENT. MAG. March, 1832.

for nothing but such a system could support national independence. In England, a Marine is sufficient, and therefore people may dispute as much and as long as they please about texts which wise people do not choose in humility to meddle with, because merely creative of faction. The State saw this inevitable result, and endeavoured to check it by an Establishment: and it was a prudent measure; for Heylin's "History of the Presbyterians," and the "Remarks on the New Bible Society," show that schisms may spring up in a night, and generate faction among persons who ought to know better, and whom philosophers despise. The most wonderful and solely divine of all gifts is animation. That may have been bestowed as it was first given, without union of sexes, by Divine power; and if Providence supports such an allegation as it does by history, the same authority also proves, that Christianity has no other object than to make people good and happy here, that they may become eternally happy hereafter. Now all the object in the first pamphlet before us is to establish untenable positions, which we shall enumerate from pp. 6, 7:

1. "Where worldly privileges, advantages, and aggrandizements are connected with a profession of Christianity."

Could Christ have propagated his religion without fame or influence?

2. "Where worldly men, on account of their property, irrespective of their principles, have influence in the Church."

Adam Smith has settled this question, by deciding that it prevents public agitation by faction.

3. "Where persons become Christians by being born in what is called a Christian country."

We raise our eyes in astonishment! Are we to introduce converted Jews? &c. &c.

4. "Where men become teachers of Christianity to obtain a livelihood, or with the hope of realizing a competence or affluence."

Have fanatics any other object? has not the Scripture said that the labourer is worthy of his hire?

5. "Where communicants have not the choice of their own teachers."

The religion of Christ could not

have been established, if he had permitted such a privilege, nor did he do it. He designated Apostles, and they others, with the view of a succession in the same form. All the authority of the Apostles was founded upon this designation; and whatever may be said to the contrary, the Scriptures do not authorize any person to administer the rites of the Church, unless apostolically, i. e. episcopally ordained. Whatever toleration may permit, they who claim from Scripture, should be able to prove their title; but self-constituted ordination and a Quarter-sessions license are only sacrifices made to public tranquillity, as bribes have been paid to the Dey of Algiers.

6. "Where the religious principles and practices of the people are regulated by Acts of Parliament."

How can this be *true* where Toleration exists, as in England? It is only true, so far as the ancient revenues of the Church are appropriated to the Established ministers; and for the best of reasons, no men unepiscopally ordained, *can* have a *scriptural* title to acknowledgment (whatever may be the Church of Scotland, &c.) The very text (Acts xiv. 23) quoted by our author, proves that the apostles *ordained* the persons set before them.

Here we must stop. The times have called forth unprincipled people, who wish to disturb property from revolutionary motives.

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HOSKING'S *Essay on Architecture*; from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

(Concluded from p. 153.)

MR. HOSKING'S taste and skill are most conspicuous in his account of Greek and Roman Architecture,—the former studied effect from simplicity; the latter from gaudiness,—the one had the fine outline of a pigeon, the other the show of a peacock.

We shall now conclude with that style in which we are most interested, viz. that style which is misnomered *Gothic*.

Mr. Hosking thinks, in conformity to history and remains, both of which ought to coincide in matters of archæology, and do so in this respect, that it has been the disgrace of persons professing to be antiquaries, that they

have formed hypotheses upon this subject, and most unphilosophically and unhistorically sunk or perverted palpable evidence. Nothing can be more foolish than the hypothesis, that the pointed arch grew out of the intersection of round arches, which is just as rational as to say that the St. Andrew's cross and heraldic saltire grew out of the letter X or the Curule chair.

The fact is, according to the laws of evidence, that there are only two styles, the round and pointed arch; each of distinct origin, except, in our opinion, in one respect. Both have pillars surmounted by arches instead of a horizontal entablature. This is stated to have been a Roman deviation, introduced in the time of Constantine. We think it to have been Asiatic in origin, and only borrowed by the Romans.

Bede says, that our first churches were built in the style of the *Opus Romanum*, which we call *Norman*, with as much correctness as we should make Constantine and the Romans and Goths contemporary with William the Conqueror. Well does Mr. Hosking thus elucidate Bede and the *Opus Romanum*.

"In those countries which received the Christian religion from Rome, but which did not contain mines of architectural material in temples, amphitheatres, and palaces, as Italy did, and indeed in the other parts of Italy itself, which did not contain them as Rome did, churches were constructed in imitation of those of the metropolis of the Christian world. These being the work of a semi-barbarous and unpolished people, were of necessity rude and clumsy. Hence the fact is indisputable, that nothing existed among the Celtic nations, who had only stone-circles and groves, that could have given rise to the rude style of architecture referred to, which was indeed introduced to them by the Christian religion in the manner we have stated. It will be found in what are called the Saxon and Norman styles of this country, and to a greater or less extent in all the countries of Europe in which the Romans had been masters, and particularly in those which adhered to the Roman communion in the great division of the Churches. The general forms and modes of arrangement peculiar to Roman architecture may be traced throughout; in some specimens they are more, and in others less obvious, but the leading features are the same."—p. 420.

The second style is the Pointed arch.

Mr. Hosking says, that the various theories concerning its origin, show the impossibility of determining the question, but that there is one striking fact which has been too much overlooked, viz.

“That the pointed arch made its appearance almost at the same moment of time in all the civilized countries of Europe. Now if it had been invented in any of the European nations, that one would certainly have been able to show specimens of it of a date considerably anterior to some of the others; for though it might by chance have been soon communicated to any one of them, the improbability is great that it would have reached them all, and have been adopted by all, to the subversion of their previously existing style of architecture immediately. The infrequent and imperfect modes of communication between the different countries of Europe at the period referred to, furnish another reason why it is not probable that a discovery of the kind should travel rapidly from one to another. Considering these things, and particularly the fact of the almost simultaneous introduction of the Pointed arch to the various nations of Europe, as it appears by their monuments immediately after the first crusade, in which they all bore a part, connected with existing evidence that it was commonly used in the East at and anterior to that period, it seems to be the most rational theory, that a knowledge of it was acquired by the crusaders in the Holy Land, and brought home to their respective countries by them.”—p. 420.

That such was the fact, Mr. Haggit's Letters seem to us incontestably to prove. We now proceed to the appellation of *Gothic* architecture. That term, Mr. Hosking shows, was at first only applied to the debased *Opus Romanum*, or our Anglo-Saxon or Norman,

“And was first given to the pointed-arch style opprobriously, during the offuscation of good taste that succeeded its subversion. In Italy it had never taken root, as in the countries north of the Alps, the ancient Roman monuments having continued to influence the national architecture, it would appear, throughout the middle ages; for the ecclesiastical structures of that country, though rude, were never so rude as they were in other places, and a better style had so far formed itself before the introduction of the pointed arch, that it was hardly received there. Indeed, whatever edifices of merit Italy possesses in its manner, are, with hardly an exception, by German architects, few Italians having ever qualified themselves to practise it. When therefore what has been called ‘the revival of architecture’ took place in the fifteenth century, under Brune-

leschi and his successors, the rude structures of their own country, the precursors and contemporaries of our Saxon and Norman edifices, were called Gothic; but the pointed style was always distinguished as the German manner, *Maniera Tedesca*. The disgrace of applying the opprobrious term Gothic to it [the pointed style] attaches itself to an Englishman, Sir Henry Wotton, who wrote on architecture early in the seventeenth century. It was continued by Evelyn, who applied it more directly; and the authority of Sir Christopher Wren finally settled its application.”—p. 421.

But this does not explain why the term *Gothic* was *par distinction* applied to the debased Roman. We have upon a former occasion shown that its earliest known specimens in Italy take date with the *Gothic* domination in that country.

One word more upon the peculiar merit of the pointed-arch architects. It is their pre-eminence in construction. Mr. Hosking says,

“There is a lightness in their works, an art and boldness of execution, to which the ancients never arrived, and which the moderns comprehend and imitate with difficulty. England contains many magnificent specimens of this species of architecture, equally admirable for the art with which they are built, and the taste and ingenuity with which they are composed.”

To this Mr. Gwilt adds,

“There is more constructive skill shown in Salisbury and others of our Cathedrals, than in all the works of the ancients put together.”—p. 422.

Now this being the fact, how could it have been derived from any preceding works of those ancients; and is not this another argument in favour of the distinct original of the pointed arch style? We know that on the Red Sea, there exist counterparts of the Gothic, in *castellation*; in the Nilotometer, of *church-work*.

We do not agree with the opinion that spires were preferred for churches in vallies, towers for those on hills. We think with Sir William Dugdale, that they were especially placed in woody countries for landmarks. Mr. Hosking says,

“The tapering spire is almost unknown in Italy and France, except Normandy; and in no part of the Continent is it so common as in this country.”

We can explain this. There was a *morbus turrium* that prevailed abroad. Alberti proves it in the following passage:

"Præcipuum afferunt ornamentum speculæ: ubi aptis locis positæ, et lineamenti commodis educatæ sint. Quod si erunt etiam non rarissimæ; illæ quidem sese procul visendas præstabunt cum dignitate. Non tum proximam abhinc ad annos ducentos ætatem laudo: quam habuit communis quidem morbus turrium astruendarum etiam minutis in oppidis; nemo paterfamilias turre potuisse carere visus est. Hinc passim silvæ surgebant turrium. Sunt qui putent astro movente etiam hominum animos variari; ad annos abhinc ccc usque cccc tantus viguit fervor religionis ut nati homines viderentur non aliam ad rem magis quam ad sacras ædes astruendas."*

Thus it appears that there was a rage for church and tower building in the three or four centuries before the time of Alberti, i.e. in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. We are not therefore to be surprised, that we have so many churches of those dates, and alterations of others which were older.

Here we shall leave this elegant dissertation, with the further remark, that the illustrative plates are uncommonly tasteful and satisfactory.

Memoirs of Great Commanders. By G. P. R. James, Esq. In three vols.

THE Commanders selected by Mr. James for that display of historical powers which he modestly calls "*Memoirs*," are Henry the Fifth, John Duke of Bedford, Gonzalves de Cordoba, the Duke of Alva, Cromwell, Monk, Turenne, the Great Condé, the Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene, Earl of Peterborough, Marquis of Granby, and General Wolfe—soul-stirring names of men who in their country and their generation earned for themselves an imperishable fame, and whom for the most part it is still our delight as Englishmen to honour. We are disposed to think that it was the original intention of Mr. James that these *Memoirs* should have formed a part of one of those cabinet collections which so many of our more distinguished publishers have put forth. We have no other means of judging of this point than our own suspicions, and the few words at the beginning of the advertisement, in which the author speaks of obstruction and impediment. Nor is the fact important, otherwise than that we should probably have

had a volume at a time, instead of the three together, and have been better enabled to have done justice to our estimate of the merits of the work, than we have now the power to do.

The lives of heroic soldiers have always been favourite subjects of portraiture to Mr. James. In each of his excellent works of fiction a warrior has filled a prominent part, and it is a character perhaps on which imagination can inflict less historical injury than any other, for the lives of most military men in active service partake of the colouring of romance. On Mr. James, then, devolved with peculiar propriety the task of recording the lives of some of the great Commanders, and he has executed it with much credit to his name and talents. His style is singularly clear, simple, and perspicuous; there is no straining to cover by pomp of words the penury of matter. The narrative is easy, flowing, and elegant. His discrimination of character is always just, and his deductions are always unforced and natural. His battles are described in language at once vivid, striking, and appropriate; and the volumes, whilst they exhibit the industry of his researches, are highly honourable both to his literary reputation and his moral integrity.

The sketch of Joan of Arc, in the life of John Plantagenet, will give a favourable specimen of Mr. James's powers, and is moreover very interesting.

"At this time it so happened, that an enthusiastic girl, born at Domremy, near Vaucouleurs, in Lorraine, with great personal strength and beauty, considerable talents, a superstitious turn of mind, and an inflamed imagination, took it into her head that she was directly inspired by the Deity for the deliverance of France. After considerable difficulties, she made her way to the Court; and her purpose and belief being spread abroad, she was gladly encouraged and assisted by the patriotic few who still resolved to maintain the struggle against England. Agnes Sorel and her friends well knew what an immense engine is superstition acting on the public mind, and they gave to Joan of Arc every means of persuading the people of her state of inspiration, and of stimulating her own imagination to greater enthusiasm. Whether the King himself was party to this policy, can hardly now be discovered; but it is very clear, that all the pompous means he took, to satisfy himself, as it appeared, of the truth of Joan of Arc's

* De re edific. l. cxviii. cxviii. ed. Par. 1512.

history, the purity of her person, and the reality of her communication with superior beings, tended most shrewdly to spread her fame, and to inflame the public mind in her favour.

"Herself fully convinced of the reality of her visions, the Maid of Orleans found little difficulty in convincing others. Armed at all points in the garb of a man, bearing a consecrated banner, and followed by a chosen troop of knights and soldiers, Joan of Arc was permitted to throw herself into Orleans. This she accomplished without loss; carrying with her a large supply of provisions and ammunition. Of course the English and the French accounts differ as to the manner in which this feat was accomplished. The first declare, that these supplies were led into the city during the night, and in the midst of a tremendous thunder-storm. The last affirm that she passed within sight of the English works in the open day. As I am not about to write the history of the Maid of Orleans, however, it is sufficient for my purpose to say, that she entered the city; and, having on three several days attacked and defeated the English, in their various works, she forced them to raise the siege with very great loss.

"After such successes, extraordinary in any age, even allowing for the new-raised enthusiasm of the French soldiers—no one ever thought in that day of doubting that Joan of Arc was inspired by some supernatural power. The only question was, whether the spirit that animated her was good or bad, and each party judged of it as they found it. The French declared that she was sent by God—the English protested that she had leagued with the Devil; but each believed her to possess more than human gifts, and the consequences of this conviction on the minds of both armies tended to the same point. The French were exalted to the skies with triumph and hope; and the English, though not quite abased to the other extreme, lost the confidence of continual victory, and the strength which that confidence afforded."

The commentary on her fall is just.

"It is but too probable, that in more instances than that of the persecution of Servetus by Calvin, personal revenge has given point and virulence to the wild fury of bigotry. The case of the Maid of Orleans, however, is singular, inasmuch as the principle which mingled with superstitious fanaticism in the proceedings against her, was national, not personal, revenge. The disgrace of this transaction remains upon all those who formed the Council of Henry VI. at that moment; and the Duke of Bedford was of course culpable as a member of that body."

The life of Monk is exceedingly well written, and the policy by which this

prudent man in all probability rescued his country from the renewal of the civil war, on the death of Cromwell, has the highest claim to historical merit as a composition.

As a delineation of character, what can be better said than the passage which opens the memoir of Marlborough, and speaks of the second Charles.

"Sudden excesses in nations, as in men, are almost always followed by rapid changes to the opposite extreme; and it is not till after long vibrations, that society, like a pendulum, having been once disturbed, returns to ultimate repose. The revolution which overthrew the throne of Charles I.—the scenes of blood, of murder, and of crime, by which it was accompanied—the excesses of liberty, the intolerance of those who had fought for toleration, and the stern but beneficial tyranny of Cromwell, were naturally succeeded by base servility to a restored monarch. He, on his part, scourged but not amended by adversity; too good-humoured to be a tyrant; too easy to raise himself; too selfish to benefit others; without dignity, virtue, or religion; with but one good quality of the heart, gentleness,—and one bright quality of the mind, wit. He met with crouching and subservient slaves in the same people who had butchered his virtuous and noble predecessor; more from the natural transition of popular feeling, to the extreme opposite from that into which it had formerly been hurried, than from any permanent debasement in the mind of man. As after the access of a fever, lassitude had followed the fiery strength of a frenzy. Nor was this less observable in the moral than in the political state of England. Religion, which had been a madness and a passion, now became a scoff and a reproach. Virtue, which had been grave and stern, now fled altogether, or walked but a step behind vice. Mirth and mockery succeeded gravity and fanaticism; vice, lust, luxury, avarice, infidelity, took the place of ascetic severity, parsimony, and rigour; and impotent risings, mingled with pretended conspiracies, appeared instead of bloody and ferocious wars, general animosities, and merciless vengeance."

The character of Marlborough is given with much impartiality in the detail of his varied life and eminent services, and is thus summed up:

"So many characters have been drawn of the Duke of Marlborough, that it is scarcely necessary to add another in this place. His glory is a part of the glory of Great Britain, and as in the body of this sketch I have dwelt as much as I thought necessary on his faults, I shall not recal them here. No man was ever more dear to the army he commanded; no man was ever more esteemed by the foreign princes he served; no

man was ever more admired by the generals he opposed. His own nation, with the usual injustice of contemporaneous prejudice, sometimes lauded him to the sky, sometimes denied him the merit that strangers and adversaries were willing to admit; but the world at large did him justice even during his life, and posterity have placed his name amongst the immortal."

With the account of the battle, in which the immortal Wolfe lost his life, we conclude our extracts; and with a repetition of our unqualified approbation of the labours of Mr. James in the field of history and of fact, we bid him farewell.

"The enemy approached steadily and quickly, firing as they came up; but according to their general order the British troops reserved their fire till the distance between the armies was narrowed to forty yards, when pouring it rapidly into the French line, they threw the advancing columns into some confusion. At that moment Wolfe gave the order to charge, and was leading on the Louisbourg Grenadiers to attack the enemy with the bayonet, when he received a wound in his wrist, to which he paid no further attention than by wrapping his handkerchief round it. An instant after, however, a second shot passed through his body; and before he fell, a third entered his right breast. He dropped immediately, and was carried insensible to the rear. The troops still pressed on, and General Monckton, the second in command, who was leading on another regiment of Grenadiers, fell severely wounded a moment after. The French wavered; and while their officers were making immense exertions to keep them to their ground, Montcalm was killed in the centre of the line. Nearly at the same moment each of the British regiments closed with their adversaries. The bayonets of the Grenadiers drove the enemy in confusion down the slope; the Scotch regiments threw away their muskets and drew their broadswords; the French dispersed in every direction, and the cry, 'They run! they run!' echoed over the field.

"Wolfe had lain without speech, and though he apparently revived from time to time, yet he never raised his head, and scarcely had animation returned for an instant before he again fainted away. At the moment when the French were finally put to flight, however, he was lying seemingly insensible; but at that cry, 'They run! they run!' his eyes opened, and looking up, he demanded eagerly, 'Who run?'

"'The French!' was the reply; 'they are in full flight down the hill.' 'Then, I thank God,' said the General; 'I die contented;' and with those words upon his lips General Wolfe expired.

"To estimate the value of Wolfe's exer-

tions on this great occasion, the fruits of his victory on the heights of Abraham must be considered; and though he died on that field, his biography cannot exactly cease at the same period. His spirit lived after him in the consequences of what his life had achieved."

But we would yet detain our readers for a moment, whilst we mention a circumstance honourable to the character of Mr. James—who yet a young man, and in the outset of a career in which we are convinced he will gather imperishable laurels, has given a proof of generous disinterestedness of which he has the additional honour of being the first example. He has devoted the profits (of no small amount) of a very elegant work to the Literary Fund, to be applied in aid of those his compatriots in literature, who, less favoured than himself, may need the assistance of that Institution; he has done this "good deed by stealth," and he is the just, the ingenuous man, who will "blush to find it fame."

The Christian's Pattern, or a Treatise on the Imitation of Jesus Christ, in four books. Written originally in Latin by Thomas à Kempis. London, 1705. Reprinted in 1831. 8vo, pp. 261.

Herbert's Country Parson, &c. 32mo, pp. 160.

WE have ever indulged a taste for that discussion of things according to history, which we found in long forgotten writers, viz. Millar, Lord Kaimes, Ferguson, &c. and according to their principles and modes of writing we shall review the works before us.

Dr. King, the eminent Jacobite principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, has drawn respecting the clerical character a strong line of distinction, which was inevitably produced by the celibacy or marriage of the Clergy. We know, that Scripture never sanctioned compulsorily the former state; that the Papal See imposed it for the purpose of insulating the Clergy from any influence, distinct from their order; and that the result was a seduction of women, of so mischievous an operation, as to attract the sarcasm of Chaucer and the indignation of Sovereigns.

The *Imitatio Christi*, though not written by Thomas à Kempis, is the *beau idéal* of the Christian character, as understood in the thirteenth century. The Hero, rather Saint, is a

spiritualized being, of introverted mind, and insensible to passion, a mere animated Bible; not one of those dispersed by the Bible Society, an "organ of schism," but of that kind which the conjunction of the middle age had converted, like Bacon's brazen head, into a speaking human form. If he ate or drank, it was only taking physic; if he spoke, it was only a clock striking; if he slept, it was only a corpse alive in a coffin; but when he wrote, he was deemed an animated Christ, a divine, abstract, inimitable being. The character is just, as formed upon the standard mentioned, that of the ascendancy of the spiritual over the animal part of man. It was not the Saint of the Bible, for the Apostles were active men, but it was the Saint of Catholicism. When matrimony was permitted to the Clergy, then a very different code of opinions followed of course. A wife and family introduced affections and objects very opposite to those of a mortified celibate, existing only for himself, and confounding Sense with Sin. The beau ideal of this new state, appears in "Herbert's Country Parson." His exemplar is a pastor, who is both a father and a schoolmaster. His object was purity of character; but he thought too little of divine philanthropy. The useful and amiable philanthropist—the meek and holy philosopher, patient of wrong and contumely—the polished and agreeable companion, the good natured man, who, by mixing with aristocracy, disarms it of oppression, and makes it benevolent to inferiors; in short, the man whose studies are directed to public good, to virtue and charity—the man who feels, that according to Johnson's just observation, the richer he is, the more good he can do—such is the useful parish priest.

Let the "pueri meritorii" of fanatics and agitators rail as they please, about quiet and old-fashioned Clergymen. The ways "of real religion" are ways of pleasantness, and "all her paths are peace."

—◆—
A Numismatic Manual; or Guide to the Study of Greek, Roman, and English Coins: with Plates from the Originals.
 By John Y. Akerman. 12mo, pp. 170. Plates.

IT is impossible to produce a perfect book upon the subject before us, be-

cause there can be no general rules where new discoveries may present exceptions.

Our author says, in p. 13, that "a friend of his had in his possession upwards of five hundred Greek civic coins, hitherto unknown." The coins of Sovereigns, whose reigns were long, are most likely to be best characterized; but there is no kind of writing in which it more becomes an author to be un-positive. Pinkerton, a cynic (*απο του κυνος*), who turned speaking into barking, has, in his oracular affectation said, "that no Roman emperor or soldier appears on their coins with a sword by his side;" but our author has a denarius of Pompey, reverse a figure armed, but bare-headed, and *with a sword by his side*, stepping from the prow of a vessel, and receiving a palm-branch from the hands of Victory (p. 9).

Mr. Akerman has not given any further description or representation of this coin, and as no counterpart occurs in other accounts of the coins of this Pompey, it may have been a forgery. Pompey resembled in person Alexander the Great, and like him has, on some very rare coins, the hair raised above the forehead, the *κομης αναστολη*, which Spanheim has been blamed for rendering *exurgens capillitium*. If our author's coin has not this distinction, which is, besides, noted in Plutarch, we doubt its authenticity.

Our author's sneer concerning the word *Tascro*, on British coins, might as well have been spared. If he refers to the *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, ii. 901, he will there see a very rational explanation.

Our author is *Pinkertonian* in regard to Ruding and the Anglo-Saxon mintage: he says,

"With the coins of the Saxons and Romans before him, Mr. Ruding asserts, that the money of the former bears not the least resemblance to that of the Romans." p. 122.

The fact is, that by consulting Banduri, it will appear that the Saxon coins were imitated from those of the eastern Emperors, after the partition by Constantine. This is an historical incident so well-known and so often repeated, that by Roman coins Ruding seemingly meant those of an earlier date than the reign of Copstantine, in whose coins our author only first finds the *villa*.

We do not, as we have before said, expect any book whatever of coins to be unexceptionable; and sincerely sorry should we be, if our author supposes that by the preceding remarks, we mean to detract from the evident merits of his neat and useful work.

A Sermon preached on Monday July 25, 1831, in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, at the Re-opening of that Church, after the Erection of the new Choir. By the Right Rev. James Henry Monk, D.D. Lord Bishop of Gloucester, (late Dean of Peterborough.)—8vo. pp. 28.

FROM Haggai, ch. ii. v. 9, this eminently learned Prelate has here presented us with a very appropriate Discourse, preached on an occasion which must have proved peculiarly delightful to his feelings; "having been," as he observes, "the humble instrument of effecting this goodly work, I partake in the feelings natural to all men who view the success of their schemes or the prosperity of their labours." The circumstances are so highly gratifying to all lovers of our venerable Cathedrals, and so worthy of example, that we scruple not to extract the particulars at large, as given in an Appendix to the Sermon:

"The scheme of a new Choir, with an Organ-screen, Altar-Screen, and appropriate accompaniments, was proposed by the author of this Sermon, being Dean of Peterborough, in July, 1827; he having first obtained designs for the purpose from Mr. Edward Blore, the architect. The Chapter adopted the proposition, and determined that measures should be taken for the accomplishment of the work, in case a subscription of adequate amount could be raised. They themselves set the example, by subscribing as a body 1000*l.*, although they had, at that time, entirely exhausted their funds, and had anticipated the revenue of the succeeding year in the thorough repair, both substantial and ornamental, of the Cathedral: at the same time, the individual members of the body added their private contributions, to the amount of 1050*l.* Both these subscriptions were afterwards increased. An appeal was then made to the inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood of Peterborough, to assist in the work. This appeal being promptly and handsomely answered, and above 6000*l.* being very soon collected, the Dedicated Chapter commenced the work, at the beginning of 1828, according to the designs and under the inspection, of Mr. Blore. An additional Subscription was afterwards set on foot. The following are the

principal parts of the undertaking: the expense of which, being somewhat more than 6000*l.* was defrayed by the contribution.

1. The Pulpit, Throne, Stalls, Pew, and complete furniture of the Choir, of Norway oak:
2. The Organ-screen, of stone:
3. The Altar-screen, of stone:
4. The Pavement of the Choir:
5. The Organ-case, of Norway oak.

The whole of the carved wood-work was executed by Francis Ruddle, and the whole of the stone-work by John Thompson, both natives of the city of Peterborough.

The work being nearly completed, and ready for erection, the whole of the old Choir was removed, and the foundation-stones of the new work were laid by the author, assisted by the Chapter, on Easter-Monday, 1830. The work occupied a year and a quarter in its erection; and, during that time, the Dean and Chapter laid down an entirely new pavement of Ketton stone, in the Nave and Transepts of the Cathedral."

Then follows a List of Subscribers, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, 200*l.*; the Bishop of Peterborough, 250*l.*; the Dean (Dr. Monk, the author of this Sermon), 250*l.*; Dr. Strong, 100*l.*; Dr. Madan, 425*l.*; Rev. J. S. Pratt, 125*l.*; Rev. J. Parsons, 100*l.*; Dr. Tournay, 125*l.*; Rev. J. Lockwood, 125*l.*; Rev. T. S. Hughes, 75*l.*; Earl Fitzwilliam, 500*l.*; Lord Milton, 100*l.*; Mrs. Barnard, 110*l.*; Duke of Bedford, 100*l.*; Marquis of Exeter, 100*l.*; and a numerous list of subscriptions amounting to 6,046*l.* 18*s.*

The Sermon itself also includes much that is peculiarly interesting to the antiquary:—

"Christian nations have devoted their best exertions to erect to the honour of God, temples in which his mercies might be invoked and his praises celebrated, through the name and by the assistance of his Son, our Saviour and Mediator. In such works of piety the zeal and spirit of our ancestors have been pre-eminently distinguished. Of their religious feelings, these edifices remain a splendid and durable monument; and if we view them merely as efforts of art, and consider by what works this island is most ornamented, there will be no hesitation in declaring, that the foremost rank is due to its Cathedral and Collegiate Churches. These venerable structures, erected at periods when piety and taste went hand in hand, at once delight the eyes, and fill the mind of the beholder with awe and admiration; the minutest beauties of the fabrics display ingenuity and elegance of workmanship, devoted to their most legitimate ob-

fect; while the majestic grandeur, and awe-inspiring solemnity of their long-drawn ailes present, as far as our weak senses can apprehend, the image of a mansion fitting the presence and worship of the great Jehovah.

"Among these sacred fabrics, the pride and glory of our Christian land, a high rank has always been assigned to the goodly pile in which we are now assembled, and which this day resounds afresh to the voice of prayer and the melody of thanksgiving. In point of magnitude and richness of decoration, it is inferior to some: but in symmetry of proportions, in purity of conception, and in venerable aspect, it stands an unrivalled monument of architectural art. The structure was erected at distant periods of time, and in the peculiar style prevalent in those different ages: but it happens that each of the several parts is perfect in its kind, presenting an incomparable specimen of its respective character of architecture: while the whole assumes an appearance most consonant to its purpose, the worthy adoration of our heavenly Parent, and the invocation of His holy name.

"The history of this noble structure is not unattended with points of melancholy interest, which this day's ceremonial irresistibly forces upon our attention. Its glories were injured and defaced, not by the fury of the elements, not by the devastation of a foreign invader, but from the calamities of civil conflict, and the blind fanaticism of a sectarian leader. At that unhappy period, when religious animosity proved a worse enemy than even the hand of the spoiler, this Church suffered in a greater degree than any other Cathedral in our land: particularly the holy part in which we are now assembled, the very sanctuary of God, was defaced and defiled with a malignity resembling that of Antiochus Epiphanes against the Temple of the Lord at Jerusalem.* When at length, after the church had for several years been turned to profane uses, the restoration of the throne and altar gave it back to the worship of the Almighty, its state exhibited a deplorable picture. The choir, indeed, was now once more occupied by the sacred services of our religion: but no better furniture could be found to receive the worshippers, than the boarded ceiling torn down from another and a ruined part of the edifice.† In such a melancholy and unseemly

clothing did this beauteous fabric continue, for above seventy years, to resound with the songs of Zion amid the memento of desolation. At last the dishonour thus cast upon the temple was deemed intolerable; and nearly a century ago a regular Choir was erected for the accommodation of the worshippers—that plain and inappropriate wood work which was last year removed. Yet even that work, unsatisfactory and paltry as it was, exhausted the utmost resources which the slender endowment of this church could afford: nor was it accomplished without contracting a debt which long continued a burthen upon the establishment. The simple workmanship would, it was hoped, have exhibited a character of chaste and unpretending neatness: but the effect produced was widely different from that intended by its authors. Whoever entered this holy place had his eyes struck with an incongruous union of ancient magnificence and modern parsimony. What aggravated the regret and pain of the beholder was, that such an unseemly degradation of the temple existed in the very part peculiarly dedicated to the service and adoration of the Lord.

"That this deficiency might be supplied, and the interior of the Church assume a form befitting its structure, must have been the wish of every pious mind; but that such a work should be worthily consummated was rather to be desired than expected. Great, therefore, must be our thankfulness to the Lord, that we are this day permitted to behold his house invested with its original, or even more than its original glory. The accomplishment of this work, which our eyes behold, has been effected in a manner which has excited amazement in some quarters, but emotions of a better kind among those who are unacquainted with the actual circumstances. The pecuniary resources of this foundation never could have been adequate to attain this much desired object; and, such as they were, their full exertion was demanded to repair and sustain the venerable fabric itself. At the time when the design was first contemplated, an obstacle of the most formidable character seemed to forbid its consideration, and to check even the fond anticipations of its being ever realized. There was scarcely any portion of this ancient and extensive pile, which was

* "In the year 1643, Peterborough was occupied for a fortnight by two regiments of the parliamentary troops, commanded by Colonel Cromwell, afterwards the Protector, who broke all the windows of painted glass in the Cathedral, defaced all the monuments, destroyed the beautiful stone screen, called the High Altar, the organ, and the rest of the Choir. The church was afterwards used as a rope manufactory."

† "The Lady-chapel, on the north side of the Cathedral, contiguous to the Transept, being found, at the Restoration, in a state of too great ruin to allow of reparation, it was taken down, and the ceiling, somewhat similar to that of the Transept, was made the furniture of the Choir."

not defaced or dilapidated by the effects of time; and the decay was principally visible in the finer and more costly parts of the architectural ornaments. By dint of daily and unceasing work for above four years, all those blemishes were removed; the decayed and broken parts of the structure were substantially repaired: and as the restorations were effected with the strictest adherence to the ancient models which the building offered, this venerable pile was re-invested with all the peculiar and majestic beauty which its earlier years had possessed. In the meantime different parts of the roof were renewed, and other substantial repairs effected: while the precincts surrounding the sacred edifice, heretofore neglected and unsightly ground, were converted into the highly ornamented and carefully tended portion, which at once graces the city, and forms a suitable approach to the hallowed temple.* In the accomplishment of these works, the funds belonging to the guardians of the church were exhausted, and more than exhausted: nevertheless, that was the crisis selected for undertaking the beautiful interior, the completion of which we are this day met to celebrate. Certain circumstances seemed to present, at that moment, hopes of success, which further delay might have destroyed. An appeal was, therefore, made to the generosity and piety of individuals to supply those means, which could not be looked for from public revenues. In what manner that appeal was answered, the spectacle now presented to our longing eyes will best declare."†

* * * * *

"It is natural that we should wish to compare the fashion of the new choir with that which is recorded to have existed before the hand of the destroyer entered into this sanctuary. It happens that such a comparison can be made with ocular precision: some fragments of the ancient choir have been preserved from the general wreck, and they testify that it did not even approach in beauty to that with which our eyes and our minds are this day gratified.‡ Thus the words of the text are applicable, in a literal sense, on the present occasion—for the glory of this latter house is greater than that of the former. But more than this: the artist to whose genius and taste the present work will constitute a splendid and durable monument, having judiciously imitated the style of the best periods of ecclesiastical architecture, has made it an easy task to compare this choir with those of other churches; and, in the opinion of some unbiassed judges, it has no superior to be found in the whole

range of sacred edifices. Nor is it only the purity and elegance of the design that claims our admiration: the workmanship, both in wood and in stone, is executed with such care and ingenuity, and exhibits such exquisite beauty, as may challenge a comparison with the most admired performances of other centuries. I have recently seen it stated with all the confidence of an allowed and undisputed truth, that the art of carving in wood is degenerate or lost in England. Were those who made this observation to behold the place in which we are now assembled, they would probably acknowledge their mistake, and join in an expression of delight, that so beautiful an art should yet be practised in this country in its utmost perfection, and still more that it should be devoted to the purest and best of all purposes, that of ministering to the glory of the Lord's sanctuary.

"It seems to be the peculiar property of a good work, that it is almost always found to have beneficial results independent of those which might have been expected or contemplated. Among the consequences to be mentioned as the immediate produce of this undertaking, we may remark, that it has been the means of eliciting and calling into action genius of an eminent and surprising character, which might otherwise have continued in obscurity, unknown and unsuspected. It has likewise had the effect of giving employment to many of the industrious inhabitants of this city; and not only employment, but has imparted to them the more substantial benefit of skill in the most refined branches of their respective operations."

The preacher then pays a delicate compliment to the late Abp. Sutton; and thus notices, with deserved commendation, some of the present dignitaries of the Cathedral of Peterborough:

"The distinguished Prelate* who presides over this diocese does enjoy the satisfaction of seeing his cathedral invested with more than its original magnificence, and this day occupies a seat more dignified than any one of his predecessors: which may be long continue to occupy, adorning by his talents and learning a province to whose duties he devotes his advanced years with all the industry and activity of youth. That aged and venerable nobleman, whose love for this city, and encouragement of all its good institutions, constitutes a pleasing feature in his amiable character, is spared to the world long enough to learn the consummation of a work to which he contributed with a liberal hand. The two senior dignitaries of this diocese, I mean the Archbishop and the Chancellor,‡ enjoy the rare felicity of be-

* "The ornamental planting of the precincts was begun in 1822, and continued in each of the five following years."

† "These pieces of the carved wood-work of the original Choir are fixed in the Morning-Chapel."

* Dr. Herbert Marsh. † Dr. Strong.
‡ Dr. Spencer Madan.

holding, in the evening of life, the perfection of a scheme to which they have been long looking with wishful rather than expecting eyes. To the latter the success of the undertaking is in a large and peculiar degree to be attributed: they have both worshipped

God in this holy place, from childhood upwards; and no event in the whole of their pious and well-spent lives can have given them greater delight, than one which conduces to His honour, and the service of His holy religion."

FINE ARTS.

WESTMACOTT'S LECTURES ON SCULPTURE.

A series of Lectures on Sculpture has been recently delivered at the Royal Academy by Mr. Westmacott, the Professor of Sculpture. He commenced his course by developing the principles established by the Grecian schools of art, and by noticing the causes which more immediately advanced or obstructed the progress of sculpture. In treating the various styles of the Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman, through their several epochs, and marking the characters of each, the Professor dwelt with peculiar force on the political constitution of the several countries. If wealth and power, and a constant practice in this art, could operate in bringing it to perfection, no country, Mr. Westmacott observed, could be more happily circumstanced than Egypt; but, restricted by their government, a consolidated hierarchy, that attachment as to the confinement of ideas to consecrated forms, gave fixed models from which the artist could not in the slightest degree depart. The same Ethiopic features may be traced with very few exceptions throughout all their works; the same unvaried compositions may be seen from their commencement to their extinction; but the laws which appear to have restricted the sculptor in the personification of their deities and kings, and which it is presumed forbade the examination of the human body, do not appear to have extended to the lower animals, as may be seen in many distinguished specimens on the Continent, and especially in the Lions in front of the fountain at Rome; but in none more powerfully than in the splendid examples of two Lions lately brought to this country by Lord Prudhoe. They were discovered by his Lordship during his journey up the Nile, near Gibel Birkeel, on that river, 80 miles above Dengolee, and nearly 200 miles higher than the researches of Chompollion had extended. They are wrought in red granite, rather above the scale of nature, in an easy couching position; and whether considered for their truth to nature, the fine tone of feeling, or grandeur of form, they surpass any examples known to exist. An examination of the whole subject, but especially the terminations of the bones, connection and articulation of the joints, evince an intelligence which fully justifies the opinion offered by the Professor, of the emancipation of the sculptor from hierarchical influence as regards mere animals.

The site of the discovery of these valuable monuments of remote ages was near the ruins of several temples belonging to an ancient town, probably the metropolis of Tiraka, who is called in the Bible, "the King of Ethiopia." They were sculptured in the time of Amenoph III. the "Memnon" of the Greeks; and in the early part of his reign, Amenoph having reigned before the Exodus of the Jews from Egypt, as far as we can learn about five reigns previous to that time,—we can with tolerable certainty fix the age of these works at 1600 or 1650 years before the Christian era. On the plinths are inscriptions of an Ethiopian monarch of a later date: this practice, which sometimes occasions no small difficulty in ascertaining dates, was common with the latter Princes of Egypt. Lord Prudhoe describes these monuments of art at the time of their discovery as being perfect as at the hour in which they were finished. It would appear that his Lordship must have incurred an immense expense in having them transported to Alexandria; and yet on their arrival at that place, one was found broken into two, the other into three pieces; this may have been occasioned by the cupidity of the person employed for their removal; which would thereby be rendered more easy and less expensive to the agent. They have, however, been put together so well by Mr. Westmacott, that there is nothing lost of the power and grandeur of the original design, or even of the masterly style of the workmanship. They were shown at the lecture, and excited very great surprise and admiration.

The Professor then proceeded to describe the principles of composition in its most interesting and comprehensive form; and observed that in all the fine arts it has the same basis, but is more limited in sculpture; being confined to a skilful arrangement of lines and balancing of the masses in grouping. The Professor enforced the necessity of the sculptor confining himself to the simplest modes of expression, and choice of forms in his composition. He observed that it is to the multiplicity of parts and disregard of simplicity, so frequently found in the reliefs of the sarcophagi of the later period of Roman art, that they are so frequently enveloped in obscurity. In contrast to these, the Professor mentioned the Apollo Belvedere, the Meleager of the Vatican, the groups of Hamon and Antigone, and the

Laocoon, the latter of which was discovered in the ruins of the baths of Titus, in the pontificate of Julius II.; it is in the style of the Alexandrian period, and was probably composed about 280 years before the Christian era. Although this subject is one of a terrific kind, yet the Greeks never disgust us by outrageous expression of any kind, for beauty was never compromised or neglected by them; for instance, the death of Phocædra, the Niebes, &c. Mr. Westmacott closed his lectures by some admirable remarks on Roman sculpture, and on the cause of the decline and revival of that art.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S LECTURES AND NOBLE BEQUEST.

A course of six Lectures on Architecture, by Sir John Soane, have been read at the Royal Academy, by the secretary, H. Howard, Esq. They displayed infinite research, and were illustrated by a vast number of splendid drawings. One of the most interesting sections was that which treated of the Arch in general, and its particular application to Bridges, exemplified in all its stages from a tree thrown across a stream to the most magnificent structures. The contrast shown in a large drawing, of Westminster Bridge to Trajan's bridge over the Danube (a mile long) was very striking. The lecturer treated also of the dome, spire, &c. and of staircases. Five drawings, by Gandy, of the entrance of Sir J. Soane's house, displaying his collection of antiques, were exhibited. We have the gratification to announce an act of the most splendid munificence, which may be considered the bequest to the public, by this distinguished Architect, of his house, library, and museum, and the foundation of a professorship in architecture, till a national establishment shall be formed. A numerous and distinguished auditory testified their applause on hearing the following statement: "I have now to add that my house, with the museum and library, will be open two days in the week, during several months in the year, for the inspection of amateurs and students in painting, sculpture, and architecture, so long as it shall please the Great Disposer of events to continue my life. At my death the property will descend to my grandson, the son of the late John Soane, with sufficient funds to enable him to maintain and use the house, museum, and library, in the same manner as during my lifetime. In the event of the decease of my said grandson without male issue, the house, museum, and library, with sufficient funds for the support thereof, including a salary for a professor of architecture, will be vested in trustees, to be chosen and appointed by the executors of my last will, until there shall be a national establishment or the improvement of the students in the theory and practice of architecture. When

that great object shall be attained, the trust *then* to cease, and the house, museum, and library, with the funds appropriated for the support thereof, to revert to whosoever may be the heir-at-law to the same, in the pleasing hope that, directed by a natural inclination he will devote himself to the study and practice of architecture, taking Vitruvius for his preceptor and guide, and conscientiously and zealously discharging the arduous and important duties of that profession, with equal justice and fidelity to his employers and to the mechanics and others acting under his direction and control—always remembering that the integrity of the architect, like the chastity of Cæsar's wife, must be not only pure, but unsuspected."

Illustrations of the Vauds, a series of twelve landscapes, accompanied by a Map, of that interesting region, is a republication of the plates which adorned Mr. Hugh Dyke Acland's "Glorious Recovery by the Vauds of their Valleys," a work printed in 1827. Independently of the vivid interest which always attaches itself, in the mind of a sincere Protestant, to anything connected with the persecuted Valdenses, the principal scenes of whose patient triumphs are here represented; we can recommend this beautiful volume (printed in royal octavo), as a delightful series of magnificent mountain scenery, very delicately engraved in line, by E. Finden. They are accompanied by an historical introduction, and some brief descriptions, selected from Mr. Acland's work by the judicious pen of its author.

Mr. G. T. Doo has produced a very fine engraving of *The English Girl*, from the Painting of G. S. Newton, A.R.A. The costume is that of the time of Charles II. It is 9½ by 7½, the same size of the Dutch Girl lately published.

PART VI. of FLEMING'S *Lakes of Scotland* contains a solemn moonlight view of the gloomy and almost inaccessible Loch Ericht; and two sunshiny prospects of Loch Lydon and Loch Rannoch. They are all in Perthshire.

The Second Part of FINDEN'S *Landscape Illustrations of the Life and Works of Lord Byron*, is fraught with beauties which fully answer the expectations raised by the First Part. The subjects are Lisbon from Port Almeida, Corfu, Athens, with the Temple of Jupiter; the Franciscan convent at Athens, where Byron resided in 1811; a Portrait of Ali Pacha, Vizier of Janina; together with the two smaller plates which belong to the second volume of Mr. Murray's edition of the *Life and Works*; Tepaleen, the Palace of Ali Pacha, and a vignette of Constantinople.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works Announced for Publication.

A History of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; with Memoirs of the Knights from its Foundation to the present Time. By F. BELTZ, Esq. F.S.A. Lancaster Herald. This work is the result of a critical investigation into the History of the Order, especially during the two centuries succeeding its foundation. It will contain memoirs of more than 700 warriors and statesmen, the proudest that England can boast. From the peculiar opportunities the author has had of making himself acquainted with his subject during a long official life, we augur that the work will prove peculiarly acceptable to the public, and honourable to himself.

The second volume of the *Family Topographer*. By SAMUEL TYMMS. Containing the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Somerset, and Wilts. Illustrated with Six Maps.

Ten Sermons upon the Nature and Effects of Faith. By the Rev. JAMES THOMAS O'BRIEN, Fellow T.C.D.

Church History through all Ages, from the first promise of a Saviour to the year 1830. By T. TIMPSON.

The Messiah; a Poem in Six Books. By the Author of "The Omnipresence of the Deity," &c. &c.

Illustrations of St. Paul's Epistles. By the Rev. C. EYRE.

Life and Pontificate of Gregory the Seventh. By Sir R. GRESLEY, Bart. F.A.S.

The Greek Testament, with English Notes. By the Rev. S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D., F.S.A.

Odes of Anacreon, translated from the original Greek. By JAMES USHER, Esq.

HEEREN'S Manual of the History of the European States System and their Colonies. Also his *Historical Researches into the Politics, Intercourse, and Trade of the Ancient Nations of Asia.*

JONES'S Plea for Christian Piety.

A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language. By the Rev. J. BOSWORTH, M.A.

A History of the Highlands and Highland Clans of Scotland. By J. BROWNE, LL.D.

Travels and Researches of eminent English Missionaries.

Memoirs of William Sampson, an Irish Exile, written by Himself. Containing an Account of his Imprisonment in the Inquisition at Lisbon, &c.

Biographical Sketches in Cornwall. By the Rev. R. POLWHELE of Polwhele.

The Rural Rector; or Sketches of Manners, Learning, and Religion in a Country Parish, tracing the March of Intellect from the Sunday to the Infant School.

Bibliophobia. Remarks on the Present State of Literature and the Book-Trade. By MERCURIUS RUSTICUS. With Notes. By CATO PARVUS.

Instructions for preparing Abstracts of Titles, after the most improved System of Eminent Conveyancers.

An Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture. In quarterly parts. By Mr. LOUDON.

A new Novel, entitled, The Fair of May Fair.

A new Novel, entitled, Les Rebelles sous Charles V. By M. D'ARLINCOURT.

Grammar of the Italian Language; translated from the original German of Dominico Antonio Filippi.

Six Months in America. By G. T. VIGNE, Esq.

"Calabria" during a military residence of three years. By a General Officer of the French Army.

The Easter Gift, a Religious Offering. By L. E. L. With 14 engravings.

Guides to Herne Bay, to the Theatres of the Metropolis, and to the Surrey Zoological Gardens; with Engravings. By G. W. BONNER.

A Work on French Nouns. By Mr. THURGAN.

Elements of Mechanics. By J. R. YOUNG.

Practical Hints on Landscape Gardening. By W. S. GILPIN.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 23. H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, Pres. in the chair. Read, "On the Connexion between the Quadrature of the Circle and the Geometrical Trisection of the Angle," by Lord Viscount Mahon, F.R.S.; and "On the Ratio which subsists between Respiration and Irritability on the Animal Kingdom; and on Hybernation," by Marshall Hall, M.D. F.R.S.

March 1. The Duke of Sussex in the chair. Dr. Hall's paper was continued. It was remarked that the temperature of animals whilst in the state of hibernation (which is totally distinct from the sleep of animals not hibernating), is, like inanimate matter, only equal to that of the surrounding atmosphere; but rapidly attains a blood heat, on the animal being roused into activity. The author found that it might, without any injurious effects, be immersed in water from ten to fifteen minutes; while an immersion for three minutes is sufficient to destroy the animal if in an active state. The experiments were made chiefly on bats, hedgehogs, and dormice; and the author's opinions modify the theories of Hunter, Edwards, and other

physiologists, who have written on this subject.

Capt. Beaufort, R. N., F. R. S. presented, on the part of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a complete copy of the Admiralty charts for the Society's Library; and G. Rennie, Esq. V. P. presented three quarto volumes of MS. notes taken by his late celebrated father while a student attending the lectures of Dr. Black, at Edinburgh.

March 8. Dr. Maton, V. P.—Dr. Hall's paper was concluded.

March 15. D. Gilbert, Esq. V. P. An additional notice of the Volcanic Island, by Dr. John Davy, was read. It disappeared at the end of December, during the continuance of violent squalls and a heavy sea; and is now a dangerous shoal, a few feet below the surface. A second paper was, "On a mode of determining the longitude at sea from the observation of the moon's right ascension," by Thomas Kerigan, R. N.

March 22. Dr. Buckland in the chair. The first part was read of a paper by Dr. Davy, giving "An Account of Observations and Experiments on the Torpedo," commenced with his brother, the late Sir Humphry Davy, on the coast of the Mediterranean in 1828, and continued on the coast of Malta, where he was abundantly supplied with animals in a fresh state.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Feb. 29. At the annual general meeting of the proprietors, Sir C. Grant in the chair, it was stated that the capital had increased by three shares since the 1st of January, 1831, and now amounted to 164,852*l.*, of which 2,377*l.* were donations. The total expenditure to the 31st of December last was 157,398*l.* The balance in favour of the University was 6,658*l.* Considerable reduction in the expenditure had been effected during the last year, and a hope was expressed that it would be reduced from 5,200*l.* to the annual sum of 3,500*l.*, which would very little exceed the income that, judging from the two first years, might be anticipated for the future. The scholars were under 400 in number. Mr. Maldon, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, had been appointed Professor of Greek; Mr. White, B. A., of the same college, Professor of Mathematics; and the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, Professor of Natural Philosophy; in the room respectively of Mr. Long, Mr. De Morgan, and Dr. Lardner, who had resigned. It was recommended that the council should, out of its number, choose seven persons to conduct the general concerns of the University as a *senatus academicus*; that no appeal, such as at present, should be from them; and that they should be empowered to elect a secretary, at a salary of 800*l.* a year. 200*l.* were then voted, on a show of hands, to Professor Paterson, according to the recommendation of

the report; after which thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF LINCOLNSHIRE.

An interesting paper, "On some of the Geological Features of the North of Lincolnshire," by W. A. Dikes, Esq. was read to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Hull, on the 16th of March.

In his remarks, Mr. Dikes proceeded across the county from east to west, the direction of the strata lying generally nearly north and south, and, by that means, noticed each in succession in their order of superposition, commencing with the uppermost. Beginning with the sea-coast about Theddlethorpe, a little to the south of Saltfleet, he proceeded thence to Louth and Market Rasen; and, diverging to the north, in order to describe the neighbourhood of Caistor, passed across the country to the Trent. An observant person, inspecting the map of England, cannot but be struck with the difference of outline presented by the coast to the north of the Humber from that on its south: for whereas the Yorkshire shore, from the Spurn Point to Flamborough Head, appears hollowed out into a deep bay, that of Lincolnshire maintains an unbroken line in a contrary direction, forming nearly a semicircle outwards. The form taken by land immediately adjoining a sea, acted on by winds and tides, is by no means fortuitous, but depends principally on the nature and elevation of the land; for, whilst it is evident hard rocks must resist its force for a much longer period than cliffs formed of soft and yielding materials, as clay, sand, and gravel, and that thus are formed such promontories as Flamborough Head, and the Devil's Bridge at the head of Filey Bay, it will be also found that, generally speaking, unless some preventing influence of winds and tides exist, low land will form a much better barrier to the encroachments of the sea than elevated cliffs; and to the difference of elevation of the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coasts, is to be attributed their difference of outline. The district of Holderness is principally a deposit of the waters of the great deluge; which, in their rapid flow from north to south, have left there vast accumulations of earth, mixed with large quantities of detached portions of rocks over which it has passed, either rounded or ground to sand by its force. These deposits, from the violent manner in which they were conveyed here, present a very uneven surface; and are, in many places, heaped in hills considerably elevated above the level of the sea. Its waves then, at spring tides, when urged by strong winds, reach their base, and owing to the soft nature of their material, wash away and undermine them; and the upper strata, losing their support, fall down, and are carried off by the waters to more quiet situa-

tions, and the gravel they contain abundantly is ground down till it becomes sand. The constant diminution of land, by the destruction of the cliffs, is thus the cause of the bay formed by the line of the Holderness coast; its northern promontory, Flamborough Head, being preserved by the hardness of its material, and its southern one, Spurn Point, by its want of elevation.

The Lincolnshire coast is also formed by soil deposited by some ancient waters; but while Holderness consists of the *debris*, left by an impetuous torrent bearing the soil from distant countries, and transporting fragments torn from their parent rocks at hundreds of miles distant, the north coast of Lincolnshire was, with some inconsiderable exception, the gradual deposit of a comparatively tranquil water, which quietly left the matter it held in suspension, until it had filled up its channel to the level of the

sea, which then drained it off, thus leaving a perfectly level surface of warp, without any admixture of gravel whatever. The sea-coast, then, of Lincolnshire is a dead flat, scarcely, if at all, elevated above the level of the sea at high water; and consequently the inclination of its plane to the level is so slight, that the ebb sets out from one to two miles. We may here see one principal cause why the waves inflict so little injury on a low coast—for the beach being so long and so very slightly elevated, the whole impetus is lost before it reaches the upper part."

Mr. Dikes then proceeded to describe minutely the geology of that tract of country to which, more especially, the title of his Essay referred, enumerating a variety of striking and curious facts, which have fallen under his observation in a personal survey.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 1. Hudson Gurney, esq V. P. A. J. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited casts from six bricks found during the late excavation for the docks formed on the site of the Collegiate Church of St. Katharine. These bricks are impressed with designs in bas relief, and are objects of considerable rarity. The antiquaries of the last age considered them to be Roman. There is a paper in the first Volume of the *Archæologia*, relative to a stamped brick found in Mark-lane, the design on which the writer has confidently asserted to be from a story in the "*Fæti*" of Ovid. Mr. Kempe, however, shewed from the subjects of the stamped bricks in his possession, and from a treatise on a similar one found at Gravesend, published by Mr. Cruden, of that place, that these bricks were all of the same period, the early part of the sixteenth century. The moulds for the bricks from St. Katharine's have been cut in very good taste, probably after drawings by some Flemish or Italian Artists. The subjects are, the Nativity, the Annunciation, St. John, St. Mark, a Roman sea-fight, and the head of some royal personage. Mr. Kempe conjectures that they might have decorated fire-places in the same manner as the more modern painted Dutch tiles.

March 8. Mr. Gurney in the chair, who communicated from a manuscript in the possession of his relative Daniel Gurney, Esq. a Fellow of the Society, some entries of the municipal proceedings and arrangements of the Corporation of Lynn, for a period of three centuries, between the years 1430 and 1731. It was remarked, that the collision of parties in ancient communities partook

much of the military rudeness of the middle ages; and that the debates of corporations appear to have resembled those of the great council of the nation, where the Steward, Constable, and Marshal were not unfrequently required to take an active part as moderators, with all the weight of their officers and retainers.

Among various presents to the Society, William Knight, Esq. F.S.A. presented a design for a bridge of one arch, 250 feet span; and an etching of an arch of old London bridge, during the process of its removal.

The Auditors of the Society's accounts for the present year were announced as follow: Lord Bexley, Edward Hawkins, Esq. Francis Palgrave, Esq., and Wm. Sotheby, Esq.

On the 15th and 22d of *March*, Mr. Madden's paper was continued and concluded. On the latter evening Samuel Cooper Brown, of Lewisham, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, was elected Fellow of the Society.

DISCOVERIES AT CORNETO.

Excavations have been pursued at Corneto, near the ancient Etruscan city of Tarquinium, under the superintendence of the Chevalier Manzoni, the translator of *Xenophon*. To a multitude of vases, paintings, mirrors, &c., has been added a statue of terra-cotta, the size of life, the first of the kind hitherto discovered. Pliny calls them *auto sanctiora*. This one represents a man of about thirty years of age, the whole finely moulded, and the head full of character: it wears a crown of gold, which was probably a military recompense.

ROMAN COINS.

On the 1st of March, a girl, whilst digging in a small potatoe ground in Wenaleydale, turned up an urn full of Roman coins, chiefly of the Emperors Gallienus, Tetricus, Claudius, Victorinus, Posthumus, and a few of Salonina, the wife of Gallienus; there were in all 1100, and in an excellent state of preservation; but the urn was entirely destroyed by the spade striking upon it.

EGYPTIAN HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

On Monday, March 5th, Mr. Clarkson gave his third and concluding Lecture on Egyptian Antiquities to the Tooting Literary Society. The Mitre assembly rooms were numerous and most respectfully attended by the neighbouring gentry from Clapham, Streatham, and Croydon, on all the three succeeding nights. The first lecture was devoted to a new theory of the Pyramids; the second to the temples, palaces, and tombs of Egypt; the third to the hieroglyphical language. The Lecturer said that, as novelty and excitement were the order of the day, each lecture, whatever might be its manifold demerits in other respects, would at least have this merit—that of gratifying the prevailing appetite for the new—not only by a new theory, but a theory exclusively peculiar to himself. His theory respecting the Pyramids was this,—that they were not sepulchres, as hitherto alleged, but cavern oracles attached to temples devoted to the secret mysteries of the primitive religion of mankind, before the dynasty of Thothmosis and the Amenophis introduced civilization, division of lands, hieroglyphics, and idolatry together; superseding the pastoral state of society by the agricultural and commercial, and expelling the red and white races of shepherds—called Tallecans at Palangue in America, Pelasgians and Tyrrhenians in Italy and Greece, and Giants and Cyclopeans elsewhere. The mysteries were of two kinds: external, which related to the flood; internal, relating to the fall and predicted restoration of man. Of these mysteries elucidated by the Eleusinian, the lecturer produced a great variety of representations from extant Egyptian monuments; and demonstrated the admirable adaptability of the chambers, galleries, and subterraneous excavations of the Pyramids to the recorded mechanical juggles, optical delusions, and scenical representations (the origin of stage mysteries, and indeed of the stage), employed on those occasions.

The second lecture conveyed the auditory to the gigantic relics of “hundred-gated Thebes”—the astounding hypostyle hall of Karnac,—the columnar avenues of Luxore,—Memnon’s palace and vocal statue,—the “gorgeous palaces” of Kurnu and Medinet,—and the dynasties, costume, amusements, mode of life, portraits, battles, conquests, and triumphs of the 18th dynasty of

Pharaohs, sculptured on the walls, and filling up a vast and important gap in ancient history. The chief theoretic novelties in this lecture were—first, that there was no civilization before the first Thothmosis, no rise and decline of great states; and that consequently the inordinately ancient dates of Egyptian chronology (such as the 36,600 years of Manetho) are either the forgeries of national vanity, or mere astronomical cycles, calculated retrospectively. Secondly, that the red race, with the exact head-dress of the red Palencians of South America, portrayed as driven to their ships by Ramesses Belus, who expatriated the Danaides to Argos at the same time, were the “wandering masons” called Tultecans, who built the stupendous Pyramids (with four times the base of the Egyptian), the beautifully sculptured palaces and temples, and key-stone-arched treasuries and storehouses of New Spain. That the insurrection of the Jews, and their pursuit to the Red Sea by the twenty thousand war-chariots of the fifth Thothmosis, might be seen recorded there; and the siege and storm of Susa, in Bactria, by Memnon, his successor; and that, as has been often suspected, the origin of Homer’s battles—e. g. the battle at the Xanthus, at the ships, and at the walls of Troy, and especially the final duel between Achilles and Hector, may be there traced. The Lecturer particularly drew attention to the spirited horses of these sculptures, strikingly like those subsequently executed by the Saite colonists from Egypt, at the Athenian Parthenon; and exhibited a large drawing of one of the war-chariots of Thebes, in order to illustrate the high perfection to which the carriage-builders and harness-makers of that magnificent city had arrived 3,400 years ago. “Pharaoh’s equipage was as complete,” said Mr. C. “as any turn-out in St. James-street or Bond-street.” The palaces of the 18th dynasty equally show that the Greek colonists derived from the mother country all those elegant and magnificent forms of furniture with which the modern decorative upholsterers adorn our palaces, mistakingly designating them as Greek.

The third and last lecture embraced the hieroglyphical language. Its leading novelties were a new distribution of it into three parts—Anaglyphical, Phonetic, and Ideographical; and a comparison of its constituents with those of China. The affirmation might appear startling, that the Anaglyphs (hitherto slighted) constituted a most important branch of these divisions, since they illustrated and corroborated the Book of Genesis in the most extraordinary manner. Of the second division of the language—the Phonetic—the Lecturer gave examples by reading the names of the 18th dynasty, whose titles appear on the stone of Abydos.

SELECT POETRY.

AN ELEGY

*On the Death of the Author's Favourite Horse,
on the 30th January, 1832.*

*Illustris sonipes certe dignissime celis,
Cui Leo, cui Taurus, cui daret Ursæ locum.
Quæ te felicem felicitæ præta tulere,
Ubera quæ felix præbuit alma parens?*
Epitaph on King William's Horse.

AND art thou gone, my milk-white steed !
Renowned for courage, strength and speed,
From toil and trouble thou art freed—

But this is my disaster.

No more on Buyme or Derry's day,
When thousands meet in proud array,
Wilt thou to meet his men convey
Thine own old Orange Master.

No musket shot could make thee start,
But onward still inclined to dart,
No noise could shake thy dauntless heart,
Though cannon balls should rattle.

Oh, what a loss thy death might be,
Should we rebellion sudden see—
What horse could ever carry me
So steadily to battle ?

To battle ! yes, and say why not ?
The Patriarchs of old all fought,
And it's a modern monkish thought

That gownsmen, sly and cunning,
Should from their cloth protection seek,
Affecting to be mild and meek,
In health of body plump and sleek,
The post of honour shunning.

Where danger is that man should stand
To preach or pray, serve or command,
Who once has taken it in hand

To be a people's pastor.
The Priests of Rome, on Aughrim's plain,
Could danger for King James disdain ;
George Walker's blood the Boyne did stain
For William his great master.

Old Owen Mac Egan fought and died
Supporting Rome's imperial pride ;
A zealous Bishop's red blood dyed

The frowning gates of Derry.
For Charles, on Letterkenny's plain,
His Priests, while blood was shed like rain,
For faith they deemed quite pure were slain
'Twixt that and Lifford ferry.

And later, upon Arklow's field,
Priest Murphy in true courage steed,
For all he deemed divine did yield
His life to foemen cruel.

And Doyle, too, if he prove but stout,
Inciting now the rabble rout,
May yet in honest zeal rush out
To warfare or to duel.

GENT. MAG. February, 1832.

But he, too surely, hopes to gain
From British fears, what would be vain
To hope for on the crimson plain,
Where contest would defeat him.
From statesman's craft, corruption's work,
Which thus would work for Jew or Turk,
And Truth and Liberty would hurke,
He thinks no foe can beat him.

No tears for thee from Rome shall flow,
No rebels weep that thou'rt laid low,
But after thee they soon may go,
And though they now dissemble ;
Their craven hearts within their breast,
From guilty conscience find no rest—
Time's telescope may show the rest,
For soon or late they'll tremble.

And should, at Honour's sacred call,
Beloved by some, though not by all,
Thy master in the battle fall

Against wild revolution :
Like sentinel, from post relieved,
He'd go to death but little grieved,
If he that day should see retrieved
Our once great Constitution.

Then, slumber in thy bed of sand,
No Whig or Tory in the land,
No living monarch could command
The rest thou art enjoying.
No Ministers thy mind perplex ;
No Demagogues thine heart can vex ;
No Popish spy of either sex
Thine household's peace destroying.

No Statesman's contumely proud ;
No censure of the fickle crowd ;
No mob's vile clamour long and loud,
Shall ever reach thine ear.
No filthy foe, no faithless friend,
A dagger through thine heart can send,
For all vexation's at an end
In thy calm harbour here.

And well, full well it soon might be,
For many prouder folks than thee,
To be from grief and care thus free,
In dust serenely sleeping :
To die before their grief-worn eyes
Shall see the loss of all they prize,
As Time in silence onward flies,
Regardless of their weeping.

Magilligan, January 30, 1832.

ENGLAND'S WOODEN WALLS.

*By Henry Brandreth, author of "The Battle
and the Breeze," &c.*

WHEN Neptune first to Freedom's sons
Their ocean-charter gave ;
"Be ships," he cried, "your walls—their guns
Your Genii of the wave.

Be Gallia's host the tented field,
Proud Spain's, th' Alhambra's halls ;
But yours shall be the sea—the sea
And England's Wooden Walls."

And hence, where'er our vessels roam,
Whate'er may be their track,
How few regain their natal home
And bring not laurels back.
For who, those gallant barks that man,
When danger's form appals,
But smiles at death, so Honour's wreath
Crown England's Wooden Walls ?

Then, fill the cup and pledge the toast
To England's honest tars ;
And still may they be honour'd most
Who shew the deepest scars.
Oh ! France may boast her tented field,
And Spain her tyrant halls ;
Our boast shall be the sea—the sea
And England's Wooden Walls.

March 8.

CHILDREN THE BOND OF CONJUGAL UNION.*

HEAVILY creak the iron gates—
The chariot at the portal wait :
The coachman bites his nether lip,
And from impatience smacks his whip :
The turf his neighing horses stamp,
And pant to trace, with rapid tramp,
Tossing in foam the exuberant mane,
Back to the Grange, their course again
From guided, tankard coachman Ralph
Had ceased, in long deep draughts, to quaff
High on his box, the Bradwood ale,
And scoff'd at scolding Abigail—
Who, sputtering, told a woesome tale.
"Goiles ! can my wilful mistress change
Sweet Bradwood for that dismal Grange ;
And for a doting Dad resign
Your arms, much-injur'd Josceline ?
Oh ! I have well nigh lost my wits
'Midst megrims and hysteric fits,
And jealousies my Master watching,
And dreams some new disaster hatching !
Heaven help her !—to make such ado
About a slipper or a shoe !—

* The above lines were written (*currente calamo*) in consequence of the imperfect recollection of verses to the same purpose ; which in the days of my childhood I read in one of old Newberry's little gilt books. The book has long ago disappeared. The only lines, indeed, which I seem to recollect are
"Love dear Papa—Papa loves you :"
and
"John drove empty from the door."
Among all the surviving friends of my youth
—(but few are they)—I have enquired in
vain for this trifle. If we recover it, the
comparison between the original and the
imitation will be curious. P.

Lud !—for our journey to old Hunks,
I'm quite done up in packing trunks,
Flowers, feathers, flounces, and what not—
In that *wisht* place to rust or rot !"

Hist—list—the study-door ajar,
A voice of anger wounds my ear—
A saint's repose enough to mar !
And now it melts to touch the heart.
"Josceline ! adieu—we part—we part !
Twice have I seen, if eye can see
That Hester steal across the lea ;
And whilst in flight the menial maid
Her conscious guilt as sure betray'd,
(As sure as if the Priest confess her)
Within the shrubbery I caught Hester !
She ran : your running might outstrip her ;
Where, hurrying off, you dropp'd your
slipper !

Come—come, then, Harriet !—cry no more :
My Father's carriage at the door—"
"O Adelaide !—that cannot be ;
Our Harriet must remain with me !"
"No—to a Parent's honour'd name,
Slight is a faithless Husband's claim.
In Harriet,—of your love bereft,
I grasp my last sole comfort left :
But she is old enough to say
Whether she likes to go or stay."

Afraid her Father to displease
The child clang trembling to his knees ;
Then flew to her Mama, and tried
To soothe disdain, and sobbing cried :
"Oh ! what I tell—is true—is true
Love dear Papa—Papa loves you !"
Both wept—and they were precious tears
To wash away the freaks of years !
When, creeping to the vestibule,
The milkmaid Ciss look'd sorrowful ;
And Noll the groom, and butler Adam
Hail'd symptoms of goodwill in madam ;
And Sarah to the scullion Judy
Whisper'd—"Why, mistress seem'th less
moody !"

And, happy that Papa repented,
And that Mama at length relented,
Strait, at the beck of little Harriet,
Ralph rattled off his empty chariot ! P.

WHERE IS SHE ?

NOW Spring is clad in vernal bloom,
Emboss'd with flowers of vernal hue ;
Her robes diffuse a rich perfume,
Besprinkled o'er with vernal dew ;
Escaped from Winter's gloomy reign,
Her charms impart no joys to me ;
A lovelier form is sought in vain—
The Spring returns—but where is she ?

Time was that rosy-fingered May
Bestrew'd my path with many a flower,
And lur'd me by her smiles so gay,
To meet my love beneath her bower ;
The blooming bower stands in view,
'Tis shaded by yon hawthorn tree,
Beneath her fostering care it grew,
And still it grows—but where is she ?

In vain I wander thro' the grove,
 Or seek her in the winding vale,
 Where oft we breath'd our sighs of love,
 And heard each other's artless tale.
 The vale still shews the stream she lov'd;
 The grove still many a spreading tree;
 That screen'd her as she sat or rov'd;
 The shade is there—but where is she?

There on the margin of Lough Neagh,
 That laves its banks with silver tide,
 To find her now I vainly stray;
 Where oft she linger'd by my side.
 The wave still beats the shelly shore,
 The banks unalter'd still I see,
 The cave she sat in heretofore
 Retains her seat—but where is she?

Fix'd in the "ivy mantled" chair,
 I dream of days for ever fled,
 When first I spied the primrose there,
 The daisy blooming in its bed.
 And many a wild flower bath'd in dew,
 So fragrant to my love and me,
 Still survives with beauty new,
 And still they bloom—but where is she?

Before me wings the cawing rook,
 The squeaking wild-duck skins the foam,
 Fast by me rolls the winding brook
 In murmurs till it reaches home
 The wild bee hums from flower to flower;
 The black-bird whistles on the tree;
 They sweetly sooth'd us many an hour;
 They still are found—but where is she?

Apon I reach her Father's hall,
 Her native and her much-loved home;
 And languish round each lonely wall,
 Nor find her in the bridal room,
 Emblem of youth, unting'd with care,
 Her lovely portrait still I see;
 Abstract of charms divinely fair,
 It still remains—but where is she?

I love the place which gave her birth,
 'Tis sacred by ten thousand ties;
 I mark the very spot of earth
 Where first her beauty met my eyes.
 She grac'd you old domestic chair,
 And fondly look'd and smil'd on me:
 And yet unworn it still is there,
 And finds a guest—but where is she?

Slowly I climb yon summit high,
 And pass her much-frequented dell,
 And gazing on her native sky,
 I weep a long and sad farewell.
 Descending from the mountain top,
 Each fleeting scene recedes from me;
 Last time we left, she sigh'd in hope
 To see them yet—but where is she?

Returning to her late abode,
 Reluctantly I homeward bend,
 And groaning under life's sad load,
 At length I reach my journey's end.
 Her prattling offspring rush with speed,
 And cling around a Father's knee,
 A Mother's name is lisp'd in deed,
 They wish her home—but where is she?

Oh! where is she? Go ask the grave,
 The worm, the darkness, and the stone.
 Since Infants' tongues an answer crave,
 How can a Parent's make it known?
 'Tis written where the daisy grows,
 The grass, the briar, the cypress tree.
 Then learn your earliest tale of woes,
 Nor cease exclaiming—where is she?

And where is she, ye angels tell,
 Who bore her on your golden wings,
 To join the loud extatic swell,
 In presence of the King of kings?
 And where is she? A voice replies,
 Fast by life's verdant blooming tree,
 Where streams of living waters rise;
 Go seek her there—for there is she.
Londonderry. DANIEL M'AFEE.

IN MEMORY OF
 CORNELIA-ROSETTA AUSTIN,
of Golden-square,

who died March 3, 1832, aged 22.

CORNELIA, by thy virgin bier
 In silent grief I stand:
 I mock thee with no selfish tear,
 But how to Heaven's command;
 And deem, unless thy angel home
 All thought of earth subdues,
 'Twill be another joy to know
 This off ring of my muse.

Oh, where are now the glowing mind,
 The all-accomplished grace,
 The form of beauty, step of light,
 The soul-expressive face?
 They have not perished—this our loss
 A bliss to Heaven supplies;
 Again the Pleiades shall hail
 A sister in the skies.

No terrors haunt thy bed of death:—
 Thy hapless friends to cheer,
 The smile that rendered up thy breath
 Still fondly lingers here.
 Maiden, to form thee what thou wert
 The Nine their aid had given;
 Which of the Muses has been lost,
 That thou art called to Heaven?

Vain was my hope! The heart will throb;
 The quivering eye will fill:
 I thought to part without a tear—
 Nature o'erpowers the will!
 Not for thy beauty—not thy grace—
 Not that our blood was one—
 Not for thy virtues—but for this—
 I loved thee—thou art gone!

Playmate of childhood's careless hours,
 Friend of my youthful time,
 I thought to hail thy honoured age,
 Not lose thee in thy prime!
 Partner in many a festive dance,
 Solace in many a woe,
 Pride of my heart—I view thee dead,
 And scalding teardrops flow!

EDW. BREWSTER.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 21.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the REFORM BILL, the question was put, that Appleby, in Westmoreland, should stand part of schedule A, when considerable discussion ensued; and on a division, however, the numbers were—for its disfranchisement, 256; against it, 143. The boroughs of Lostwithiel, Brackley, and Amersham were then, after some conversation, placed in schedule A.—Lord *J. Russell* observed that these were the last of the boroughs in schedule A. The motion was then made and carried, that Petersfield stand part of the schedule B. and return one member to Parliament.

* Feb. 23. The House went into Committee on the REFORM BILL, when, after some discussion, it was agreed that the following boroughs should stand part of schedule B, and return in future only one member each; viz. Ashburton, Eye, Westbury, Wareham, Midhurst, Woodstock, Wilton, Liskeard, Reigate, Hythe, Droghda, Lyme Regis, Launceston, Shaftesbury, Thirsk, Christchurch, Horsham, Great Grimsby, Calne, Arundel, St. Ives, Rye, Clitheroe, Morpeth, and Helston.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 27.

On the Duke of Buckingham inquiring when the promised measure on the subject of TITHES in Ireland would be brought forward, Earl *Grey* replied that the contemplated Bill must originate in the other House, where it would be proposed without delay. On this subject, he observed, former Governments had in reality done nothing.—The Duke of *Wellington* replied that he could not allow the charge to pass in silence that the Administrations with which he had been connected had done nothing. The cause of the evils now existing in Ireland was, the encouragement that had been given to agitation. The Ministers might double the army, but so long as encouragement was given to agitation, tranquillity would not prevail in Ireland. Tithes, above all other property, ought to be secured.—Earl *Grey* rejoined that the present Ministers were guiltless of the charge of having caused disturbances in Ireland on account of tithes. They had constantly been a source of discontent in that country, and causes for the increase of that discontent had been accumulating for years.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, a long debate ensued on the motion for

the second reading of the NAVY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS' BILL; in the course of which, Sir James *Graham*, in allusion to the general opinion that the saving would not exceed 49,000*l.*, stated, that a saving to that extent had already been effected, independently of what might be further expected from the operation of the Bill. At the termination of the debate, the Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 28.

Lord *King* presented several petitions regarding TITHES in Ireland, and contended that tithe was the property of the State, as might be established by abundant proof.—The Bishop of *London* complained that this argument had been raised without giving any previous notice that it was to be brought forward. He maintained that the Noble Lord's argument was wrong, and that the Church held its property on as settled and as clear principles as any Corporation enjoyed its property.—The Earl of *Roden* presented a mass of petitions from places in eight counties of Ireland, signed by persons of varied opinions on political and religious matters, complaining in the most decided terms of the system of public education introduced into Ireland under the sanction of Ministers, as unwise, impolitic, and unchristian. His Lordship quoted Mr. *Stanley's* letter, and spoke at considerable length in reprobation of the system.—Lord *Plunket* strongly defended the Commission under which the public grants on account of education in Ireland is to be expended.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the second reading of the Bill for making a RAILWAY from LONDON to BIRMINGHAM, after some opposition, was carried by a majority of 175 to 46.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the REFORM BILL, the consideration of schedule C. was proceeded with. After some discussion it was agreed that Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Greenwich, Sheffield, Sunderland, Devonport, and Wolverhampton should stand part of schedule C. On the question that "the Tower Hamlets, Middlesex," stand part of schedule C, the Marquess of *Chandos* opposed the motion, on the ground that to give the elective franchise to the occupiers of 10*l.* houses, would lead to greater excitement in the Metropolis than any which had ever existed on any question which had yet been mooted in the history of the country, and would create a power which would not be

consistent with the safety of the country at large. This amendment was supported by Sir E. Sugden, Sir George Murray, Sir R. Peel, and Lord Sandon; and Mr. John Smith, Lord Althorp, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. C. Grant, Lord John Russell, Lord Milton, Mr. Hunt, Mr. C. Fergusson, and Mr. Shiel, advocated the original proposition. It was observed, that the question was not between eight members or more for London, but between the rejection of the amendment and a compromise—to gratify those who would fritter away the bill. On a division, there appeared for the amendment, 236; for the clause, 316; majority for ministers, 80.

March 3. The House resolved into a Committee on the REFORM BILL, and the consideration of schedule C was resumed. The remaining items for the metropolitan districts were adopted. Bolton, Bradford, &c. followed, and the whole of schedule C. was eventually adopted. It was then agreed, after a division, 205 against 106, that Dartmouth should stand part of schedule B. It was also agreed that Totness should not be included in schedule B.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 5.*

On the motion for the third reading of the RESTRICTION OF PLURALITIES' Bill, Lord King complained that it did not go far enough, and was but a partial remedy for an evil which threw a taint on the whole Establishment. There were at present 6000 non-resident, and but 4600 resident clergy—a disproportion which should not be suffered to exist.—Lord Ellenborough supported the Bill, observing, that the Bishops were at present empowered, by the 7 Geo. III., to compel the performance of divine service in every church in the kingdom twice on each Sabbath-day. He at the same recommended that the clauses relating to non-residence should be carefully considered. The Bill was then read a second time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, it was agreed, after some discussion, that Ashton-under-Lyne, Bury, Chatham, Cheltenham, Dudley, and Frome, should stand part of schedule D. On the question being put as to Gateshead, a long discussion ensued, it being the opinion of some that Merthyr Tydvil was more entitled to be represented in Parliament than Gateshead. On a division, the numbers were, for the original motion, 214; for the amendment, 187. It was afterwards agreed, that Huddersfield, Kendal, Kidderminster, Rochdale, and Salford, should be placed in schedule D.

March 6. A long discussion took place on the presentation of petitions from parts of Ireland, complaining of the government plan of general education. It was attacked, as being inimical to Protestantism as well as to Christianity.—Mr. Stanley defended it, as

a great experiment, to try whether general education might not be promoted, to a certain extent, amongst all classes and sects, without exciting rancour and prejudice; and contended that the selections and extracts to be read in schools were made from the Bible, by the Board, consisting of two Catholics and five Protestants, and were not mutilations, but in accordance with the recommendations of various reports and clerical authorities.

March 7. After some discussion on the REFORM BILL, it was agreed that South Shields, Tynemouth, and Wakefield, should stand part of schedule D.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 8.*

The Marquis of Lansdowne brought forward a motion on the subject of IRISH TITHES. It consisted of a series of resolutions, the object of which was to secure immediate relief to the poor Clergy; to provide, by investment or rent-charge, provision for the Clergy; to suggest means by which the collision between the Clergy and the people should be prevented; the immediate relief to the Clergy to whom arrears of tithes were due to be secured by an issue from the Consolidated Fund; and the Government to be empowered to adopt measures for the recovery of those arrears of tithes. The resolutions also expressed the expediency of instituting a rent-charge, or investment on the land, as a permanent commutation of the tithes now chargeable.—Lord Eldon said, he so utterly despaired of any assistance in defending the Church, on the part of those whose duty it was to protect it, that he would give himself no further trouble on the subject.—The Earl of Wicklow expressed his regret that a better plan had not been devised; he had expected a much more satisfactory measure.—The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London expressed their approbation of the resolutions proposed by the Noble Marquess.—The resolutions, after some further discussion, were eventually adopted.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. Stanley moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of TITHES IN IRELAND. He conceived that this mode would enable him to bring these matters fully under the view of the House, and give him an opportunity of taking the sense of the Committee upon the different resolutions which he should have to propose for their consideration.—Mr. Brownlow moved an adjournment of the debate, to enable the Committee on Irish Tithes to make a more complete inquiry into church property and tithes, and the mode in which they were appropriated.—A long discussion ensued, when the House divided: for going into the Committee, 314; against it, 31.

March 9.—The House went into Committee on the REFORM BILL, when, after a division of 165 to 87, it was agreed to add Walsall to schedule D. On the motion that Whitby stand part of the same schedule, the numbers were, 221 to 120.—This schedule being thus disposed of, the House proceeded to schedule E, containing the names of places in Wales that are to share in elections for county towns, which was agreed to.—Schedule F, which contains the names of the counties to be divided, was then ordered to stand part of the Bill. It was then agreed that the counties of Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Dorset, Hereford, Hertford, Monmouth, and Oxford, should return three members each; after which schedule G, containing the county borough towns granting the right to vote for the counties in which they are situated—namely, Carmarthen, Chester, Coventry, Gloucester, Kingston-upon-Hull, Lincoln, London, Newcastle, Worcester, York and Ainsty—was ordered to stand part of the Bill.

March 10.—Schedule H. of the REFORM BILL was proceeded with, when Lord Althorp proposed an amendment in clause 37, to the effect that when a person attended to vote, he should be required to state whether he was in possession of the same qualifications as when he was registered. After some objections on the part of Mr. Hunt, the amendment was agreed to. The remainder of the schedules were then agreed to without opposition.—In the 68th clause, Lord Althorp proposed several amendments, which were agreed to—the principal of which was to provide certain regulations at elections, in case of a dissolution of Parliament previous to the Boundary Bill passing into a law.—Schedule L was then added to the Bill.—The business of the Committee being thus concluded, the House resumed amidst great cheers.—Mr. Baring then brought up the report with the amendments, which was received, ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on the 14th.

March 13.—The House having gone into Committee on the IRISH TITHES, Mr. Stanley, in a speech of considerable length, adverted to the evidence given to show the systematic opposition made to tithes in Ireland, and the inability of the authorities to defeat the combinations to which the system gave rise. He also expressed his opinion, that in affording relief to the destitute Clergy, a remedy for the existing evils regarding tithes must accompany the measure. The Hon. Member then proposed various resolutions founded on the report of the Select Committee. These resolutions led to a long discussion, and that part of them recommending coercive measures for collecting the arrears was strongly opposed. Some Members treated the propositions of the Government as impracticable; but the resolutions were finally agreed to.

March 14.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the Report of the REFORM BILL be taken into consideration.—After a desultory conversation, the clauses were agreed to, with some verbal amendments.—On arriving at schedule F, it was, on the motion of Lord John Russell, agreed, after a division of 191 against 146, that Merthyr Tydvil should return one member, and that Monmouthshire should, as at present, return two members only, instead of three.—Lord Althorp then proposed two clauses to the following effect, which were agreed to:—1. To place burgrave tenants in towns which are counties of themselves, on the same footing, with respect to election purposes, as burgrave tenants in other boroughs; 2. To give to sheriffs the same jurisdiction with respect to election purposes in the newly-created boroughs, as they possessed in the old boroughs. It was then agreed that Merthyr Tydvil should be inserted in schedule D. The Bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time on the 19th.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 16.*

On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, a Bill was read a first time, the object of which was to grant a remedy against the Hundred in the case of a tumultuous destruction of threshing machines.—The Duke of Wellington called the attention of the House to a speech recently delivered in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Perier, on foreign affairs, and respecting the occupation of Ancona; and moved for certain papers, with a view to show the fallacious character of that address, which was, in his judgment, calculated to sow the seeds of revolution in neighbouring states.—Earl Grey affirmed that the production of the required papers would be highly detrimental to the public service, on which his Grace agreed to withdraw his motion.

The House then went into Committee on the PLURALITIES OF BENEFICES BILL, which was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House on the 23d.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the House went into a Committee of SUPPLY; when Sir J. Graham brought forward the Navy Estimates, in which, he said, he had been enabled to effect a reduction of 983,000*l.*, as compared with the estimates of 1831, and of 704,000*l.* as compared with the preceding year. A reduction would be made of 4,000 seamen and 1,000 marines. After some discussion, the vote or 27,000 seamen and 9,000 marines was agreed to.

Mr. Sadler's Bill for regulating the hours during which children are to be employed in manufactories, was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

March 19.—Lord J. Russell moved the order of the day for the third reading of the REFORM BILL.—Lord Mahon, after a speech of considerable warmth against the principle of the Bill, moved, as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day six months.—Sir J. Malcolm seconded the amendment; which was supported by Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Croker, and Lord Vasselort. Mr. Stanley, Mr. Macauley, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer supported the original motion. The debate was adjourned.

March 20. Mr. Ald. Hughes Hughes moved for and obtained leave to bring in "a Bill to explain an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled an Act for enabling courts to abstain from pronouncing sentence of death in certain capital felonies."—The Bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 22d.

The order of the day having been read for resuming the adjourned debate on the third reading of the REFORM BILL, Mr. Tieton contended that it could not be viewed as a final measure, and that its tendency was to lead to as appalling revolutions as had ever darkened the page of our history.—Mr. Schomswar maintained that there was more danger in refusing than in conceding so just a Bill.—Sir C. Wetherell resisted the Bill, particularly denouncing the scheme of creating Peers to overawe the expressed opinion of the House of Lords.—The Attorney-general replied with great animation, contending that more indecent argument, more menacing language, had not been uttered, than he had now heard.—Mr. Spencer Perceval then proceeded to address the House, in a disconnected strain of puritanical cant, condemning the iniquities of the Ministers and the honourable members in the most unqualified terms, and pronouncing the Fast to be "a solemn mockery," with which God would not bear. During the confusion which ensued, an adjournment was moved and carried.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 22.

The Earl of Wicklow introduced the subject of NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND. He was strongly opposed to the plan proposed by Ministers; which separates the

education given to Catholics and to Protestants, and which, he observed, did not meet the wishes of the Prelates of either Church. Nothing, in his opinion, could tend more to break down the moral principles of Protestantism than this plan. The Noble Lord concluded by moving a resolution to that effect.—The Duke of Norfolk said the Roman Catholics did not object to read the Scriptures. He approved of the plan.—The Bishop of Chester was of a different opinion, and denied that the Scriptures were allowed to be read; the omission of them was one of the worst principles of the Roman Catholic religion. In this opinion most of the Prelates concurred, and delivered their sentiments to the effect that the plan was hostile to the Protestant religion.—The Earl of Roden contended that the system proposed would destroy Protestantism in Ireland; and stated that since the Relief Bill had passed, 66,000 Protestants had quitted that country.—After an extended discussion, their Lordships divided. Contents, 60; Proxies, 27.—Non-contents, 59; Proxies, 66.—Majority for Ministers, 38.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the debate on the REFORM BILL was resumed, when the several speakers repeated the arguments so often advanced for and against the measure. The discussion was continued till half-past five in the morning, when the House divided on the third reading:—Ayes, 355; Noes, 239; Majority for Ministers, 116.

March 23. The question on the third reading of the REFORM BILL being resumed, Col. Silthorp moved some amendments, which were seconded by Mr. Kearsley. After much confusion and interruption, the amendments were lost. The Bill was then finally past amidst much cheering.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 26.

The REFORM BILL was brought up by a deputation of the Commons, for the purpose of receiving their Lordships' sanction. On the motion of Earl Grey, the Bill was read a first time without a division; and ordered to be read the second time on Thursday the 5th of April.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Affairs on the Continent appear to be still in an unsettled state. In several parts of France there have been disturbances between the authorities and the populace, accompanied by the shedding of blood, and even the defeat for the moment of the regular troops; while in others the Carlists, or adherents of the late

monarch, are understood to be in great and preponderating force; insomuch that the Ministry have avowed the impossibility of making reductions in the military establishments. The Carlists have, in some cases, advanced upon towns and hamlets, and torn down the national colours. At Grenoble, on Sunday, Dec. 11th, a masquerade, or

sort of political adjunct to the carnival, was got up, in which the King and his ministers were grossly caricatured. During some disturbances which ensued, the troops of the line appeared, and before notice was given by a magistrate, rushed upon the crowd, and bayoneted some of the rioters. The tumult then became terrible; the people armed and engaged the troops, and beat them to their barracks; the national guard then came forth, and order was maintained.

M. Perrier, in a late speech in the Chamber of Deputies, justified the policy of sending the French expedition to Italy, on the ground that it would prevent the return of those periodical disturbances and collisions between the Pope and his people. It would render the irruption of the Austrians unnecessary, and compel the Pope to fulfil his engagements to the people; while it would protect the authority of his Holiness from insult and revolution.

In the Chamber of Deputies, a proposition has been carried for reducing the allowances to the ministers of the Catholic religion, in the following manner:—

Instead of

1 Archbishop of Paris -	25,000f.	50,000
13 Archbps. at	15,000f.	95,000f. 325,000
66 Bishops at	10,000f.	660,000f. 990,000

Thus forming a saving of 485,000f.

The long pending cause between the Princes de Rohan (heirs at law of the Duke de Bourbon), as plaintiffs, and the Baroness Feucheres and the Duke d'Aumale (son of the King of the French), as defendants, was terminated Feb. 22.* The Court decided in favour of the defendants, and condemned the plaintiffs to a fine of 50 francs, and the costs of the suit.

M. Edouard de Cadavène, who has been detained for nearly three years in the East by a scientific mission, has recently arrived at Paris. After having traversed Greece, and ascended the Nile to the fifth cataract, this traveller visited Syria and Asia Minor; and a publication which he is about to issue, promises a variety of interesting documents respecting those countries, so celebrated, and so little known. Among other curiosities, M. de C. has been fortunate enough to collect above 150 gold coins.

On digging up the ground for a new subway at the Rue St Denis, in Paris, two old roads have been discovered. One is about four feet under ground, paved with large blocks of stone, and here and there with freestones. This is the road constructed in the time of Philip Augustus. The other, which is about three feet below the former, is covered with flint stones. This is the ancient road of the Roman Emperors. Both follow the same direction as the Rue St. Denis, and are a continuation of two roads

discovered in the upper part of the same street on digging the large subway in 1808. These roads extended to the south of the town by the Petit Pont and the Rue St. Jacques.

ITALY.

On the 23d Feb. the French troops took possession of the town and citadel of Ancona, the principal port of the Papal territories. After blockading the fortress, the French commander sent to announce, that he had been dispatched by his government as a friend of the Holy See; that having a necessity for a military position, he desired to be admitted into the fortress, and that he would enter on condition of the papal garrison quitting it, or of their performing the military duties of that place conjointly along with the French. On the night of the 22d and 23d, two battalions of the 66th regiment were landed. The gates of the town were shut—one of them was forced open by the sappers. After a parley, it was agreed that an equal force of the Pope's troops should do duty; but the Papal troops were subsequently withdrawn, and a strong remonstrance against the occupation of the place by the French troops has been published.

EAST INDIES.

Calcutta, Oct. 21.—The labours of the Rammohun Roy, and the establishment of the Hindoo College, have together contributed to give a shock to the popular system of idolatry in Calcutta; perhaps we might say in Bengal, which has evidently alarmed the fears of its supporters. A Bruhmu Shubba, or Hindoo Theistical Society, has been formed by Rammohun Roy and his friends, who, besides, have the command of several presses, and conduct several periodical publications, both in English and Bengalee languages.

A dreadful storm was experienced at Macao on 23d Sept., and 1405 dead bodies were picked up along the coast! The column of water that dashed against the Praya-Grande was tremendous; the largest stones and slabs of granite were hurled against the doors of houses on the beach: the quay before the English factory was completely washed away.

WEST INDIES.

There is not a despatch that arrives from these ill-fated colonies that does not bring us the intelligence of a hurricane, an insurrection, or a collision of opinions between their local governments and that of the mother country. To the discontents which existed in St. Vincent's, Barbadoes, and Demerara, are to be added similar ones in Trinidad and Grenada; but in St. Lucia and St. Christopher's, the collision between the inhabitants and their Houses of Assembly, and the Governors, is little short of open revolt.—At St. Kitt's, resolutions were

* See vol. ci. ii. p. 641.

proposed by the House of Assembly to refuse all grants of money, and to disregard all recommendations whatever from the English government, until some measure is adopted showing a proper regard to the rights of property in the West India colonies.—In Jamaica, upwards of 150 plantations have been destroyed during the late insurrection, and about 2000 blacks killed.

NORTH AMERICA.

The New York Papers give an account of a most extensive and destructive inundation in the United States, caused by the overflowing of the river Ohio, which commenced on the 16th Feb., and continued to rise for

some days. The water rose at the rate of 12 inches an hour, and from five to six feet higher than it was at the memorable floods of 1784 and 1813. The destruction of property occasioned by this calamity is beyond calculation. The whole valley of the Ohio, from its source to its mouth, within the reach of this tremendous freshet, presented one uninterrupted scene of waste, desolation, and distress. All the towns and villages along the river have been wholly or in part inundated, and many of the buildings, with all their contents, have been carried away. All the low part of New York has suffered severely.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 22. Rear-Adm. Sir John Tremayne Rodd, and Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir Bladen Thos. Capel, to be K.C.B.

Knighted: Dr. John Gibney, physician to the Sussex Hospital; Henry Edm. Austen, of Shalford-house, Surrey, esq. a Gentleman of the Privy-chamber in ordinary; Robert Smirke, of Stratford-place, esq.; Mr. Serj. Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal; Col. George Whitmore, R. Eng. K.C.H.; Sam. Rush Meyrick, of Goodrich court, Hereford, LL.D.; Col. Leonard Greenwell, and Col. Fred. Trench, aide-de-camps to his Majesty; Major-General Wm. Paterson, K.C.H.; Lieut.-Gen. James Hay, Col. 2nd dragoon guards; Major-Gen. Sigismund Smith, K.C.H.; Capt. Wm. Aug. Montagu; John Gurney, esq. a Baron of the Exchequer; David Barry, M.D. Deputy Inspector-gen. of Hospitals, K.T.S.; and John Harrison Yallop, esq. Mayor of Ipswich.

Feb. 22. Right Hon. Sir Wm. Garrow, sworn of the Privy Council; Abram Edw. Gregory, of Biggleswade, esq. to be Sheriff of Bedfordshire; and Sir Wm. Heathcote, of Hursley, Bart., to be Sheriff of co. Southampton.

Feb. 24. Right Hon. J. W. Pousonby, W. Dacres Adams, esq., and Major-Gen. Sir Benj. Chas. Stephenson, to be Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

4th Foot.—Major John Kenneth Mackenzie to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. John Hovenden to be Major.

86th Foot.—Lieut.-Col. Michael Cragh to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Feb. 25. Bransby B. Cooper, esq. F.R.S. to be Surgeon in ordinary to the Duke of Gloucester.

Feb. 29. Knighted: Joshua Rowe, esq. Chief Justice of Jamaica.

March 1. Major-General Waters to be K.C.B.

March 2, 13, 14. West Kent Militia—
GENT. MAG. March, 1832.

Sir John K. Shaw, Bart. to be Colonel; Major James Best, Lieut.-Col.; and Capt. Robt. Turbeville Bingham to be Major.

March 5. Knighted by patent: Geo. Campbell, of Eden-wood, co. Fife, esq.

March 6. 32nd Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Sam. Venables Hinde, K.C.B. to be Col. —98th Foot.—Major-Gen. Hon. Sir Chas. John Greville, K.C.B. to be Colonel.

March 8. Knighted: Dr. David Brewster.

March 9. 1st Foot Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Benj. Charlewood to be Captain and Lieut.-Col. —66th Foot.—Capt. J. Daniell to be Major. —76th Foot.—Lieut.-Col. H. Gillman, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

March 16. 15th Dragoons.—Lieut.-Col. Lord Brudenell to Lieut.-Col. —1st. Foot Guards.—Capt. Philip Spencer Stanhope to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. —81st Foot.—Major Chas. Fitzroy Maclean to be Lieut.-Col.: Capt. R. H. Willcocks to be Major. —Earl of Mulgrave to be Captain General and Governor of Jamaica.

March 22. Knighted: General Martin Hunter, G.C.H.

March 23. 2nd Drag.—Lt.-Col. Lord Arthur Hill to be Lt.-Col. —79th Foot.—Major Robt. Ferguson to be Major. Unattached, Capt. J. W. S. Waller to be Major.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Ayr, &c.—Thos. Fras. Kennedy, esq.

Ennis—Major-Gen. Sir Aug. Fitzgerald.

Flint—Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart.

Marlow—Wm. Robt. Clayton, esq.

Tregony—James Adam Gordon, esq.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. N. Carey, Dean of Guernsey.

Rev. C. Griffiths, Preb. in St. David's.

Rev. G. Adams, Sutton Courtney V. Berks.

Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Mohaliste R. co. Tipperary.

Rev. J. Ashford, Kirby Wharfe V. co. York.

Rev. T. Ayres, Stockwood R. Dorset.

Rev. R. R. Bailey, St. Peter ad Vincula R. and Chaplaincy to the Tower of London.
 Rev. J. Barwell, Holford R. and Stogursey V. Somerset.
 Rev. T. Benson, N. Farnbridge R. Essex.
 Rev. J. Beynon, Witsun R. Hants.
 Rev. J. Blackwell, Manerdy V. co. Pembroke.
 Rev. C. B. Bruce, Homersfield with Sandcroft R. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. H. Brown, Dalton le Dale V. Durham.
 Rev. D. Campbell, Innerwick C. co. Perth.
 Rev. H. S. C. Crook, Walcot P. C. Bath.
 Rev. H. Daniel, Swinhead V. co. Linc.
 Rev. W. Drake, North Fordingham V. co. York.
 Rev. R. Etough, Croxton Kerryel V. co. Leic.
 Rev. W. Fletcher, Stone V. Bucks.
 Rev. B. Gilpin, Buraham St. Mary R. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. B. Graham, Burnsall R. co. York.
 Rev. J. Hall, St. Werburgh R. Bristol.
 Rev. C. Hill, Madresfield R. co. Worcester.
 Rev. T. Hyde, Pulham R. co. Dorset.
 Rev. H. C. Holland, Thurstaston R. co. Leicester.
 Rev. J. Hoyle, Strubby R. co. Linc.
 Rev. T. Hulton, Ashmanhaugh P. C. Norfolk.
 Rev. L. Lewellin, Penbryn V. co. Cardigan.
 Rev. T. Linton, Apethorpe and Wood Newton P.C.C. co. Northampton.
 Rev. C. Marden, Greetham R. co. Linc.
 Rev. F. Money, Offham R. Kent.
 Rev. J. Myers, Ruskington R. co. Lincoln.
 Rev. R. Potenger, St. Martin's R. Guernsey.
 Rev. J. Reed, Newburn V. Northumb.
 Rev. J. C. Prosser, Itton R. co. Monmouth.
 Rev. A. Scott, Wicham R. Cumb'd
 Rev. E. Wade, Wantisden P. C. Suffolk.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. C. Hill, to Earl Beauchamp.
 Rev. M. Prickett, to Earl of Lonsdale.
 Rev. E. Wilton, to Earl of Camperdown.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. Chester, Head Mas. at Stamfordham Free Gram. school, Northumberland.
 Rev. E. C. Cumberbatch, Head Mas. of Hitchin Gram. School, Herts.
 Rev. G. S. Faber, Mas. at Sherbourn Hospital, Durham.
 Rev. W. C. Tutton, Mas. at Ipswich Gram. School.
 W. Hughes Hughes, esq. M.P. to be Alderman of the Ward of Portsoken, vice Seales, declared by the Court of Aldermen ineligible.
London University.—Mr. Maldon, M.A., to be Professor of Greek; Mr. White, B.A., Professor of Mathematics; and the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, Professor of Natural Philosophy, vice Mr. Long, Mr. de Morgan, and Dr. Lardner, resigned.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 5. At Chelton, Mrs. Chattaway, a son.—16. At North Runcton, Lady H. Gurney, a dau.—In St. James's-place, Lady Kath. Jermyn, a dau.—20. At Gosport, the wife of Capt. J. Burney, R.N. a son.—21. At Barton-cottage, near Lichfield, the wife of Capt. W. Proby, R.N. a son and heir.—At Strete Raleigh, the wife of Capt. Buller, R.N. a dau.—At Ashley-house, near Tiverton, the wife of Capt. H. Foskett, a dau.—At Vernon-house, Park-place, Lady Suffield, a son.—23. At Bloxworth-house, Dorset, the wife of J. H. Lethbridge, esq. a dau.—25. At Wimbledon, the wife of Col. Hogg, a son.—29. In Rutland-square, Dublin, the C'tess of Longford, a son

Lately. In Hereford-street, the wife of B. Brocas, esq. of Beaurepaire-park, a son.—In Mansfield-street, the Right Hon. Lady Petre, a son.—At Government-house, Frederickton, New Brunswick, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. J. Snodgrass, a son.

March 2. At Ballincollig, Cork, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Turner, R. A. a dau.—3. The wife of John Shephard, esq. of Kensington-square, a dau.—In Great George-street, Westminster, the wife of Stephen Lushington, D.C.L. two sons.—6. At Islington, Mrs. William Bentley, a son.—At Holkham, the Lady Anne Coke, a dau.—10. At Baverstock Rectory, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. W. E. Hony, a dau.—12. The wife of Wm. Goodall, esq. of Crane-bridge-house, a son.—13. At Merton-college, Oxford, Lady Carmichael Anstruther, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Marham, a dau.—18. At Arundel, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Edw. J. Turnour, a son.—20. At Salisbury, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Canon Bouverie, a dau.—21. At Lady Colchester's, in Montague-pl. Russell-square, the wife of the Hon. P. H. Abbot,

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 6. At the Cape of Good Hope, Fred. Hammond, esq. Major 75th Reg. to Catherine, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, 20th Light Dragoons.

Feb. 9. At Thorpe, near Bridlington, Capt. Beaumont, to the Hon. Susan H. B. Macdonald, fourth dau. of Lord Macdonald.—At Mary-la-bonne Church, William, son of John Crichton, esq. of Upper Graver-street, to Anne, dau. of T. Clutterbuck, esq. of Nottingham-place and Busby-house, Hertfordshire.—11. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. J. F. Cole, of Ridley, Kent, to Jane, dau. of the late R. Yaldwyn, esq. of Blackdown, Sussex.—At Camberwell, James W. Hamond, esq. of Skinner-street, to Sarah Benson, dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Benson.—14. At Rippon Minster, Walter Devereux Wilkins,

esq. of Maeslough Castle, Radnorshire, to Julia Cecilia, second dau. of the Rev. J. Collinson, of Gateshead.—At Mary-le-bone Church, W. Postlethwaite, esq. of Hambrook House, Sussex, to Eliza, second dau. of the late Sir W. Elias Taunton, of Grand Pont.—At St. Asaph, W. O. Stanley, son of Sir J. T. Stanley, of Alderley-park, Bart. to Ellen, sister of Sir J. Williams, of Bodelwyddan, Bart.—15. At Cheltenham, W. Whately, of Plainfield, Hants, esq. to Margaret, widow of the late R. Place, esq. Lieut.-Col. 4th foot.—In Brunswick-square, Peter M'Gill, esq. of Montreal, member of the Legislative Council, Lower Canada, to Eliza, only dau. of John Shuter, esq. Hocomb House, Hendon.—16. At St. James's, G. Lake Russell, esq. youngest son of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Russell, to the Lady Caroline Alicia Diana Pery, youngest dau. of the Earl of Limerick.—At St. Mary-la-Bonne Church, Patrick Cruikshank, esq. of Cornwall-terrace, son of the late James Cruikshank, esq. of Langley-park, Forfarshire, to Charlotte-Maria, only dau. of J. Vincent Purrier, esq. of York-terrace, Regent's-park.—At Northfleet, Kent, G. S. Rutherford, esq. M.D. of Welbeck-street, to Eliz. dau. of the late John Tilden, esq. of Infield-court, Kent.—18. William, second son of the Hon. Matthew Fortescue, to Eliz. eldest dau. of the Rev. Rob. Freke Gould, Rector of Luckham, Somerset.—21. At Peover, co. Chester, the Rev. Geo. Pitt, to Charlotte Augusta, third dau. of Sir H. Mainwaring Mainwaring, Bart. of Over Peover.—At East Bergholt, Suffolk, John Berners, esq. eldest son of Archd. Berners, to Mary Henrietta, only dau. of Rev. Josh. Rowley.—22. At Heavitree, the Rev. J. E. Allen, to Laura Eliz. eldest dau. of Sir H. M. Farrington, of Spring Lawn, Bart.—At Wellingborough, the Rev. C. Lane, Minister of St. Mark's, Kennington, to Jane, eldest dau. of C. Hill, esq.—23. At Freshford, near Bath, John Manning, esq. of London, to Miss Burt, niece of Adm. Sir H. Trollope.—At Lasham, the Rev. C. Causton, son of the Rev. Dr. Causton, Preb. of Westminster, to Harriet Purefoy, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. Ellis, Rector of Lasham, Hants.—At Dixon, co. Monmouth, the Rev. Richard Fitzgerald, of Adair, co. Limerick, to Sarah Georgiana, dau. of the late W. Boyd, esq. of Bewley-house, Lancashire.—At Hawsted, Suffolk, Miss Cullum, only child of the Rev. Sir Gery Cullum, Bart. of Hardwick-house, to Thomas Gibson, esq. of Theberton, Suffolk.—28. At Basildon, Berks, the Rev. J. G. Copleston, Vicar of Kingsey, Bucks, to Catherine, eldest dau. of E. T. Waters, esq.—At Richmond, Sir George Smart, to Miss F. M. Hope, dau. of the Rev. C. S. Hope, of Derby.—At Bide-

ford, Devon, the Rev. John Pyke, Rector of Parracombe, to Ellen, dau. of the late T. Burnard, esq.

March 1. At St. Pancras, W. H. Rosser, Esq. F.S.A. of Gray's-inn and Pentonville, to Miss E. Davis, of Somers Town.—At Ripon, the Rev. W. Warde, Vicar of Clayton, to Elizabeth, relict of the late Jas. Shaw Williamson, esq. of Melton-hill, and dau. of the late Wm. Harrison, esq. of Ripon, M.D.—At Bessingby, H. B. Darby, esq. to Harriet, dau. of the late Harrington Hudson, esq. of Bessingby-hall, and niece to the Duchess of Leeds.—3. At Florence, Capt. Oakes, R.N. second son of O. R. Oakes, esq. of Bury, to Caroline, youngest daughter of W. Bryan, esq.—At Mary-la-bonne, the Rev. J. Nussey, Curate of St. John's, Westminster, to Ann-Eliz. eldest dau. of the late R. Alexander, esq. of Sussex-place, Regent's-park.—5. At Hardwicke, Lieutenant-Col. B. Chapman Browne, to Mary Anne, dau. of J. F. Lloyd Baker, esq. of Hardwicke Court, Gloucester.—At Bessingby, H. Brewster Darley, esq. to Harriet Louisa, dau. of the late Lady Anne Hudson.—6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mole Bagster, esq. of Guilford-street, Russell-square, to Mary, only dau. of the late Capt. C. Burrough, R.N. of Brampton, Cumberland.—8. At Trinity Church, Mary-la-bonne, C. Des Voeux, esq. eldest son of Sir C. Des Voeux, Bart. to the Hon. Frances Henrietta Law, youngest dau. of the late Lord Ellenborough.—10. At Paris, Mons. Sebastian Stanislas Hodé, of Rouen, son of Lieut.-Col. Hodé, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, to Eliza, eldest dau. of John Robson, esq. of Hamilton-place, London.—At Cheltenham, Capt. W. Jull, late of the 64th Reg. to Eliz. widow of the late Rev. J. T. Grant.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Leonard Barber, esq. to Sarah, dau. of late W. Walker, esq. of Brunswick-square and Inner Temple.—At Cheltenham, Capt. W. Jull, late of 64th reg. to Eliz. widow of the Rev. J. T. Grant.—13. At Woodbridge, Rev. G. W. Kershaw, to Charlotte, daughter of W. Woods Page, esq.—Smith Henry Bigg, esq. of Euston-square, to Augusta, youngest daughter of the late John Curtis, esq. of Hearne-hill.—17. At Wandsworth, Surrey, the Rev. G. Gilbert, to Eliz. daughter of B. Burgess, esq.—At Great Hormead, Herts, Edwin Wheatly Wight, esq. to Margaret, dau. of the late H. Thwaites, jun. esq. of Stafford-row, Buckingham-gate.—23. At Mildenhall, Wilts, the Rev. J. H. Buxton, to Belinda, dau. of the late C. Shephard, esq. of Bedford-row, London.—At Hunsdon, H. Warre, esq. to Mary, third daughter of Nicholson Calvert, M.P. of Hunsdon-house, Herts.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT DOWNE.

Feb. 18. At Cowick, near Snaith, Yorkshire, aged 66, the Right Hon. John Christopher Burton-Dawnay, fifth Viscount Dawnay, in the county of Downe, in the peerage of Ireland (1680); Baron Dawnay, of Cowick, in the peerage of Great Britain;* and Colonel of the Second West York Militia.

His Lordship was born Nov. 15, 1764, the eldest of the four sons of John the fourth Viscount Downe, by Lora, only daughter and heiress of William Burton, of Luffenham, co. Rutland, esq. (by Elizabeth Pitt, aunt to George first Lord Rivers.) He succeeded his father in the title, at the age of sixteen, Dec. 21, 1780; and took the name of Burton, in remembrance of his maternal ancestors, at a not much later period. He was returned to Parliament for Petersfield, on a vacancy which occurred in Feb. 1787, and in the Parliament of 1790-6 he represented Wootton Bassett. On the dissolution of that Parliament, he was summoned to the House of Peers, as Baron Dawnay, of Cowick, by patent dated May 28, 1796.

By his death (and the consequent extinction of his peerage) Earl Grey has lost one of the supporters of his Reform Bill in the House of Peers. Lord Downe was present to give his vote in favour of that measure on the memorable division, Oct. 8, 1831. His Lordship attended as acting magistrate at a meeting at Snaith, on Thursday, Feb. 16, was taken ill on Friday morning, and died early on Saturday of gout in the stomach.

His Lordship was twice married—1st, to a daughter and coheiress of Major-Gen. John Scott, of Balcomie (sister to the Duchess of Portland, and Viscountess Gunning), who died in 1798, at the age of 23; secondly, Dec. 31, 1815, to Louisa-Maria, daughter of George Westead, of Apsley, esq.; but had no issue by either marriage. His second lady survives him. His Lordship's funeral was performed at Snaith on the 2d of March.

* The Peerages all add to the titles of this family, that of Baronet, which was conferred in 1642, on Sir Christopher Dawnay, the elder brother of the first Viscount; but there is little doubt it became extinct on his death, since, in the patent conferring the Viscounty, Sir John Dawnay is only styled *Miles*; see Archdall's *Peerage of Ireland*, by Lodge, vol. v. p. 75.

His British peerage has become extinct. In the Viscounty and his estates he is succeeded by his next brother, the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Henry Dawnay, Rector of Thormanby and Sessay, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and of Ashwell in Rutlandshire. He married in 1811 Lydia, only daughter of John Heathcote, of Connington castle, co. Huntingdon, esq. and has two sons.

SIR N. W. WRAXALL, BART.

Nov. 7. At Dover, on his way to Naples, aged 80, Sir Nathaniel William Wraxall, Bart.

The name of Wraxall is derived from a manor in Somersetshire, the lord of which, Sir John de Wraxall, was knight of the shire in the reign of Edward the First; but which went to a female heiress in that of Edward the Third. Sir Nathaniel was born in Queen-square, Bristol, April 8, 1751, the only son of Nathaniel Wraxall, esq. a merchant of that city, by Anne, daughter of William Thornhill, and great-niece to Sir James Thornhill, the celebrated painter.

Sir William was educated in his native city. In 1769 he was sent to Bombay, in the civil service of the East India Company; and he accompanied the forces of that presidency as Judge-Advocate and Paymaster on the two expeditions to Guzerat, and against Barroche, in 1771. In the following year, having returned to Europe, he went by sea to Portugal, where he staid for a considerable time; and he passed nearly the whole of the next seven years on the continent of Europe, almost every country of which he visited, from Lisbon and Naples to the frontiers of Lapland. At this period he was employed in a confidential mission by the Queen of Denmark, the British Princess Caroline-Matilda, of which his own account will be introduced hereafter. In 1775 he published part of his travels, under the title of "*Cursory Remarks made in a Tour through some of the Northern Parts of Europe, particularly Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Petersburg*," 8vo. of which there were four editions. In 1777 he appended another portion to his first historical work, which appeared under the following title: "*Memoirs of the Kings of France of the race of Valois: interspersed with interesting anecdotes. To which is added, a Tour through the Western, Southern, and Interior Provinces of France, in a series of Let-*

ters;" 2 vols. 8vo. There was a French edition of this last Tour, printed in Holland, 1784; and an English edition, published in London at the same time, both in 12mo. In 1785 appeared also a second edition of the House of Valois, augmented with very considerable additions, and the title of *Memoirs* altered to "History," the dates of transactions being every where supplied.

Previously to Mr. Wraxall's leaving England in 1777, his Majesty, at the application of Lord Robert Manners, who then commanded the third regiment of dragoons, gave him a Lieutenant's commission.

In 1780 he became a member of the House of Commons, in which he sat for nearly fourteen years: he was first returned for Hindon; in 1784 for Ludgershall; and in 1790 for Wallingford. His principal political friend was Lord George Germaine, afterwards Viscount Sackville.

Having acquired considerable credit from his historical works already named, in 1795 he published in three quarto volumes, *The History of France from the accession of Henry the Third to the death of Louis the Fourteenth*. Preceded by a view of the Civil, Military, and Political State of Europe, between the middle and the close of the Sixteenth Century." This work received from Professor Smyth, in his lectures on Modern History, at Cambridge, the most flattering testimony of praise. It was reprinted in six volumes, 8vo. in 1814.

In 1796 Mr. Wraxall published "A translation of the Correspondence between a Traveller and a Minister of State in Oct. and Nov. 1792; preceded by remarks upon the origin and the final object of the present war; as well as upon the political position of Europe in Oct. 1796." The traveller, it is said in the *Monthly Review* of 1796, occupied a high post in the administration of India, between the years 1781 and 1788, and the recipients of the letters were really men in office.

In 1799 appeared, in two volumes 8vo, his "Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna:" 2d edition, 1800.

Sir William Wraxall was created a Baronet by patent dated Dec. 31, 1813. His last work perhaps attracted more attention than all the preceding. It was published in 1815, under the title of "Historical Memoirs of my Own Time, Part the First, from 1772 to 1780; Part the Second, from January 1781 to March 1782; Part the Third, from March 1782 to March 1784; in 3 vols. 8vo. These Memoirs were avowedly in imitation of the celebrated work of Bishop Burnet.

They met with some severe criticisms, to which the author replied in two pamphlets: "An answer to the calumnious misrepresentations of the Quarterly Review, the British Critic, and the Edinburgh Review, contained in their observations on Sir N. William Wraxall's Historical Memoirs of his Own Time, 1815;" and "A second Answer to the calumnious attacks of the Edinburgh Review, 1816." In the former of these pamphlets the author "assures these gentlemen, that the first edition of this imbecile work, consisting of one thousand copies, was sold in thirty-three days, between the 14th of April and the 17th of May of the present year, though the price was not 'eighteen' but six and twenty shillings. No efforts of the press could bring out a second edition before the middle of June; but of that edition very nearly as many have been already sold."

In answer to the reviewers' objection that Sir William had not been in the confidence of any party, he stated that he "lived in daily and intimate friendship with the late Lord Sackville, then Lord George Germain, who continued to be Secretary of State down to January 1783. From him I surely might have known much of 'secret' of the time, and that I actually did know some particulars not unimportant, may be seen in the 'Memoirs' themselves. From the Duke of Dorset, who was appointed Ambassador to the Court of Versailles, in December 1783, and whose confidence, as well as correspondence, I enjoyed during the whole period of his embassy, I might have derived similar information. As I lived almost always in London, and attended the House of Commons regularly, unless I laboured under insurmountable stupidity, I must have caught some warmth from the materials and persons that I approached."

He proceeds to observe that the circumstance of having been entrusted with state secrets and official documents, would rather have disqualified him than otherwise for publishing memoirs, at least in his life-time, and then adds: "I am, in my own person, an instance and a proof of the position that I here maintain. During the years 1774 and 1775, I had the honour to be employed most confidentially by the late Queen of Denmark, Caroline Matilda, who then resided in the Hanoverian dominions at the castle of Zell. By that Princess I was repeatedly sent over to his present Majesty, charged with despatches of a very interesting nature, with the contents of which I was intimately acquainted. So strong a sense did the King entertain of

my services rendered to his sister, that he was graciously pleased, through the medium of Lord North himself, then first Minister, to send me a present of a thousand guineas, accompanied with assurances of employment. Lord North delivered the message to me at Bushy Park, to which place he honoured me with an invitation for the express purpose. But though above forty years have elapsed since the death of that Princess, I have never alluded in any of my publications to this negotiation, in which I was consulted and employed by her Majesty."

Sir William, however, had to encounter, besides the critics, a more serious persecution, which he thus notices in the preface to the third edition of his *Memoirs*, published in 1818: "Having been sent to the King's Bench Prison, in May 1816, for a most unintentional act of inadvertence committed in the first edition of these *Memoirs*, I immediately stopped the sale, which has been suspended near two years. During that period of time, I have endeavoured, by very attentively revising and correcting the present edition, to avoid a similar error. While making these corrections, I have added a vast variety of new matter which suggested itself to me, and re-modelled the whole work."

Sir William's *Memoirs* were not continued beyond the year 1784; although he was engaged in parliamentary affairs to the year 1794; but he fixed upon the memorable epoch of 1784 as the termination of his publication, and the circumstances we have described were not calculated to encourage him to proceed. He remarks, indeed, that the four next years, from 1784 to 1788, were a period of remarkable quiet and felicity, very different in a political point of view to that he had delineated.

Sir Nathaniel William Wraxall married, March 30, 1789, Jane, daughter of Peter Lascelles, of Knights House in Hertfordshire, esq. by whom he had issue two sons: 1. Sir William Lascelles Wraxall, born in 1791, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; and 2. Charles-Edward, an officer in the Royal Artillery.

There are two engraved portraits of Sir N. W. Wraxall: one in *Cadell's Contemporary Portraits*, folio, drawn by T. Cheesman, and engraved by J. Wright; the other, in octavo, prefixed to his "*Memoirs*," engraved by R. Cooper, from a drawing by J. Jackson, 1815.

SIR G. A. ROBINSON, BART.

Feb. 13. At his son's rectory-house, Dyrham, near Bath, after a very long and severe illness, aged 73, Sir George

Abercrombie Robinson, of Batts House, in Somersetshire, Streatham in Surrey, and Nottingham Place in Middlesex, Bart.

Sir G. A. Robinson was the son of John Robinson, esq. of Calcutta, by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of George Leslie, of Kimrawgie, N.B. He was for some time Military Auditor-general in Bengal; and after his return to this country, had for many years a seat as a Director of the East India Company. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Nov. 11, 1833.

Sir George married, March 27, 1794, Margaret, natural daughter of Thomas Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire; and by her, who died May 31, 1824, had issue seven sons and one daughter: 1. George-Best; 2. Frances-Matilda, who both died young; 3. Sir George-Best Robinson, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1797, and married in 1825 Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Robert Dundas; 4. Francis-Horsley; 5. the Rev. William-Scott Robinson, Rector of Dyrham, in Gloucestershire; 6. Charles-Cornwall, who died young; 7. Henry-Sterling; and 8. Edward Innes.

ADM. THE HON. SIR A. COCHRANE.

Jan. 26. At Paris, aged 73, the Hon. Sir Alexander Forrester Inglis Cochrane, G.C.B. Admiral of the White, a Vice-President of the Naval Charitable Society; uncle to the Earl of Dundonald.

Sir Alexander Cochrane was born April 22, 1758, the ninth son* of Thomas the eighth Earl, by his second wife Jean, eldest daughter of Archibald Stuart, of Torrence, co. Lanark, esq. Being intended for the sea service, which appears to have been a favourite profession in his family, he embarked at an early age, attained the rank of Lieutenant in 1778, and served as signal officer to Sir Geo. B. Rodney, in the action with M. de Guichen, April 17, 1780, when his name was returned among the wounded. He was soon after promoted to the command of the *St. Lucia* sloop of war; he subsequently removed into the *Pachahunter*, and in Jan. 1789 exchanged with the present Sir Isaac Coffin, into the *Avenger*, another sloop, employed in the North River in America. At the close of the same year, he was made Post in the *Kangaroo*, and after-

* Of the large family of eleven sons, only two are now surviving, the Hon. George Cochrane, and the Hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnstone. Archibald, the late Earl, was the second; see his memoir in our last volume, part ii. p. 172.

wards commanded the *Caroline* 24, on the American station.

After some years of retirement, during the peace, Capt. Cochrane was in 1790 appointed to the *Hind*, a small frigate, which he continued to command until some time after the commencement of hostilities against the French Republic; and in which he captured, in the spring and summer of 1793, no less than eight of the enemy's privateers, mounting upwards of eighty guns. He was next removed into the *Thetis* 42, employed on the Halifax station; in which, together with the *Hussar* 34, Capt. J. P. Beresford, he engaged a French squadron of five sail, off the Chesapeake, May 17, 1795. After a close action of half an hour, the *Prevoyante*, pierced for 46 guns, but mounting only 24, was captured by the *Thetis*, and the *Raison* 18, by the *Hussar*; the others made their escape.

Capt. Cochrane, after serving for several years on the coast of America, where he captured several of the enemy's privateers, was appointed in Feb. 1799 to the *Ajax* 80. That ship formed part of the expedition sent against Quiberon, Belleisle, and Ferrol, in the summer of 1800; and afterwards having joined the fleet on the Mediterranean station, under the orders of Lord Keith, proceeded to the coast of Egypt, where Capt. Cochrane superintended the debarkation of the army, with a degree of skill and enterprise that stamped him as one of the ablest naval commanders. At the attack on Alexandria, the surrender of which put an end to the war in Egypt, he commanded a detachment of armed vessels, stationed on the lake Mareotis, to cover the approach of the troops. The *Ajax* returned to Portsmouth, Feb. 8, 1802.

At the general election in the same year, Capt. Cochrane became a candidate for the boroughs of Dunfermline, Sterling, &c. and stood a sharp contest with Sir John Henderson, Bart. The return was double; the votes for Capt. C. and for Sir John Henderson, Bart. being equal; but after a long investigation, the former was declared duly elected, Feb. 28, 1804. At the election of 1806, however, Sir John Henderson was elected; and Sir Alexander did not again sit in Parliament.

On the renewal of the war in 1803, Capt. Cochrane obtained the command of the *Northumberland* 74; in April 1804 he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and sent to watch the port of Ferrol, and the progress of the Spanish armaments in the north of Spain, preparatory to the declaration of war by that country against Great Britain.

The Rear-Admiral spent the spring of 1805 in a long chase, with six sail of the line, after a French squadron which had escaped from Rochefort. He pursued them down the coasts of the Peninsula, and on to the West Indies; but, after they had there done considerable damage to the British trade, and had thrown supplies into St. Domingo, they were so fortunate as to escape safe back to France. After this, Rear-Adm. Cochrane assumed the command of the *Lee-ward Islands* station; and joined Lord Nelson in his active search after the combined fleets of France and Spain.

Early in 1806 Vice Adm. Sir John T. Duckworth arrived at the West Indies, in search of a squadron which had sailed from Brest for the relief of the city of St. Domingo. After forming a junction with Rear-Adm. Cochrane, Sir John immediately proceeded to that place, where the enemy was found, and a complete victory obtained, after a battle of less than two hours. The French force consisted of five ships of the line, of which two were burnt, and the others captured; and two frigates and a corvette, which made their escape. The English squadron consisted of seven ships of the line, two frigates, and two sloops. Of the killed and wounded more than a fourth belonged to the *Northumberland*, which lost her main mast, and was so shattered that the *Agamemnon* was ordered to stay by her, and accompany her to her station. Rear-Admiral Cochrane himself had a narrow escape, his hat being shot off by a grape shot. For the share which he had borne in this important achievement, he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and of the Corporation of London, the latter accompanied with the freedom of the city, and a sword of a hundred guineas value. The underwriters at Barbadoes presented him with a piece of plate valued at 500*l.*; and the committee of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, with a vase valued at 300*l.* His Majesty created him a Knight of the Bath, March 29, 1806.

In the course of 1807 Sir A. Cochrane shifted his flag into the *Belleisle* 74; and on receiving intelligence of the declaration of war against Denmark, he immediately, in concert with Gen. Bowyer, adopted measures for the reduction of the Danish islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, the whole of which, together with a large fleet of merchantmen, were captured before the end of that year. In Feb. 1809 he assisted Lt.-Gen. Beckwith in the reduction of Martinique; for which service they jointly received the thanks of both Houses of

Parliament: and in the following October they again united their efforts in the reduction of Guadaloupe. In reward for these services, Sir Alexander was in the summer of 1810 appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, which post he filled until 1813. He was then selected to command the fleet on the coast of North America, where, on his arrival, after declaring the ports of the United States under blockade, he commenced a system of operations of the most vigorous description, and most effectually harassed the country, which it is to be regretted should ever have been placed in the situation of an enemy to her parent-land.

Sir Alexander Cochrane returned to England in the spring of 1815, in his flag-ship the *Tonnant* of 80 guns; was promoted to the rank of full Admiral in 1819; and was Commander-in-chief at Plymouth from 1821 to 1824.

The circumstances of his death, at Paris, were as follow: On the morning of the 26th of January, he went, accompanied by his brother, to visit his daughter, Lady Trowbridge, for the purpose of engaging his grandchildren to come to an evening's entertainment, and he had just taken his seat after caressing them, when, placing his hand on his left side, he exclaimed to Mr. Cochrane, who was standing by him, "Oh! brother, what a dreadful pain!" and instantly fell back into his arms and expired. His remains were deposited in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, attended by all his relatives, and most of the British naval and military officers then in Paris, and by many private friends he had formed in France, among whom were the Baron Hyde de Neuville, the Viscount de Chabot, M. du Buc St. Olympe, &c.

Sir Alexander Cochrane married at New York, in April 1788, Maria, widow of Sir Jacob Wheate, Bart. Capt. R.N., and daughter of David Shaw, esq. and by that lady, who survives him, had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. Sir Thomas-John Cochrane, Knt. Capt. R.N. and Governor of Newfoundland; he married in 1812 Matilda-Ross-Wishart, eldest daughter of the late Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Ross, Bart. and was left a widower in 1819 with two sons and two daughters; 2. Anna-Maria, married in 1810 to Sir Edward-Thomas Trowbridge, Bart. M.P. for Sandwich, and Captain of the *Stag* frigate, and has issue; 3. Charles; 4. Andrew-Coutts; 5. Jane, married in 1822 to Capt. Wm. Henry Bruce, R.N.

GEN. SIR GEORGE DON, G.C.B.

Jan. 1. At Gibraltar, General Sir George Don, G.C.B. and G.C.H. Gover-

nor of Scarborough Castle, and Colonel of the 8d foot.

This veteran officer commenced his military career as an Ensign in the 51st foot, Dec. 26, 1770. He was appointed Lieutenant in 1774, brevet Major 1783, and Major of the 59th foot 1784. His earliest services were in Minorca, under Generals Johnstone and Murray, to the latter of whom he was Military Secretary and first Aid-de-camp, and was placed at the staff during the siege of Fort St. Philip, in 1781. During the peace between the American and French wars, he commanded the 59th regiment at Gibraltar: so that his remembrance of that fortress was probably exceeded in date by very few of the garrison he lately commanded.

In Flanders, Holland, and Germany he served under the Duke of York, Lord Harcourt, Count Walmoden, and Gen. Sir David Dundas. In the winter campaign of 1794 in Holland, he was Deputy Adjutant-general, and acted as Adjutant-general to the British army; and in that year he was appointed Aid-de-camp to the King. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1795, and continued to serve in Germany, where he was employed upon several military missions, until his promotion to the rank of Major-General in 1798. Upon that, he was appointed to the command of the Isle of Wight. In 1799 he was again sent to Germany, and employed in that year with the expedition to the Helder; at the close of the campaign he was unjustly made prisoner, when sent out with a flag of truce, and was not exchanged until June 1800. He was then again employed on the staff; having had, during his imprisonment, the Colonelcy of the 7th West India regiment conferred on him Nov. 22, 1799.

During the short peace, Major-Gen. Don was second in command in Scotland, and on the breaking out of the war he was appointed to the command of the King's German Legion. In 1803 he received the rank of Lt.-General, and in 1805 the Colonelcy of the 96th foot; in the latter year he was sent to the north of Germany, with a corps of 14,000 men. On this force being withdrawn from the continent in the following year, he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Jersey. From that situation he was removed in 1809, to the command of Walcheren, which he held until that island was evacuated. He resumed in 1810 the command of the island of Jersey, where he continued until appointed Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar.

In 1814 he was made a full General; in 1818 Colonel of the 36th foot; in 1820 was nominated a G.C.B.; and removed to

the 3d foot in 1829. On the death of the Earl of Mulgrave in April last, he was appointed Governor of Scarborough, but continued at Gibraltar. He had at that period been in actual employment for sixty-two years, without any interval, a circumstance which has no parallel in the service of any living General.

The remains of Sir George Don were interred at Gibraltar with the highest military honours on the 4th of January, attended by Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. Houston, G.C.B. the present Lieut.-Governor, and all the garrison. The pall-bearers were Lieut.-Colonels Harrison, Considine, Harding, Rogers, C.B., Bunbury, Pary, Hon. Sir C. Gordon, and Capt. Sherriff, C.B. of the Royal Navy. The chief mourners were Lieut.-Colonel Budgeon, R. Eng., and Lieut.-Col. Falla; their supporters Capt. Prince, R. Eng., and Francis Stokes, esq. The Spanish General Monet, with his two sons and Aide-camps, also testified his respect by his attendance. Three rounds of eleven pieces of artillery were fired from the King's Battery, and minute guns were fired from the Spanish town of Algeciras.

GENERAL A. CAMPBELL.

Feb. 24. At Leamington, General Alexander Campbell, of Mourie, N.B., Colonel of the 32d foot.

This officer entered the army in April 1769, as an Ensign in the 42d regiment, which he joined in Ireland. He obtained at the end of 1770 a company in the 2d battalion Royals, which he joined in Minorca; a company in the 50th in Aug. 1772, and one in the 62d in the following month. Having joined the latter regiment in Ireland, he embarked with it for Canada, where he served as Captain of light infantry under Gen. Carleton, in the campaign of 1776, and that of the ensuing year under Gen. Burgoyne. After the surrender of the army at Saratoga, at the end of 1777, having procured a Majority in the 74th, he exchanged from the Americans, and, repairing to New York, was appointed to serve as Major to the first Battalion of light infantry, in which situation he continued two campaigns, and at the end of the war commanded at Penobscot, until appointed at the close of 1782 to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 62d.

With that regiment he was quartered in Scotland and Ireland until 1789, when he exchanged into the 3d guards, in which he served, as Captain of Light Infantry, the campaign of 1793, and part of 1794, under the Duke of York; but, having attained the rank of Colonel,

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Oct. 12, 1793, and having raised the 116th regiment in 1794, he first served as Brigadier-General, and after as Major-General (Feb. 26, 1795) on the staff of Lord Moira's army.

In 1796 he served under Sir Ralph Abercromby in the West Indies, and Nov. 10, was appointed Colonel of the 7th W. I. reg. In 1797 he served on the staff at Newcastle, in 1798 in Ireland, and subsequently in Scotland. In 1802, for the first time, he was on half-pay; but, having received the rank of Lieut.-General, April 29 that year, he was placed on the staff in Ireland and Scotland for five years. He was appointed Colonel of the 13th foot 1804; General 1812; and Colonel of the 32d foot 1813.

LIEUT.-COL. TAYNTON.

June 9, 1831. At Madras, Lieut.-Col. John Taynton, of the Hon. East India Company's establishment.

The following statement of his services has been found in his own handwriting:—"In the campaign under Gen. Meadows and Earl Cornwallis, the latter part of the year 1790, 1791, and 1792, till the conclusion of the peace with Tippoo Sulthan. Present at the battle of Arrakeny, 15th May, 1791; siege of Nundydroog, Oct. 1791; at Seringapatam, Feb. 1792. On an expedition against the refractory Rajahs, in the district of Vezagpatnam, 1793; 1794, 1795, and 1796; present at the battle of Paduanabam July 10, 1794; siege of Veregotnam, April 1795. Engaged in several nameless skirmishes during the above years. On the expedition to Hyderabad against the French forces, under Gen. Perion, Oct. 1798; on the campaign in the Mysore country in 1799, under Lieut.-Gen. Harris; present at the battle of Mallavilly, 27th March; at the siege of Seringapatam, April and May, 1799. On the expedition against Dhoondiah, Aug., Sept., and Oct., 1799. In the campaign under Lieut.-General Stuart, 1803. On the expedition against the French islands, in command of the artillery, 1810. Present at the capture of the Isle of Bourbon, 8th July, 1810, under Col. Keating. Present at the capture of the Isle of France, under Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. J. Abercromby, Dec. 3, 1810. Wounded and lost the sight of my right eye, 1st Dec. 1810, at the time the army took up a position before Port Louis. Acting Engineer at Trincomalee, in the Island of Ceylon, 1801; Commissary of Ordnance at St. Thomas's Mount, Sept. 1806; appointed Director to the Laboratory, May 1808; removed

by promotion to Majority, March 1810. Noticed in Detachment Orders, by Major Dunmoody, commanding 15th April, 1795. Noticed in despatches of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. J. Abercromby, at the capture of the Isle of France, 1810."

CAPT. H. LAROCHE, R. N.

Feb. 14. At Halberton, Devon, aged 64, Henry Laroche, esq. a Captain in the Royal Navy, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county.

Mr. Laroche entered the naval service as a Midshipman, on board the *Squirrel* of 20 guns, commanded by the late Rear-Admiral Epworth, and subsequently joined the *Active* 32, from which he removed with Capt. Thomas Mackenzie into the *Magnanime* 64, on the East India station. The *Active* formed part of Commodore Johnstone's squadron in the affair at Porto Praya, was afterwards employed in the blockade of Hyder Ally's ports on the Malabar coast, assisted at the destruction of his shipping off Calicut and in Mangalore harbour, and was present at the surrender of Negapatnam, in Nov. 1781. The *Magnanime* returned to England, and was paid off in 1783.

Mr. Laroche afterwards served in the *Powerful* 74 and *Queen Charlotte* 100, the latter bearing the flag of Lord Howe, during the Spanish armament, at the close of which he was made a Lieutenant, by commission dated Nov. 22, 1790.

At the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, Lieut. L. was appointed to the *Captain* 74, which formed part of Lord Hood's fleet at the occupation of Toulon, and afterwards accompanied Rear-Admiral Gell to Genoa. On his return, he obtained an appointment to the *Sheerness* 44, fitting for the coast of Africa, where he served as first Lieutenant, until obliged to leave through ill-health in 1798. His next appointment was to the *Revolutionnaire* frigate, commanded by Capt. Thomas Twysden, with whom he continued on the Irish station until March 1801, and whilst in that ship assisted at the capture of four formidable French privateers, carrying altogether no less than 88 guns and 813 men. Mr. L. afterwards served in the *Neptune* 98, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Gambler. He obtained the rank of Commander in 1804, and of Post Captain in 1806.

CAPT. JOSEPH PEARCE, R. N.

Feb. . . At Fergus Hill House, near Irvine, Scotland, aged 53, Joseph Pearce, esq. Captain R. N. formerly of Beaminster, Dorsetshire.

This officer obtained the rank of Lieutenant, Nov. 18, 1799; and was first Lieutenant of the *Canopus* 80, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Louis, in the victorious action with a French squadron, off St. Domingo, Feb. 6, 1806. His commission as Commander bore date on the 2nd of April following. On the 28th of May 1814, being then in the *Rifleman* brig, off Sable Island, he captured the American privateer *Diomedes*, mounting 3 long twelve-pounders and 2 sixes, with a complement of 66 men. In September following he assisted at the capture of Castine and Belfast. His promotion to post rank took place June 7, 1814.

Capt. Pearce married Feb. 3, 1819, Forbes, youngest daughter of the late G. M'Kay, esq. of Bighouse, N. B.

MISS PONSONBY.

Dec. 8. At Plasnewedd, Llangollen, co. of Denbigh, aged 76, Miss Sarah Ponsonby, the friend and companion of the late Lady Eleanor Butler.

They resided together in that beautiful retreat for more than fifty years, beloved and respected. Their separation was short: Lady Eleanor died June 2, 1829. On that occasion (in vol. xcix. ii. 175) we related the singular circumstances of their seclusion. The only companion of their flight was a maid named Mary, somewhat older than themselves, but who lived to an advanced age, and died not many years ago. The ladies erected over a vault a three-sided pyramid, on one side of which was placed an epitaph to Mary, when it was seen by our informant a few years since.

Miss Ponsonby's father was *Chambre* Brabazon Ponsonby, esq. son of Major-General the Hon. Henry Ponsonby, who was slain at the Battle of Fontenoy in 1745, and was great-uncle to the present Earl of Beshborough. Mr. Ponsonby was thrice married, and had one surviving daughter by each wife, and by his last a posthumous son, the present *Chambre* Brabazon Ponsonby Barker, esq. Miss Sarah Ponsonby was the daughter of his second wife, Louisa, daughter of John Lyons, of Mount, co. of Westmeath, esq. Clerk of the Council in Ireland, and deputy Master-general.

RALPH FLETCHER, Esq.

Feb. 22. At his house, the Hollins, near Bolton, aged 74, Ralph Fletcher, esq.

His death has occasioned the deepest grief to an affectionate family; the most unfeigned regret to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance; and a severe

loss to the public, for whose benefit his valuable life was principally spent. In 1797, he undertook the arduous situation of a magistrate. In times of difficulty and danger, he was always at his post, and mainly contributed, by his foresight and firmness, to the repression of violence, and the preservation of the public peace. Nor did he, while protecting the privileges and property of the rich, overlook the claims of the poor; but lent to them, at all times, a ready and indulgent ear; exerting himself for the promotion of their interests to the best of his judgment and ability. For several years he was Captain in the Bolton Volunteers; and in 1798, he accepted the commission of Major in that regiment, then under the command of Col. Rasbotham, at whose resignation in 1803 he was appointed Colonel-commandant; and in 1808 he was appointed to the command of the Bolton regiment of Local Militia. As a testimony to his zeal and efficiency as a military officer, and of the personal regard in which he was held by these corps, he was presented, on three separate occasions, with a cup, a sword, and two pieces of silver plate. He received also, in 1812, a gold cup from the inhabitants of Bolton and the neighbourhood, as a mark of their approbation of his general services; and another in 1822, from Bury, for the same purpose. In addition to these tokens of esteem, a liberal subscription was raised, in the town and vicinity of Bolton, for the painting of his portrait, which was executed in a masterly style, by Mr. Allen, of Manchester.

The inscription on the last gold cup is as follows:—"Presented to Ralph Fletcher, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county palatine of Lancaster, and Colonel-Commandant of the Bolton Regiment of Local Militia, by the gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood of Bury; who thus respectfully and affectionately testify their sense of his invaluable services for twenty five years, in various capacities of public life, and particularly in times and circumstances of commotion and great peril, his integrity and unwearied assiduity, his mild and equitable spirit as a magistrate, his promptitude, discipline, and eminent efficiency as a military officer, and his devoted vigilance in support of the best interests of the British Empire, of its laws and constitution, its throne and altar. 1822."

REV. GEORGE CRABBE.

Feb. 8. At Trowbridge, Wiltshire, after a short illness, aged 77, the Rev.

George Crabbe, LL.B. Rector of that parish, and of Craxton Keryal, in Leicestershire.

In detailing the history of Mr. Crabbe, we have the advantage of a memoir which was published in the *New Monthly Mag.* in 1816, and which bears evident marks of being an autobiography. We do not think this impression will be removed, even in the abridged form to which we are obliged to condense it on the present occasion.

Mr. Crabbe was born on the 24th Dec. 1754, at Aldborough in Suffolk, where his father and grandfather were officers of the Customs. At an early age he was placed by his father in a school in his native county, probably with no other view than that of his acquiring such a knowledge of arithmetic as would fit him for some employment similar to his own; but when his prospects in a certain degree brightened, Mr. Crabbe removed his son to a school where the classics were taught, with a design of giving him that moderate portion of the learned languages which might qualify him for the profession of physic in the capacity of surgeon and apothecary. To this business he was in due time apprenticed; but a deficiency both of means and inclination prevented his progress in this line of life.

Mr. Crabbe, the father, was a mathematician, and in the course of his studies he became acquainted with and purchased the *Philosophical Magazine*, edited by Mr. Benjamin Martin. Having much respect for the scientific part of the publication, and not much for the poetical, he separated the different parts, and collecting the more favoured portions, mathematics and natural philosophy, in a decent binding, he sewed the poetry in paper and left it to the chance perusal of his children, if the eye of any of them should be attracted by the view of words placed in parallel lines of about equal lengths. The eye of his son was so directed, and, pleased with the recurrence of similar sounds, he committed a vast number of unmeaning verses to memory. These it became afterwards his amusement, when at school, to write out; and when his memory failed, he supplied the defect by his invention, and thus at a very early period of life became a versifier. He wrote upon every occasion and without occasion, planned tragedies and epic poems, and began to think of succeeding in the highest line of composition before he had made one good and commendable effort in the lowest. After a time, however, being told that it was his duty to apply himself to more important concerns, he

placed himself under restraint, and confined his effusions to a few short and occasional pieces.

His poetic flame appears to have been revived by his having attained the prize for a poem on *Hupe*, offered by Mr. Wheble, the publisher of the *Lady's Magazine*. About the end of the year 1778, he finally resolved to abandon his profession. His health was not robust; his spirits were not equal; assistance he could expect none, and he was not so sanguine as to believe he could do without it. With the very best verses he could write, and with very little more, he quitted the place of his birth, not without the most serious apprehensions of the consequence of such a step, but regarding with yet more gloomy anticipations the certain evil of remaining where he was. Repairing to the metropohs, he fixed his residence with a family in the city, near to some friends of whose kindness he was assured. In this lodging, he passed something more than a year, during which his chief study was to improve in versification, to read all such books as he could command, and to take as full and particular a view of mankind, as his time and finances enabled him to do. His most agreeable companion and friend was the late Mr. Bonnycastle, who afterwards became Master of the Military Academy at Woolwich. With that gentleman he spent many agreeable evenings, after their peculiar studies of the day were concluded; they at length separated to pursue their several destinies with much regret.

Mr. Crabbe at this period offered a poem for publication, but did not find a purchaser among the booksellers. He at length hazarded the publication of an anonymous performance: we believe "*The Candidate*;" a poetical Epistle to the Authors of the *Monthly Review*," which was printed in quarto in 1780. It was strictly a call upon the attention, not an appeal from the verdict, of the *Monthly Reviewers*; and it was favourably noticed by them in their vol. LXIII. p. 226. In this little publication, however, he was unfortunate; he had been informed that some little profit would accrue from the sale, when the publisher failed.

Mr. Crabbe was now convinced that his attempts would be hopeless while his name continued unknown; he therefore looked round for the aid of some celebrated individual, whose influence might introduce him to the public. "Knowing many by reputation, none personally, he fixed, impelled by some propitious influence, in some happy moment, upon

Edmund Burke." It is evident from this passage (and Mr. Prior in his late "*Life of Burke*" affirms the same) that the aspiring but distressed youth made this application without an introduction; it was, however, benevolently met, and Mr. Burke took him by the hand. He submitted to his distinguished critic a large quantity of miscellaneous composition: much of which he was soon taught to appreciate at a reduced value: yet such was the feeling and tenderness of his judge, that in the very act of condemnation something was found for praise. Mr. Crabbe had sometimes the satisfaction of hearing, when the verses were bad, that the thoughts deserved better; and that, if he had the common faults of inexperienced writers, he had frequently the merit of thinking for himself. Among these compositions were "*The Library*" and "*The Village*;" which were selected by Mr. Burke, and with the benefit of his judgment, and the comfort of his encouraging and exhilarating predictions, the Poet was desired to learn the duty of sitting in judgment upon his best efforts, and without mercy rejecting the rest. When this had been attempted with considerable patience and perseverance, Mr. Burke himself took "*The Library*" to Dodsley, the bookseller in Pall-Mall, and gave many lines the advantage of his own reading and comments. Mr. Dodsley listened with all the respect due to the reader of the verses, but would not undertake their publication. He, however, promised that Mr. Crabbe's poem should have all the benefit he could give it: and this promise he most liberally fulfilled, for he transferred to the author all his profits arising from the sale of the pamphlet, a kindness at the time peculiarly acceptable. The success of "*The Library*" gave some reputation to the writer; and encouraged him to publish his second poem, "*The Village*," which was corrected, and a considerable portion of it written, in the house of Mr. Burke. Mr. Crabbe was invited to Beaconsfield, the seat of his protector, and there placed in a convenient apartment, supplied with books for his information and amusement, and made a member of a family with whom it was an honour as well as pleasure to be in any degree associated. While at Beaconsfield, Mr. Crabbe became known to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, who, though for some years afterwards he was disappointed in his expectations of the young man's progress as a writer, yet never withdrew that kindness, nor, in fact, that partiality, which he had before shown. At the seat of a most respectable friend in the eastern-

art of Suffolk, Mr. Crabbe drew from Mr. Fox a promise of reading and giving his opinion of any poetical attempts which might be submitted to his perusal. This promise Mr. Fox many years after fulfilled, during his last illness, with the poem entitled "The Parish Register."

In the mean time, having explained all the difficulties of his situation to Mr. Burke, and been assisted by that paternally-minded friend in his preparation for holy orders, Mr. Crabbe was ordained a Deacon by Dr. Yonge, Bishop of Norwich, in 1781, and Priest by the same prelate in the following year. He immediately after became Curate to the Rev. James Bennett, at Aldborough, the place of his birth, and continued a few months in that situation. It was not however intended that the efforts of his friends should rest there; through the personal influence of Mr. Burke, he was introduced to the Duke of Rutland, who, having invited him to Belvoir Castle, was pleased to retain him there as Domestic Chaplain. He shortly after undertook the curacy of Stathern, near Belvoir Castle, where he continued to reside until the Duke of Rutland's death, which occurred whilst he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1787.

As Mr. Crabbe had not the benefit of a university education, it became necessary that he should take the only certain means in his power to obtain a degree. At the desire of his patron his name was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in conformity with the statute, it was continued two years; after which time a degree in that college was offered to his acceptance, of which he would gladly have availed himself, had not some offers of preferment previously required a more immediate application for a degree at Lambeth. This favour was granted by Archbishop Moore, and Mr. Crabbe became, in consequence, Bachelor of Laws.

In 1783, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, through the recommendation of Mr. Burke, presented Mr. Crabbe to the rectory of Frome St. Quentin, in Dorsetshire, which he held for about six years, but where he never went to reside. At the end of that period Lord Thurlow, in conformity to the wishes of the Duchess of Rutland, presented him with the rectories of Muston in Leicestershire and West Allington in Lincolnshire. Previously, however, to this change of preferment, he had, on the death of the Duke of Rutland, removed from Leicestershire into Suffolk, and with his family (for he was now become a husband and a father), was settled at Sweffling in that county, as Curate to the Rev. Richard

Turner, the Minister of Great Yarmouth.

We now return to Mr. Crabbe's poetical career. Among the many benefits conferred upon him by Mr. Burke, was that of an introduction to Sir Joshua Reynolds, at whose hospitable mansion he first beheld and was made known to Dr. Johnson. He had afterwards frequently the pleasure of seeing that good and wise man, who revised his next poem, entitled "The Village." "Its sentiments," says Boswell, in his *Life of the great Moralist*, "as to the false notions of rustic happiness and rustic virtue, were quite congenial with his own; and he took the trouble not only to suggest slight corrections and variations, but to furnish some lines which he thought would give the writer's meaning better than in the words of the manuscript." Dr. Johnson's letter to Sir Joshua Reynolds, on returning the poem, "which," he said, "I read with great delight; it is original, vigorous, and elegant," has already been printed in our vol. lxxvii. p. 1033. "The Village" was published in 1783. In 1785 Mr. Crabbe produced "The Newspaper," a poem which was well received by the public; but from that time he rested content with the literary reputation he had acquired, and committed nothing more to the press until the year 1807. Having devoted himself assiduously to the duties of a parish priest, and the delightful task of educating a numerous family, his courtship of the Muses was only at occasional intervals. "I have," he says, in his preface to the collected volume, printed in 1807, "for many years intended a republication of these Poems, as soon as I should be able to join with them such others of late date as might not deprive me of the little credit the former had obtained." He ascribes the delay to the duties of his profession, and the loss of those early and distinguished friends who had given him the benefit of their criticism. In this respect, however, his love of great names was a third time gratified. "The Parish Register" was submitted to Mr. Fox, and in part read to him during his last illness. "Whatever he approved (says Mr. Crabbe in his Preface) the reader will readily believe, I have carefully retained; the parts he disliked are totally expunged; and others are substituted, which I hope resemble those more conformable to the taste of so admirable a judge. Nor can I deny myself the melancholy satisfaction of adding that this Poem (and more especially the story of *Phoebe Dawson*, with some parts of the second book) were the last com-

positions of their kind that engaged and amused the capacious, the candid, the benevolent mind of this great man. The above information I owe to the favour of the Right Hon. Lord Holland; nor this only; but to his Lordship I am indebted for some excellent remarks upon the other parts of my MS."—Very full extracts, as well from the preface to this volume, as from the Poems themselves, are given in our vol. lxxvii. pp. 1033—40; lxxviii. 59. The Poet here depicted a more favourable view of rural manners than in his earlier work, and if it was not more true, it was certainly more pleasing.

Encouraged by the approbation of all the critics, Mr. Crabbe appeared now to take a second lease of his poetic mine. The observations he had made in a populous town and a noisy seaport, were conveyed in "The Borough, a Poem; in twenty-four Letters," published in 1810; and "Tales, in verse," which appeared in 1812.

After an interval of more than twenty years, Mr. Crabbe returned to his parsonage at Muston in Leicestershire, and again received the favourable notice of the Rutland family. In 1813 the present Duke presented him to the rectory of Trowbridge, and with it to the smaller benefice of Croxton Kerryel in Leicestershire, which the indulgence of the Bishop enabled him to hold. To the former place he removed, and has from that time resided in the parsonage, which had been enlarged and made convenient by his predecessor the Rev. Gilbert Beresford.

Mr. Crabbe's last published volume contained "Tales of the Hall," which appeared in 1819. It is said that Mr. Murray has for some time had another poem in his hands, but has not hitherto, in the present state of the public taste, ventured to proceed with a volume of verse, even by so popular an author.

The publications of Mr. Crabbe, it has been recently remarked by Mr. Wilson Croker, "have placed him high in the roll of British poets,—though his having taken a view of life too minute, too humiliating, too painful, and too just, may have deprived his works of so extensive, or at least so brilliant, a popularity as some of his contemporaries have attained. He generally deals with the 'short and simple annals of the poor;' but he exhibits them with such a deep knowledge of human nature,—with such general ease and simplicity, and such accurate force of expression, whether grave, gay, or pathetic, as (in the writer's humble judgment) no poet except Shakespeare has excelled." (Boswell's Johnson.)

Mr. Crabbe's only prose publication^s were a Funeral Sermon on Charles Duke of Rutland, 1789, preached in the chapel of Belvoir castle; and an Essay on the Natural History of the Vale of Belvoir, written for the History of Leicestershire by Mr. Nichols, who says, under the parish of Muston, that "Mr. Crabbe's communications in the progress of this laborious work are such as to entitle him to my warmest and most grateful acknowledgments."

Mr. Crabbe's last illness was of very short duration, having been only about a week confined to his house. He was very highly esteemed by his parishioners—to the poor he was proverbially liberal—and the different denominations of professing Christians in the town bear testimony of the catholic spirit which he invariably cultivated on every occasion when their united energies were required to carry any benevolent purpose into effect. The principal shops in the town were half closed as soon as the melancholy event became generally known. His remains were deposited in a vault at the south-east corner of the chancel in Trowbridge church. The principal inhabitants in the town joined in the melancholy procession. A book has been opened at the Trowbridge bank to receive subscriptions for a monument to his memory.

A portrait of Mr. Crabbe, drawn by Pickersgill, and engraved by H. Meyer, was published in the New Monthly Magazine, Jan. 1, 1816. A sketch made by Mr. Chantrey in 1826 has been recently published in lithography by Mr. Lane.

ANDREW BELL, D. D.

Jan. 27. At Lindsay cottage, Cheltenham, in his 80th year, the Rev. Andrew Bell, D. D. and LL. D. Prebendary of Westminster, Master of Sherborn Hospital, Durham, Fellow of the Asiatic Society, and the Royal Society of Edinburgh; the Founder of the Madras system of education.

Dr. Bell was born and educated at St. Andrew's, and spent some part of his early life in America. In 1789 he went to India, as a Chaplain to the Hon. Company; and whilst acting in that capacity at Fort St. George, and as Minister of St. Mary's, Madras, he was led by circumstances to the formation of his system of Education. Having undertaken the superintendence of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, he adopted the plan of mutual tuition; and fostered its progress in that establishment until his return to England in 1796. After his return the original report was sub-

mitted to the authorities at home, and as the system promised to work so well, it was shortly afterwards adopted in England, and has since been spread over every civilized nation in the world. The establishment of ten thousand schools in Great Britain alone, without any legislative assistance, wherein six hundred thousand children are educated by voluntary aid and charity, speaks volumes in his favour. Dr. Bell published several treatises explaining his views, one of the most comprehensive of which is—"Mutual Tuition and Moral Discipline; or a Manual of Instructions for Conducting Schools through the Agency of the Scholars themselves. For the Use of Schools and Families. With an Introductory Essay on the Object and Importance of the Madras System of Education; a brief Exposition of the Principles on which it is founded; and an Historical Sketch of its Rise, Progress, and Results." The seventh edition, 1823.

Dr. Bell was rewarded with the Mastership of Sherborn Hospital, Durham, conferred on him by Bp. Barrington; and in 1819 with a prebendal stall at Westminster. The evening of his pious and useful life was passed at Cheltenham, where his benevolence, and the practice of every social and domestic virtue, had gained him the affection and respect of every class of the community. He had amassed a very large fortune in India, which, before his death, he distributed in a noble and generous manner amongst the principal institutions in the cities of Scotland. To his native city of St. Andrew's, he left 10,000*l.* besides a sum of 50,000*l.* for the building and endowment of a new College there.

The Committee of the National Society for the Education of the Poor, passed the following resolution at its first meeting after Dr. Bell's decease:

"Resolved—That the Committee, having learned that it has pleased Almighty God to remove from this present life the Reverend Dr. Bell, the Superintendent of the Society's Schools, deem it incumbent upon them to pay a public mark of respect to the memory of a man who may justly be regarded as the Founder of a system of Education which, under the Divine blessing, has been productive of incalculable benefits to this church and nation; and that, as it is understood that his remains are to be interred in Westminster Abbey, the Secretary be directed to ascertain the day fixed for his interment, and communicate the same to the Committee for the information of such members as may find it convenient to attend."

The remains of Dr. Bell arrived in

London from Cheltenham on the 11th of February. Having remained for three days at No. 18, Berkeley-square, they were deposited in Westminster Abbey on the 14th, the funeral procession, consisting of 10 mourning-coaches, and 26 private carriages, left Berkeley-square at 20 minutes after one o'clock; among the carriages were those of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earls of Shaftesbury, Eldon, and Amherst; the Bishops of Liebfeld and Coventry, Bristol, Chichester, and Llandaff; Lords Kenyon and Wynford; the Hon. Mr. Justice Park; Sir James Langham; the Rev. Archdeacons Cambridge, Watson, &c.

The procession entered the church by the West entrance. The pall bearers were Lord Kenyon, Walter Cooke, Esq. (the executor), the Rev. Spencer Phillips, and Capt. M'Konochie.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London were the chief mourners, and they were followed by the Bishop of Liebfeld and Coventry, Admiral Sir R. Stopford, Sir J. Langham, the Rev. Archdeacon Pott, the Rev. Drs. D'Oyley, Walmley, and Allen, the Rev. Messrs. Lendon, Wigram, Norris, Sadler, Wharton, and Johnson, and Messrs. Maurot, Cotton, Twining, &c.

After the prayers had been read by the Dean of Westminster, the coffin was lowered into a vault in the centre aisle of the nave, near the organ.

WM. BURNEY, LL.D.

Feb. 20. At the Royal Academy, Cold Harbour, Gosport, in his 70th year, William Burney, LL.D.

In early life Dr. Burney established the Royal Academy at Gosport, which has flourished more than forty years, and many of our most distinguished Naval and Military officers have been educated under this accomplished scholar and worthy man, whose urbanity and kindness secured the esteem and regard of his numerous pupils.

Dr. Burney was the author of an extensive Marine Dictionary, and other valuable works: and was accustomed to record a series of excellent Meteorological Observations.

He had for the four last years been incapacitated from active exertion in his school: but his place is supplied by his son, Henry Burney, LL.D. of the University of Cambridge, who has assisted him for more than ten years.

MR. MUNDEN.

Feb. 6. In Bernard-street, Russell-square, aged 73, Joseph Shepperd Munden, the eminent comic actor.

Munden was the son of a poulterer in Brooks's Market, Holborn, where he was born in the year 1758. His father died soon afterwards, leaving his widow with slender means, and Munden was thrust upon the world to seek his fortune at twelve years of age. He was placed in an apothecary's shop, but soon left it for an attorney's office. He was next apprenticed to a law-stationer's shop, and became "a hackney writer:" his master died and was succeeded by an older man, of the square-toed fraternity, who taxed Munden with being a Macaroni more than a tradesman. Munden, in consequence, parted from his master, and once more returned to the office of a solicitor. They who remember Munden, a staid-dressing man in later years, may smile at his early observance of the glass of fashion.

About this time Munden appears to have imbibed a taste for the stage, and with it an admiration of the genius of Garrick; indeed, he had seen more of Garrick's acting than any of his contemporaries in 1820, Quick and Bannister excepted. Acquaintance with an actor fed Munden's *penchant* for the stage, but did not fill his pocket. Both started for Liverpool, the actor upon an engagement, but Munden in *hope* of one, the latter engaged in the office of the Town Clerk, but only realized his hope in copying for the theatre, walking in processions, and bearing banners, at one shilling per night! At length he acted the first Carrier in Henry IV. He next joined a company at Rochdale, which he soon left, and returning to Liverpool, smothered his dramatic passion for two years, when he started for Chester. He entered that city with his "last shilling," which he paid for admission to the theatre, little thinking of provision for the night. Yet Munden, in later life, was a prudent, parsimonious man. At the close of the performance he fell in with a person who had been a butcher's apprentice in Brooks's Market, and who, remembering young Joseph's antic tricks, gave him good cheer, and money for his return to London. On the road, necessity overtook him, when, meeting a Warwickshire militia-man, who was marching to the town at which he was billeted, Munden prevailed on the soldier to represent him as a comrade. The trick told: he was ordered to the general mess-room, and received as one among the warriors; and his lively humour made him king of the company for the night. Next morning the regiment mustered, and Munden was told to follow and be enlisted; but, as he had obtained all he wished, a supper and a bed, he left his

military friends to their glory, and proceeded to London. The recital of these circumstances induced O'Keefe to introduce the incident in the part of Nipperkin, in *Sprigs of Laurel*, or *Rival Soldiers*.

Munden again returned to the law, but once more emerged from it, and joined a company at Leatherhead, as a representative of old men. That theatre was burnt; and Munden next played at Windsor, with tolerable success, at half a guinea per week; and subsequently at Colnbrook and Andover. He returned to London, and thence went to Canterbury, in 1780, to play low comedy characters, where he first became "a favourite." After other provincial engagements and a short trial of management at Sheffield, Munden appeared December 2, 1790, (a few nights after the first appearance of Incedon,) at Covent Garden Theatre as Sir Francis Gripe, in the *Busy Body*, and Jemmy Jumps in the *Farmer*, his success in which parts, after the impressions made by Parsons and Edwin, was little short of a miracle. His popularity now became settled. He was the original representative of Old Rapid, Caustic, Brummagem, Lazarillo (*Two Strings to your Bow*), Crack, Nipperkin, Sir Abel Handy, Sir Robert Bramble, Old Dornton, &c. In 1797 and 1798 he played at the Haymarket, but his summer vacations were chiefly filled up by engagements at the provincial theatres. Munden remained at Covent Garden Theatre till 1813, when he joined the Drury Lane company. Here he remained until May 31, 1824, when he took his farewell of the stage, in the characters of Sir Robert Bramble in the *Poor Gentleman*—Oxberry appearing for the last time on the same night as Corporal Foss, and Old Dozy in *Past Ten o'clock*.—Mr. Munden has left a widow, son, and a daughter. His remains were deposited in their narrow home, at St. George's church, Bloomsbury. The funeral was quite private.

His will has been proved by the oath of Frances Munden, his widow, and one of the surviving executors, John Rigge, Esq. the other surviving executor having renounced the probate. The personal effects are sworn under 20,000*l.* and are bequeathed, in trust, for the benefit of the widow and children of the deceased. The will is dated the 12th of July, 1810. There are five codicils in the will, and two or three trifling legacies to friends. There is also a bequest of 20*l.* to his son Valentine Munden; and the testator gives as a reason for leaving him such a small sum that he had advanced him 500*l.* in his lifetime. Mr.

V. Munden was a second officer in one of the Hon. East India Company's ships, and died at St. Helena about 15 years ago.

He read his farewell address, thus rendering it strikingly ineffective, since his spectacles became obscured with tears. The leave-taking had a touch of real tragedy which few could withstand. He retired with a respectable fortune, and lived in genteel style in Bernard-street until his death.

Munden's style of acting was exuberant with humour. His face was all changeable nature—his eye glistened and rolled, and lit up alternately every corner of his laughing face—he has been blamed for grimace, but it should be remembered that many of his characters verged on caricature. That he could play comic characters chastely was amply shewn in his Polonius; and that he could touch the finer feelings of our nature was exemplified in his Old Dornton, in Holcroft's affecting play of the Road to Ruin.

His portrait by Shee, engraved by Ridley, will be found in the European Magazine for 1796. Prints of him in his favourite characters are numberless.

MR. HENRY LIVERSEGE.

Jan 13. At Manchester, aged 29, Mr. Henry Liversege, a highly gifted artist.

In the course of the last five years he had rapidly risen from obscurity, in which he was destitute either of fortune or connexions, to great reputation and considerable patronage. At the outset of his career he painted indifferent portraits, at a very low price; and even public-house signs, two of which yet hang up in Manchester, an Ostrich badly done, and a Saracen's Head, which is well executed. His first appearance at the Manchester exhibition was in 1827, when he sent three small pictures of Banditti, which were disposed of with difficulty for a few pounds. His "Recruit," a small picture painted and sold within the last six months, was eagerly bought (at the British Institution) for 130 guineas.

The first picture that stamped his talent with the public was Adam Woodcock, purchased by Lord Wilton. His favourite subjects were from the works of Shakspeare, Cervantes, Butler, and Scott, and as he combined great industry with great facility, and sold as fast as he painted, his native county of Lancashire could hang an exhibition room with his works, produced within the last four years.

He laboured from early youth under
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an organic defect in the chest; and, although it was remarked that he had improved in strength as he had received encouragement in his profession, his mortal frame was naturally disposed to an early decay.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Dec. 25. At Felmersham Manor-house, co. Beds., of which he was the proprietor, in the 83rd year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Orlebar Marsh, Vicar of Steventon, in the same county. He was born in the year 1749, in the same house in which he died; and after receiving a liberal education was intended for the Law, the profession of his father; but being of a mild and unobtrusive disposition, he preferred the Church, in which, by the kindness of the late Earl of Upper Ossory, he obtained the Vicarage of Steventon, and held the same for about fifty years. He was most zealously attached to the study of Natural History, and in the course of his long sojourn collected extensive materials for that branch of the history of his native county; but it must be observed that his retired habits, in his latter years, prevented his keeping pace with the rapid and general progress of the science. In the course of his researches he was enabled to contribute some curious subjects to Abbots' Flora Bedfordiensis, — Parkinson's Organic Remains, — and Sowerby's Mineral Conchology, he was, some years since, also an occasional contributor to "The Gentleman's Magazine." The study of the Hebrew language and Poetry attracted his particular attention. His manuscript collections, and the principal part of his books, will soon be offered to the public by Mr. Sotheby. In Mr. Marsh's house the ravages of death have been truly awful; a few days after his decease died an old and faithful female servant; Mrs. Marsh followed on the 5th of January; and on the 29th of the same month her son also, Mr. Edward Edmund Ludlow, whom she had by her first husband.

Jan 20. At West Wycombe, Bucks, in the 56th year of his age, the Rev. Isaac King, Vicar of that parish, and Perpetual Curate of Lee. He was educated at Westminster School, from whence he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, but afterwards removed to Trinity Hall, where he took the degree of LL.B. in 1801. In 1805 he was presented by Sir John Dashwood King to the Vicarage of West Wycombe and Rectory of Halton, which latter living he afterwards resigned in favour of the Rev. Henry Dashwood. Mr. King was an active promoter of National and Sunday schools, and of the religious societies connected with the established Church. He married Hester Maria, youngest daughter of Wm. Beeston Coyte, M.D. of Ipswich, and has left a widow and eight children to lament his loss.

Jan. 22. The Rev. *Richard John Hay*, M.A. for sixteen years Minister of the English Episcopal Church at Rotterdam.

The Rev. *Benjamin Richardson*, Rector of Hungerford Farley, Somerset, to which he was presented in 1796 by Jos. Houlton, esq.

Jan. 23. Aged 71, the Rev. *George Burton*, Rector of Holford, Som. and Vicar of Dorsey, Bucks, to both which churches he was presented in 1788, to the former by Eton College, and to the latter by Sir C. Palmer, Bart.

Aged 85, the Rev. *Dr. Francis Hall*, for many years Rector of Arhoe, co. Tyrone.

Jan. 24. At the mansion-house, Stanton, Glouc. aged 33, the Rev. *Bernard John Ward*, M.A. of Trinity college, Oxford, and Vicar of Peterchurch, co. Heref. first cousin to Lord Viscount Bangor. He was the fifth son of the late Rt. Hon. Robt. Ward, of Bangor Castle, co. Down, (of whom we gave a memoir in our last volume, pt. i. p. 464.) and the eldest by his second marriage with Louisa Jane, 2d dau. and coheir of the Rev. Dr. Abraham Symes. He was presented to the Vicarage of Peterchurch in 1829 by the Governors of Guy's Hospital; and having married Aug. 31, 1824, Isabella-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Robert Phillips, of Longworth, co. Hereford, esq. has left issue: 1. Robert, 2. Bernard-Edward; 3. a dau. born in 1828; and 4. a son, born in 1830.

Jan. 25. Aged 73, the Rev. *Butler Berry*, Vicar of Chrishall, Essex, and of Foxton and Triplow, Camb. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1781, M.A. 1784; was instituted to Chrishall in 1787 by Dr. Porteus, then Bp. of London; to Triplow in 1789 by Dr. Yorke, then Bp. of Ely, and to Foxton in 1814 by Dr. Sparke, the present Bishop of that see.

Murdered in a field near his own house at Golden, six miles from Tipperary, the Rev. *Irvine Whitty*, Rector of that parish. He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Whitty, of Kilrush, and brother to the Rev. John Whitty, Archdeacon of Kilfenora, and to Major Whitty, of the 26th reg. This gentleman has fallen a victim to his perseverance in enforcing his tithes, for which he brought 45 suits at the late sessions at Cashel. The verdict of the Coroner's inquest was, "Wilful murder against persons as yet unknown." Mr Whitty's remains were interred in the cathedral of Cashel, where the clergy of the diocese intend to erect a monument to his memory. He has left a widow and a numerous family of children.

Jan. 26. Aged 39, the Rev. *James Thomas Price*, Vicar of Weedon Loys, Northamptonsh. He was formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819; and was presented to his living by that society in 1828. He died from a violent bruise received from the

pommel of his saddle, in leaping, whilst hunting with Mr. Osbaldeston's foxhounds. An inquest was holden on his body, which returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." Mr. Price was unmarried.

At Hambledon, Bucks, the Rev. *Henry Colborne Ridley*, Rector of that parish; brother to Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. He was the third son of Sir Matthew the second Baronet, by Sarah, dau. and sole heiress of Benjamin Colborne, of Bath, esq. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1804; and was instituted to Hambledon the same year. He married April 21, 1808, the eldest dau. of James Farrer, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.—A funeral sermon on the death of Mr. Ridley was preached at Hambledon on the 12th of Feb. by the Rev. John Charles Williams, M.A. and has been published for the benefit of the fund in aid of the Endowment of Lane-End Church.

Feb. 5. Aged 32, the Rev. *Henry Revell*, eldest son of Henry Revell, esq. of Burton-creecent, and Round Oak, Surrey. He was lately one of the candidates for the lectureship of the Female Orphan Asylum. He had been engaged during the whole day before his death in visiting and relieving the sick poor of the Somers-town district of St. Pancras parish, and in preaching at the Institution for the conversion of the Jews in Camden-town. He returned home about ten at night in full health and spirits, and retired to rest, but in the morning was found dead in bed.—An inquest returned a verdict of "Died by the Visitation of God."

At Lindridge, Devon, aged 81, the Rev. *John Templer*, Rector of Teigngrace, and of Paignton with Marlton. He was the younger son of James Templer, esq. of Stover-house, who died in 1782 (and whose epitaph and character will be found in Polwhele's History of Devonshire, vol. III. p. 497.) He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1774, M.A. 1778; was instituted to Paignton in 1793 on his own petition, and to Teigngrace in 1827 on the death of his nephew, the Rev. John Templer. He became possessed of Lindridge-house, (of which there is a view in Polwhele, vol. II. p. 149) by purchase from the heirs of his brother, Colonel Henry Line Templer, who was the devisee of John Lane, esq. who died in 1777. The Rev. Mr. Templer married Jane, widow of Mr. Lane; she died without issue in 1813. The property left by Mr. Templer is very large, and it is understood that the principal legatee is the son of his nephew, the Rev. Mr. Templer abovementioned. The remains of the deceased have been deposited in the vault at Teigngrace. In the procession were the carriages of the Duke of Somerset, Viscount Exmouth, Mr. Serjeant Praed, C. H. Munro, esq. &c. to the amount of thirty in number; the tenantry and tradesmen being on horseback. The pall was borne by eight clergymen, and besides the numerous ser-

vants of the family, there were thirteen labourers and their wives in mourning.—The death of Mr. Templer's only sister, Lady de la Pole, occurred only three days before his own, and has been recorded in p. 186.

Feb. 7. At Woolwich, aged 63, the Rev. *William Terrot*, Vicar of Grindon, Durham, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Cleveland. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1791, as eighth Senior Optime; M.A. 1806; and was lately Chaplain and Head Master of Greenwich Hospital Schools.

Feb. 8. At Torrington, aged 76, the Rev. *Peter Willington Furse*. He was of Exeter coll. Oxf. M.A. 1784.

Feb. 9. At Haseley, Oxfordshire, aged 73, the Rev. *Charles Ballard*, for nearly fifty years Vicar of Chalgrove with Berrick. He was formerly a Student of Christ church, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1784, having been presented to his living in the year preceding.

Feb. 11. At Stoke Fleming, near Dartmouth, the Rev. *William Manley*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of King's coll. Camb. where he graduated B.A. 1813, M.A. 1816, and was instituted to his living in 1781.

At Reedness, Yorkshire, aged 80, the Rev. *Henry Simpson*, for fifty-seven years Chaplain of Whiggle. He was the father of the Rev. James Simpson, M.A. of Braughton-hall, near South Cave.

Feb. 12. At Wappenham, Northamptonshire, aged 88, the Rev. *Joseph Stuges*, M.A. He continued in the discharge of his sacred duties to the last year of his long life.

Feb. 14. At Wakefield, aged 72, the Rev. *Thomas Rogers*, M.A. Chaplain to the West Riding House of Correction, and for thirty years Evening Lecturer in the parish church of Wakefield. He was of Magd. coll. Camb. B.A. as the 8th Senior Optime 1783, M.A. 1791; and was for several years Curate to the late Rev. Thomas Robinson, of Leicester. His funeral was attended by eighteen clergymen; and a funeral sermon was preached on the Sunday following by the Rev. Mr. Sharp, the Vicar of Wakefield.

Feb. 17. At Hertford, aged 84, the Rev. *Thomas Nicholson*; he had been totally blind for twenty-one years; previously to which he was for twenty years Curate of St. Andrew's in that town.

At Lodswoth, Sussex, aged 76, the Rev. *Francis Whitcomb*, Rector of Stanlake, Oxfordshire, and Vicar of Ferring and Lodswoth, Sussex. He was of Magd. coll. Oxford, M.A. 1781, B.D. 1792; and served the office of Proctor in 1791. He was presented to Lodswoth in 1808 by W. S. Poyntz, esq.; to Ferring in 1812 by the Prebendary of that place in the cathedral church of Chichester; and to Stanlake in 1813 by his college.

Feb. 18. At his lodgings in Barnstable,

aged 84, the Rev. *Thomas Law*, Rector of Newton Tracey, to which living he was presented by Lord Chancellor Eldon in 1814.

COUNTRY DEATHS.

BEDS.—*Feb. 18.* At Bedford, Mrs. Williams, mother of Thomas Williams, esq. of Rushden Hall, Northamptonshire.

BERKS—*Feb. 22.* At Wantage, aged 69, C. Hammond, esq.

March 6. At Padworth, aged 73, Mary, widow of W. Stephens, esq. of Aldermaston.

March 20. At Eton College, Frances Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Beckwith, of Norwich.

BUCKS.—*Jan. 18.* At Aylesbury, aged 36, Alfred Ball, esq. B.A. late of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Feb. 29. At Aylesbury, aged 53, Louisa, wife of Joseph Rose, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*March 11.* Aged 44, Wm. Hustler, esq. M.A. Fellow and late Tutor of Jesus College, and upwards of 15 years Registrar of the University. He was the second son of Mrs. Hustler, of Bury; he graduated B.A. as third Wrangler, 1811, M.A. 1814.

CHESTER.—*Lately.* At Birkenhead, aged 90, Mr. Thomas Pidgion, of the family resident for many years at Besford, co. Salop.

CORNWALL.—*Feb. 23.* At Poltier House, near Penzance, aged 21, W. Archibald, youngest son of Vincent Hilton Biscoe, esq. of Hookwood, Surrey.

Lately. At Pimrose, in his 83d year, John Rodgers, esq. Recorder of Helston, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Cornwall.

Near Portreath, Lieut. Humbly, R.N. of the coast blockade, a promising officer, father of a large family, found dead in a creek. He had been labouring under mental aberration, the effect of a wound in the head, and had probably thrown himself over the cliff.

At Penzance, William, the son of John Armstrong, esq., of Priestlands, near Lymington.

DERBY.—*Aug. 26.* Colonel Hasston, Derby militia.

DEVON.—*Jan. 28.* At Exeter, aged 66, Samuel White, esq. a Member of the Chamber, and Justice of the Peace for the City of Exeter; a Captain and Adjutant in the First Devon Yeomanry Cavalry. He was elected a Member of the Common Council of his native city in 1800; in the following year appointed High Sheriff, and in 1806 elected Mayor; in 1815 he became a Magistrate, and in 1816 he filled the Civic Chair a second time.

Jan. 26. At Devonport, aged 71, Edward Hoxland, esq.

Jan. 28. At Teignmouth, Captain James

Wallace, of the Royal Navy, half brother to Thomas Luny, esq. This venerable officer served under the gallant Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen.

Jan. 29. At Kingsbridge, in her 90th year, Mrs. Pleydell, mother of J. P. Pleydell, esq. R.M.

Feb. 16. At Torquay, Miss Anne Law, eldest dau. of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Feb. 19. At Exeter, Sarah, widow of the Rev. James Bowen May, Rector of St. Martin's, in that city, who died in 1827.

Feb. 20. At Plymouth, Lieut. Walter Lloyd, Royal Marines.

Feb. 21. At Exeter, aged 72, Mrs. Bartlett.

At Plymouth, William Bone, esq. formerly of the firm of Rodd and Bone, solicitors, Devonport.

Feb. 25. At Plymouth, aged 73, Joseph Fox, esq. M.D. late of Wood Cottage, Cornwall.

Feb. 29. At Sidmouth, aged 88, E. B. Lousada, esq.

Aged 73, Paul Treby Treby, esq. of Goodanoor.

March 4. At Sidmouth, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of late Jonathan Morton Pleydell, esq. of Wilton House, Somerset.

March 6. At Devonport, aged 55, the wife of C. B. Ross, esq. Commissioner of Plymouth Dock-Yard, and sister to Sir G. Cockburn, M.P. for Plymouth. The sleeve of her dress having caught fire from the candle, the flames communicated to the upper parts of her dress, she lingered about a week, when death put an end to her sufferings.

March 6. At Torpoint, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Richards, mother of Com Richards, R.N. and of Mr. J. Richards, Purser of the Ordinary at Portsmouth.

March 8. At Exeter, aged 48, Elizabeth, widow of Humphrey Lawrence, esq. of Whiteley House, Launceston.

March 14. At Winslade House, Ellen Priscilla, fourth dau. of Henry Porter, esq. DORSET.—*Feb. 24.* At Weymouth, Mrs.

Mary Sturmeay, aged 100 years and six months.

Feb. 28. At Handley, Louisa, infant dau. of Capt. Henry Blackwood, R.N.

March 6. Aged 64, Mr. Joseph Moore, of the firm of Moore and Sydenham, booksellers, Poole.

March 15. Aged 77, Mark Davis, esq. of Turnwood.

DURHAM.—*Feb. 11.* At Stubb House, Whytall Harrison, esq. second son of Thos. Harrison, esq.

Feb. 17. Aged 74, George Robinson, esq. late collector of the customs at Sunderland, justice of the peace, and deputy lieutenant for the county.

ESSEX.—*Jan. 28.* At Wormingford Church house, aged 86, Mrs. Eliza Everard.

Feb. 20. At Colchester, aged 90, Mary, widow of J. Winnock, esq. of Great Horkshay.

Feb. 24. In his 77th year, W. Grenehill, esq. of Plashett House, East Ham.

Feb. 25. At his residence, Green Street House, East Ham, aged 91, W. Morley, esq.

March 4. At Stratford-green, in his 80th year, J. Kilnei, esq.

March 16. In her 32d year, Anne, wife of W. Wilson, esq. of Stanford-le Hope.

March 21. At West Ham, aged 86, Mr. Walter Ferdinando.

At Stratford, Geo. Byfield Higden, esq. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Feb. 11.* At Clifton, Mr. Nathaniel Thornbury, eldest son of the late Rev. N. T., rector of Avening.

Feb. 15. At Gloucester, Lucy, wife of the Rev. James Wetherell.

Feb. 19. At Cirencester, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. T. Boys, D.D. Rector of Stratton.

Feb. 20. At Hanham, aged 20, Mary, only dau. of the late Thomas Palmer, esq. of Kewslam.

Feb. 24. Aged 63, Cecil, widow of Edm. John Chamberlayne, esq. of Mengersbury. She was the third dau. of the Hon. and Rev. George Talbot, D.D. (brother to the first Earl Talbot) by the Hon. Anne Bouverie, sister to the first Earl of Radnor, and was an elder sister to the late Very Rev. Charles Talbot, D.D., Dean of Salisbury. Mr. Chamberlayne died Feb. 12, 1831 (see our last volume, pt. i. 283).

Feb. 26. Charlotte, wife of the Very Rev. Edw. Rice, D.D., Dean of Gloucester, leaving ten children to lament her loss.

Feb. 29. Aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of Dr. Graves, of Mickleton.

Lately. At Bristol, Capt. Stephen Donovan, R.N. leaving a widow.

At Cheltenham, Mary, widow of John Knight, esq. of Dodington, Salop.

At Cheltenham, aged 70, Major John Wm. Dawson, of the Bengal service.

March 1. Aged 60, Mary, widow of the Rev. Robert Lomas, of Bristol.

March 2. At Cheltenham, aged 67, the widow of Thomas Addison, esq.

At Cheltenham, Rachel, youngest dau. of the late D. Bernard, esq. of Jamaica.

March 4. At Cheltenham, aged 34, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. Edw. Butler, dau. of the late and sister to the present H. Skrine, esq. of Warleigh, Somerset.

March 6. Mary, wife of Anthony Huxtable, esq. surgeon, Bristol.

March 7. At Coleshorne, Susan, wife of Henry Elwes, esq.

March 13. At Bristol, Charles, second son of H. Robinson, esq. Hyde-park-place.

HANTS.—*Lately.* At St. Cross, Wm. Burcher, esq. for many years a door-keeper at the House of Lords.

March 1. At Andover, the widow of the Rev. Jonathan Butler, who was nephew to

the celebrated Bishop Butler, author of the "Analogy."

March 2. At Milford, Frances, relict of J. Fielaer, esq. of Lymington.

March 7. At Andover, the widow of Capt. J. Ball, of the 5th W. I. Regiment.

Jane, wife of Mr. R. Eldridge, merchant, and member of the corporate body of Southampton.

March 8. Aged 54, G. R. Corfe, Esq. surgeon, and one of the coroners of Southampton.

March 9. At Week, near Winchester, aged 53, W. Faithful, esq.

March 10. At Hyde, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. James, Rector of Rawmarsh, Yorkshire, and dau. of W. Wilberforce, esq.

March 12. At Crofton House, Tutcliff, Thomas Naghten, esq.

HANTS.—*March 13.* Ann, wife of the Rev. W. G. Bricknell, of Hartley-Wintney.

HUNTS.—*Feb. 3.* At Offord Cluney, in her 82d year, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Edw. Edwards, Rector of All Saints, and St. John, Huntingdon.

LANCASTER.—*Dec. 23.* At Liverpool, soon after his arrival from Bombay, Major Henry Rogers, 6th foot, in which he served during the whole of the Peninsular war.

March 17. At Liverpool, aged 53, Mary, wife of T. W. Glenton, esq. landing surveyor of the Customs.

LICESTERSHIRE.—*March 1.* At Hoby, in the house of her brother the Rev. H. Browne, aged 81, Anne, widow of Rob. Hubbard, esq.

March 6. At Danett's-hill, Eliz. widow of John Kershaw, esq. of Halifax.

March 11. Aged 76, at Barrow-upon-Soar, Susannah, relict of the Rev. Wm. Easton, late Vicar of that place, whose death, less than two months before, was recorded in p. 91. She was the surviving dau. of the Rev. R. Atkinson, formerly of Lincoln, sister of John Atkinson, esq. formerly of Spalding, and aunt of Mr. Atkinson, solicitor, Peterborough.

March 17. In his 77th year, highly respected, Mr. John Watkinson, of Leicester.

LINCOLN.—*Feb. 18.* Aged 72, Richard Williams, esq. of Martin.

March 7. Aged 52, John May Bromehad, esq. solicitor and proctor, of Lincoln.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb. 24.* At Colney-hatch, the widow of R. Down, esq. banker, London.

March 4. At Tottenham-green, aged 81, Ann, widow of B. Hooper, of Croydon, Surrey.

March 18. At Barnett, aged 78, W. Dell, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*Feb. 14.* Aged 60, Mrs. Sarah Briggs, only dau. of late Thos. Prichard, esq. merchant, of Abbey Tintern, and sister to W. E. Prichard, esq. of Bristol.

NORFOLK.—*Feb. 13.* At Lakenham,

aged 94, Hutton Jackson, esq. formerly a brewer in Norwich.

March 2. Aged 92, Ann, wife of Wm. Chapman, of Scole. Although 47 years old when she married, and her husband only 17, who is still living, in his 62d year, by him she had eighteen children, thirteen sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to the age of maturity except one daughter, who died at the age of 13 years; five of the sons served in the army; of the eighteen children there are only eight now surviving, seven sons and one daughter. This remarkable woman seldom took more than two or three hours' sleep out of the twenty-four, and was only a few days previous to her death rendered incapable of attending to her domestic duties; her eye was not dim, for she could see to thread the finest needle, and she retained her faculties to the latest period of her existence.

In the house of his father-in-law Thomas Smyth, esq. at East Dereham, aged 45, Thomas Mark Dickens, esq. late Lieut.-Col. in the corps of Royal Engineers, eldest son of Major-Gen. Dickens, of the same corps.

March 8. At Harleston, in the house of her son-in-law T. Hunter, esq. the widow of T. Wilcox, esq. of Wimbledon.

March 16. At Lexham-hall, Louisa, widow of F. Keppel, esq.

March 22. At Foulsham, aged 75, J. Andrews Girling, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Feb. 16.* Aged 18, Ellen, fourth dau. of Rich. Park, esq. of Flore-house.

OXON.—*Feb. 31.* At Oxford, Mr. Chas. Vezey, a member of Lincoln College, who cut his throat, it is said from dread of his examination.

Lately. At Burford, in his 25th year, Mr. Erasmus Henry Pytt, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

March 8. At Eustone, aged 87, Eleanor, widow of Nicholas Marshall, esq. and mother of the Rev. Edw. Marshall Hacker, of Iffley.

SALOP.—*Lately.* At Shrewsbury, aged 77, Mr. Robert Webster, an ingenious clock-maker of that town, and the inventor of a "spinning wheel" upon an improved principle, one of which he presented to the late Queen Charlotte; he likewise obtained a patent for a machine for washing linen. His wife, with whom he had lived for 57 years, survived him only three weeks.

At Ludlow, aged 77, Edward Wellings, esq. formerly a banker of that town; during 40 years, his unremitted and honourable conduct in business raised him to opulence, of which he was unfortunately deprived by the pressure of the times in 1825.

March 2. At Ludlow, Sarah, relict of Adm. James Vashon, who died in 1827 (see the memoir of him in our vol. xcvi. ii. 465).

SOMERSET.—Feb. 2. At Frome, aged 60, Charlotte, 3d and youngest daughter of Wm. Everett, esq. of Horningsham, Wilts. and sister to the late Thomas Everett, esq. of that place, and to the late Rev. William Everett, B.D. Vicar of Romford, Essex (see the memoirs of the family in our vol. c. ii. 88.)

Feb. 18. At Bath, Harriet-Maria, eldest daughter of the late Robert Longley, esq.

Feb. 22. At Taunton, in his 50th year, J. Blake, esq. of Belmont, co. Galway.

Aged 19, at Curry Mallet, James, only son of the Rev. James Upton, rector of Beecrocombe and Stocklinch.

Feb. 28. At Bath, aged 72, Peter Still, esq. of Devonshire-place and Lincoln's Inn.

Feb. 29. Aged 15, Ellen Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. Helyar, Rector of Hardington.

Latly. At Bath, aged 80, Ann, relict of Francis Fane, esq. uncle of John Fane, esq. of Wormsley, Oxon.

At Bath, aged 76, Nicola-Anne, widow of Lt.-Col. Maxwell, of Birdstown, co. Donegal, and dau. of late Dr. Law.

At Bath, Esther, widow of Charles Burney, esq. formerly of London, and eldest dau. of the late Dr. Burney, of Chelsea College.

March 1. At Brislington, in her 67th year, Mary, relict of Herman Boerhaave Hodge, esq. of Beaminster, Dorset.

March 3. At Bath, aged 87, Joseph Phillott, esq. senior Alderman of that city.

March 4. At Bath, Mrs. Barbara Brown, aged 87, last surviving child of the late T. Brown, esq., of Camfield Place, Herts.

March 17. At Bath, aged 83, Edward Markland, esq. formerly of Leeds.

STAFFORD.—Feb. 15. At Lichfield, in her 70th year, Elizabeth, widow of the Ven. Charles Buckoridge, D.D. Archdeacon of Coventry, who died in 1827.

SUFFOLK.—Jan. 20. At Yoxford, aged 71, Harriot, widow of John Jacob Whittington, esq.

Feb. 5. Aged 82, Edward Burkitt, esq., Sudbury.

SURREY.—March 2. At Wimbledon, aged 85, Robert Wright, esq. the last male descendant of an ancient family, of Santon Downham, Suffolk.

March 4. At Putney Park, aged 73, the widow of John Larpent, esq. of Sheen.

March 8. At Putney, Lieut. G. P. Eyre, R.N. fourth son of the late Rev. Henry Eyre, Rector of Langford, Wilts.

March 10. At Upper Tooting, aged 74, Mary, relict of G. Field, esq. late of Croydon.

March 11. At Croydon, aged 80, Mr. D. Garraway.

SUSSEX.—Feb. . . At Worthing, aged 58, Emily-Charlotte, wife of Charles George Beauclerk, of St. Leonard's Lodge, Husham. She was the 2d dau. of Wm. Ogil-

vie, esq. by Emilia-Mary Duchess dow. of Leinster, and dau. of Chas. 2d Duke of Richmond: she was married April 29, 1799, and has left a numerous family.

Feb. 16. At Brighton, Lady Sophia Lumley, sister to the Earl of Scarborough: she was the third and youngest dau. of Richard 4th and late Earl, by Barbara, sister and heiress of Sir George Saville, Bart.

Feb. 24. At Hastings, in his 18th year, Robert Mantell, third son of Samuel Dick, esq. after a lingering illness.

Feb. 28. At Beckley, aged 53, H. Munn, esq.

Feb. 29. At Hastings, aged 56, Matilda, relict of G. Pringle, esq. of Stoke Newington.

Latly. At Chichester, aged 40, Lieut. William Mitten, R.N.

At Worthing, Dr. John White, R.N.

WILTS.—Feb. 24. Aged 80, Dr. Spence, of Salisbury.

March 9. Aged 71, Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Young, esq. of Cowbridge, near Malmesbury.

March 11. Aged 77, Mrs. Stiles, of Devizes, relict of Capt. Stiles, R.N.

WORCESTER.—Feb. 19. Aged 78, Frances, widow of Charles Lingham, esq.

YORK.—Feb. 13. At his seat, Esholt-hall, aged 77, Joshua Crompton, esq.

Feb. 16. At Worlaby, Wm. Hesledine, esq. in his 50th year.

Feb. 20. Aged 64, Frances, relict of the Rev. Samuel Knight, M.A. Vicar of Halifax, and the mother of the Rev. Wm. Knight, M.A. Incumbent Minister of St. James's, Hull.

Feb. 23. By a fall from his horse, John Booth, esq. of Saltfleetby.

Latly. The celebrated jockey, Buckle. Fifty years' experience proved him to be the best rider ever known. His last race was at the close of the Houghton Meeting, 1831, when he took his leave of the turf.

March 8. At Scarbro', aged 63, Margaret, relict of John Hall, esq.

March 10. At Richmond, aged 72, John Lawson, esq. M.D. late of York.

March 12. At Hotham, aged 90, Eliz. relict of the Rev. James Stillingfleet, Rector of that parish.

March 16. At Whitby, aged 87, the widow of Joseph Barker, esq.

March 18. At Cottingham, aged 47, Mary, wife of Joseph Shepherd, esq.

March 22. At Hull, aged 70, Gardiner Egginton, esq.

WALES.—Latly. At his residence at Swansea, John Popkin, esq. late of Talygarn, Glamorganshire, aged 88; author of "Observations on the coming of the Son of God to reign on the Earth for a thousand years," and numerous religious publications in Welsh and English.

At Tregit, Carmarthenshire, aged 64, Elizabeth, widow of John Wm. Hughes,

esq. and sole heiress of late Richard Gwynne, esq. of Talaris.

Feb. 18. Aged 47, Wm. Alford Griffiths, esq. late of the 23d reg. Royal Welsh Fusileers, in which he served upwards of 30 years.

GUERNSEY.—Jan. 31. Aged 68, Anna Maria, wife of John Jacob, esq. formerly of Feversham, and the Historian of Guernsey (see p. 140.) She was the only dau. of the late George Le Grand, of Canterbury, esq. by Miss Haywood, his second wife. Four sons and four daughters survive to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother.

ABROAD.—Dec. 11, at Rome, where he had resided many years in high esteem with both natives and foreigners, Jas. Irvine, esq.

Jan. 19. At Madrid, Don Emanuel G. Salmon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Jan. 20. At Orleans, aged 38, J. L. Bennett, esq., eldest son of the Rev. J. L. Bennett, of Staines.

Feb. 3. At Rotterdam, aged 24, Eliza, wife of Jas. McPherson, esq., and fourth dau. of Alex. Ferrier, esq., British Consul there.

Feb. 5. At Voorbourg, near the Hague, Louisa, relict of A. J. Gevers Leuven, esq.,

only dau. of J. O. Parker, esq. formerly of Chelmsford.

Feb. 9. At the Chateau of Cirey, the Abbé Montesquieu, one of the resigned peers, and member of the French Academy.

Feb. 18. At Montreux, near Vevey, aged 78, Lady Frances Compton, aunt to the Marquis of Northampton. She was the only dau of Spencer, eighth Earl of Northampton, by his first wife, Jane, daughter of Henry Lawson, esq.

Lately. Mr. Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia. After a number of munificent legacies to various useful Institutions, and to individuals, he has bequeathed *two millions of dollars* for a College in Philadelphia, for the residence and accommodation of at least 300 scholars, and the requisite teachers. One passage in the will is as follows:—"I enjoin and require that no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatsoever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said College; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said College."

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb 22 to March 27, 1832.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 1247	} 2524	Males	- 1392	} 2906
Females	- 1277		Females	- 1314	
Whereof have died under two years old					621
					Between
					2 and 5 243
					5 and 10 101
					10 and 20 106
					20 and 30 214
					30 and 40 293
					40 and 50 301
					50 and 60 322
					60 and 70 360
					70 and 80 223
					80 and 90 104
					90 and 100 15
					100 and 110 1

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated till March 28.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
59 0	34 4	21 2	34 10	34 7	56 5

PRICE OF HOPS, March 26.

Kent Bags.....	4l. 10s. to 6l. 15s.	Farnham (seconds).....	7l. 10s. to 9l. 0s.
Sussex.....	4l. 4s. to 5l. 5s.	Kent Pockets.....	4l. 18s. to 8l. 0s.
Essex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex.....	4l. 10s. to 5l. 16s.
Farnham (fine)...	9l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.	Essex.....	4l. 19s. to 7l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 26.

Smithfield, Hay 2l. 15s. to 4l. 4s. Straw 1l. 10s. to 2l. 0s. Clover 3l. 15s. to 5l. 15s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, March 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market, March 26:	
Veal.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts.....	2,623
Pork.....	5s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.	Calves	70
		Sheep and Lambs	16,160
		Pigs	120

COAL MARKET, March 26.—Best Wallsends, 19s. 0d. to 22s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts from 15s. 6d. to 19s.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 45s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled 68s. Curd, 72s.—CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 26 to March 25, 1832, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock	Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock	Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Feb.	°	°	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.	°	°	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	37	43	41	30	15	cloudy		12	41	45	37	30	00	fair	
27	37	39	40	10	do.			13	39	47	42	29	84	cloudy	
28	34	37	37	17	do.			14	46	51	40	40	do.	and rain	
29	36	40	36	16	do.			15	42	44	38	50	do.	do.	
M. 1	39	43	42	26	do.			16	40	46	50	78	cloudy		
2	45	47	39	30	do.	and rain		17	52	54	41	40	windy & rain		
3	39	44	41	28	do.	do.		18	47	51	42	50	do.	do.	
4	47	49	45	29	90	do.		19	45	52	47	77	cloudy		
5	44	49	35	83	fair			20	46	52	50	43	fair & windy		
6	42	45	41	50	rain			21	53	56	51	30	04	cloudy	
7	40	42	39	38	do.			22	53	56	49	11	do.	& fair	
8	34	40	36	58	cloudy			23	53	55	40	29	88	do.	& rain
9	39	47	38	30	05	fair [foggy]		24	41	46	39	90	do.	& snow	
10	31	45	33	32	cloudy and			25	42	49	39	30	11	fair & windy	
11	33	41	38	10	do.	do.									

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From February 27, to March 27, 1832, both inclusive.

Fr. & Ban Stock	Ct. 3d.	3 per Cent. C. 3d. ult.	3 1/2 per Cent. 1818.	3 1/2 per Cent. 1826.	New per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	New S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
27 195	83 1/4	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195	1 dis.	7 9 pm.
28 196	83 1/4	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195	1 2 dis.	7 8 pm.
29 196	83 1/4	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
1 195 1/2	83 1/4	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis. par	7 9 pm.
2	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
3	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
4	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
5	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
6	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
7	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
8	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
9	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
10	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
11	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
12	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
13	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
14	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
15	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
16	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
17	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
18	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
19	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
20	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
21	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
22	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
23	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
24	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
25	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
26	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.
27	—	82 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	100 1/4	16	195 1/2	1 dis.	8 7 pm.

South Sea Stock, March 7, 92.—Old South Sea Stock, Feb. 28, 81 1/2.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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field, York, 4—Brighton,
Canterbury, Leeds, Hull,
Leicester, Nottingham, Plym-
outh, 3—Birmingham, Bolton,
Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,
Chelmsf., Cheltenham, Chester,
Cove., Derby, Durham, Ipswich,
Kendal, Maidstone, Newcastle,



Norwich, Oxf., Portsmouth, Pres-
ton, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-
ampton, Truro, Worcester &
Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnet,
Berwick, Blackburn, Bridg-
water, Carmar., Chester,
Devizes, Dorchester, Don-
caster, Falmouth, Glouce., Halifax
Hendley, Hereford, Lancas-
ter, Leamington, Lewes, Linc-
coln, Litchfield, Macclesfield, Newark
Newcastle, Northampton,
Reading, Rochester, Salisbury,
Shrewsbury, Stafford, Stockport, Sun-
derland, Taunton, Swansea, Wake-
field, Warwick, Whitehaven, Winchester,
Windsor, Wolverhampton, 1 each
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Representations of the elaborate SCREEN and other CARVINGS in MERE CHURCH, Wiltshire;
And a Fac-simile of an unique AUTOGRAPH of SPENSER the Poet.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, Post-Paid.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

B's and F. P's letters, commenting upon E. I. C's remarks respecting Lower Tooting Church, shall have our attention and impartial consideration. We have also to acknowledge a large aquatint print by C. Rosenberg, giving a south-west view of the new church, with the old church cutting a very insignificant figure in the background.

VIATOR's communication has, we doubt not, already found acceptance in the eyes of Emma, Ellen, and Emily. It would have slight interest we think for the public; but we should be glad to know something of his MS. Journal, to which it alludes. The ground is little known and very imperfectly described.

"*Evil communication corrupts good manners.*" We nevertheless beg gratefully to acknowledge J. B's, which we have placed with some documents on the same subject, and will either publish hereafter or otherwise avail ourselves of.

We trust there is no occasion for our publication of J. A. R's receipt.

Although we perfectly agree with the remarks of our "CONSTANT READER," on the subject of Church pews, we do not think that the insertion of his letter would be of service to the cause he advocates. But we shall be glad to receive from him his promised letter on the origin of Church Pews, to which we promise to add a motto and one or two stories illustrative of the progress of Pewing.

MR. WM. SAWYER is thanked for his communications; if not used they shall be returned as requested.

We will endeavour to procure the information desired by X.N.

E. W's drawing of the West door of Newton Chapel, near North Petherton, has been engraved, and also that by J. W. MIDDLETON of two Alabaster Images. They are therefore destined to appear when our arrangements permit.

We are much indebted to MR. COSTELLO for his Communications, and hope to be able at an early period to give a fac-simile of his clever sketch of the Ancient Cross in Naven Churchyard.

H. J.'s ring is not forgotten.

We fear we shall not speedily be able to engrave the sketches of E. L. B. but we will submit them to our friends and acquaint him with their opinions.

Although we cannot immediately insert DR. LATHAM's account of the Antimony Cup, he has our best thanks for his letter and drawing, of which we may hereafter make use.

We hope our Correspondent A. J. K. will be able satisfactorily to reply to the inquiry of AMICUS respecting the Artillery Company; if not, we will print AMICUS's letter.

"THE POET LAUREAT" is thanked for his communication, and shall receive a private reply from the Editor.

REYNHAUT's, X. Z.'s, and O. W.'s Lines on the death of Goethe,—C's Sonnet on Peterborough Cathedral,—Hymn on Fast Day, by E. T. PILGRIM (who is referred to p. 388), declined. We are sorry again to disappoint GAMMA; but it must be so, although his verses remind us strongly of those of Herrick.

Mute "as Tintern's Choral pride,"

Must be EDMUND SEVERNSIDE.

VERAX is acquainted that, as we should never think of seeking for historical facts in a work of fiction, we do not feel the necessity of placing the mere Story-teller under severe historical restriction.

Any Coin-dealer will supply MUSÆUS, for a few pence, with duplicates of the Roman Coin, Papal Medal, and English Counter, he has taken the trouble to copy.

INVESTIGATOR inquires whether the line of the Stuarts of Tillicultrie are extinct? Sir Robert Stuart, of Tillicultrie, created a Baronet April 29, 1707, by Cecil, daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton, of Presmenan, had three sons and six daughters, viz. 1. Sir Robert, second Baronet, who married Jane Calderwood, daughter of Lord Polton; 2. Hugh; 3. James; 4. May; 5. Anne; 6. Katherine; 7. Margaret; 8. Helen, and 9. Cecil. A Sir Robert Stuart, of Tillicultrie, is now mentioned in the Court Calendar, but it is presumed he cannot be the same as the second Baronet.

I. W. of Stockport, respecting the Oxford Editions, in our next; and also W. on Pliny.

Our Correspondent P. (p. 258,) is referred to our volume for 1749, (xix. p. 516,) for the original tale, "The Power of Innocence," which he wishes to recover. This little Poem has been often reprinted, but probably not of late years, and it is impossible not to regret that it has become so entirely forgotten; for, though the verifications are much less polished than modern fastidiousness demands, there is a sweet artlessness in the story, which is delightfully natural and affecting, and strongly impresses upon the mind, the conviction that it was founded on fact. The lines are subscribed C. G. H.; can the author's name be recovered? H. G., and two other correspondents who have communicated the poem, have our thanks.

We shall gladly comply with the wishes of S. M'S. His remaining article in our next.

The late Viscount Downs (p. 268) was not twice married. General Scott's second daughter married the present Earl of Moray, who was called Lord Downs in his father's life-time, which has caused the error.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

A.P R I L, 1832.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. URBAN,

ROMAN REMAINS AT LISBON.

I have always thought that Portugal offered a scene of peculiar interest to the antiquary, from its being among the very last of the provinces that remained to Rome after a possession of seven centuries; and retaining more of its language and manners than any other country, to the present time, of which specimens, both oral and memorial, every where remain.

Of Portugal, thus profuse in monuments of Roman antiquity, the only municipality of that people, their *Feliz Julia*, Lisbon, is naturally the first object of attention, notwithstanding the deterioration of its share from almost innumerable causes.

Seven hills, like those of Rome, form its site; an aqueduct, equal to that of "the eternal city," cuts through the hills, and diverges beneath temples and palaces in beautiful colonnades, of an height fully equal to that described by Procopius. The roads that issue from it are paved as the ancient Roman ways. The instruments of common use bear the Roman character. In fact, by the simple change of Ethnic nomenclature to that of Catholicism, there are few of the Roman ceremonies and customs that may not be traced. The inscription SPQR heads the images of Christian Saints. In statuary, Venus and Cupid are equally worshipped as the Virgin and Child.

My earliest endeavours in Lisbon were used to ascertain the position of the city under the dominion of the Romans, and I was astonished at the paucity of information concerning it, which I found in many who could afford me information on almost every other subject. I was told of certain ancient stones in various parts of the provinces, of which I knew more than my informants, but with respect to the capital they knew nothing; and it was purely accident that threw in my way, as I was traversing the site

to which I had determined to direct my inquiries, the first distinct Roman remains; they were some poor monumental inscriptions, affixed to the back of a linen and woollen draper's warehouse, in an obscure lane (*Travessa d'Almada*), the approach to which is impeded by a tremendous reservoir of impurities.

The manner in which I found these stones led me to an acquaintance with facts that afterwards assisted me. I had observed in several obscure haunts of the city, as well as villages, rude buildings, the walls of which were intermingled with Roman, Moorish, or Gothic fragments; in some instances two of these together. On inquiry, it was found that these stones had been obtained from the remains of ancient edifices in the neighbourhood, which had been destroyed for the purpose, as the cheapest mode of obtaining that material. When edicts failed in their force against such despoliation, it is not improbable that, as an intermediate point, the builders were induced to place such as bore inscriptions whole in their walls; and that hence it became customary with others so to contribute to their preservation.

It must be reiterated, however, that this despoliation is not chargeable on the present age; since, when the Roman power was nearly gone, the last of the emperors, desirous of perpetuating the memory of their departing glories, found it necessary to issue edicts for its prevention: to say nothing of the despoliation of the various people who succeeded them.

Nor, though Portugal has suffered exceedingly in this respect, is it for want of attention since the government of the Braganza dynasty became settled; for John V. no sooner found himself at peace, and capable of attending in certain points to the pacific aggrandizement of his country, than

he established the Royal Academy of Portuguese History, and issued an *alvara*, or edict, for the particular preservation of every species of ancient memorials; not like the Roman emperors, confining it to edifices or monuments, or the present beauty of cities, but specifying all the objects that can illustrate the history of a country; and this decree, moreover, denounces all, of whatever rank, who shall contravene it, with certain penalties. It was recited and enforced so late as 1802, by the Prince Regent, afterwards John VI.*

The first point in the search after Roman Lisbon on which I made my

stand, was the very ancient Castle of St. George, still existing, though, like the Tower of London, variegated by every kind of modern building. It seems acknowledged, as well as to demonstrate itself, to be originally the *Prætorium*, and afterwards, as it is partly now, the seat of the municipality. In descending from this first, and one of the highest, of the seven hills, some of the confusions in building before-mentioned occur: and on the south-east the Moorish remains, in form and appellation, confound all ideas of the Roman grandeur on the summit. On the north, north-west, and south-west, however, it is different. Observation

* These Edicts are so particular in their injunctions as to deserve translation. if only on this account; the first of 1791, after the preamble, runs thus:—

"The Chambers and Municipalities of the towns of this kingdom are charged to take very particular care to preserve all the Antiquities [Phœnician, Greek, Roman, Gothic, or Arabian], which they have at present, or may henceforward discover, within the limits of their districts: and that so soon as they find or discover any newly, they give an account thereof to the Secretary of the said Royal Academy, for him to communicate to the Director, Censors, and other Academicians; and the said Director and Censors, with the notice so communicated to them, will make the provision which shall appear necessary for the better preservation of the monuments so discovered; and if what is so discovered newly shall be images of metal, plates, or medals, containing figures or characters, and also coins of gold, silver, copper, or other metal whatsoever, the Directors and Censors can cause them to be purchased from the funds assigned to the said Academy. And the persons of quality who shall contravene this my disposition, deface the edifices of those ages, statues, marbles, and monumental inscriptions, or melt images, plates, medals, and coins above-mentioned, or deteriorate their form, so that it is impossible to know the figures and characters, or, finally, conceal them; besides incurring my *degradation*, will experience as well the demonstration that the case may require, and their inattention, negligence, and malice merit; and persons of inferior condition will incur the penalties imposed by the Ordination, Book, v. title 12, § 5, concerning those who melt coin. And hence, of those who find images, plates, medals, or ancient coins, desiring to sell and reduce them to current money, the Chambers shall be obliged to purchase them, pay promptly according to their just value, and remit them immediately to the Secretary of the Academy, who shall present them to the Directors and Censors, ordering the Chambers to be satisfied for their cost."

[Then follow the signatures in legal form.]

That of the Prince Regent, of 1802, is somewhat different in its arrangements:—

"I, the Prince Regent, make known to those who shall see this Edict, with the force of law, that, the chief librarian of the Royal Library of Lisbon representing to me the importance not alone of antiquities sacred and polite, and the illustration of the arts and sciences, but for the ornament of the same library, of forming in it a grand collection of pieces of antiquity and rarity: and I wishing the collection referred to, to be formed for public utility, hold for good to revive the disposition of the Edict of Law of the 20th of August 1791, by which Don John V. my grandfather, ordered as a grant to the Royal Academy of Portuguese History, the preservation of statues, marbles, monumental inscriptions, images, and other pieces of antiquity, on which are found figures, letters, or characters; the which Edict is ordered to be republished, to have an entire and full observance for the good of the Royal Library of Lisbon. It is determined that the functions of the same declared Edict belonging to the Secretary of the same Academy, as well as the correspondence with the Chambers concerning the monuments which they find, shall remain attached to the chief librarian of the said Royal Library; all being to be represented to me through the Counsellor Minister, Secretary of State for the Revenue, Inspector-general of the Revenue, Inspector-general of the Royal Library of Lisbon, that I may order the necessary provision, as also to purchase medals, images, and other similar objects, to the account of my royal revenue, towards the preservation of the same objects, and all others whatever which may be in this matter convenient."

[The legal forms as before.]

led firstly to the ruins which surround the declivity and base of the hill; next, the site, quite appropriate to such purposes, which still bears the names of place and street of the Hot Baths, (*Largo and Rua das Caldas*); immediately after which, westward, every trace is destroyed by the regular streets, erected under the direction of the Grand Marquis of Pombal, after the dreadful earthquake of 1755; on digging the foundation of which, many fragments and some coins were found. A small distance northward is a convent, built on very ancient walls, named after Camillus, (*Convento dos Camillos*), which which would not require the extreme of antiquarian enthusiasm to conceive a residence of the second Romulus during his banishment from Rome. Immediately adjacent is the large market for vegetables and fruit, so distant from any other as to render it easily conceived to have been the Roman Forum Olitorium.

However, as to the ruins mentioned I can now speak with greater certainty from the labours of an intelligent and learned Portuguese antiquary, Senhor Luiz Antonio de Azevedo, who attended the excavation of part of them for the purpose of forming a new street, (*Rua Nova de Smamede*), in the year 1798.

The appearance of these ruins as excavated, as well as the depth of earth in which they were buried, convinced this antiquary that they had not been caused by any of the means before mentioned, but by one of those convulsions of the earth that have so often occurred in this country, and which had at once buried for ages the edifice or edifices of which, after long and patient attention, he found sufficient to compose all the leading features of a Greek and Roman theatre.

What he endeavoured to restore with great industry, and sketch with truth, consists of the grades or seats of the platea, and the orchestra; a raised part, intermingled or cased with marble, alternately shaped in quadrangles or semicircles, which formed the proscenium; on the face of which was an inscription in letters of iron, in honour of Nero. Towards each end were two marble statues of Silenus, one better preserved than the other; a few columns and capitals of the Ionic order; several stones with inscriptions, and ornamental fragments, form the remaining results of Senhor Azevedo's investigation.

The inscriptions he has preserved: they refer first to a dedication of the theatre to Nero; and next, memorials of its favourers, and those who assisted in ornamenting it.

He, with great probability, conceives the existence of these ruins to have been hitherto unknown, from finding nothing concerning them in the works of the elder antiquaries—Resende, Brito, Cunha, Marinho, Vasconcellos, Cardoso, &c. who have described the most imperfect inscriptions discovered in the very same line, and in the eastern vicinity. He also well conceives that the earthquake which precipitated the theatre, involved the streets which were above it on the hill, and a large portion of the land, which thus deeply covered it. Of his hypotheses, concerning which of the earthquakes that have been recorded caused the destruction, I should think the most probable is that of 1356, which destroyed the neighbouring *Capella Maior* of the cathedral, as it appears to this day.

This circumstance respecting the cathedral of Lisbon, which still exhibits curious remains, Roman, Moorish, and Gothic, seemingly involved in the common ruin, unless as grotesquely repaired, partly by ancient, partly by modern hands, naturally led me to another object, and the records of earlier antiquaries, all of whom are decided on this having been the site of a temple of Minerva. Such hence appears to have been, as in other countries, the foundation of the present Basilique of St. Mary, denominated from the former archbishopric that of the See.

This metropolitan church is southward a very small degree lower on the declivity of the castle hill, still a most appropriate spot; and near its site were found fragments of inscriptions, which induced Brito and the Coimbra antiquaries to determine that Cato, after subduing the *citerior* province of Spain, passed to the *ulterior* Portugal, when he appeared to have altered his conduct in Spain in respect to the people, and to have conciliated them. The first bears simply, as far as I understand it to be made out,

• M. PORTIVS. M.F. M.N. CATO.

which is plain enough. *But the authors who preserve it will have that it commemorates his having here sacrificed to Minerva, certainly no impro-

table ceremony for the presence of Cato.

The second marble is described by Brito as discovered while the English were making a terre-plain in the fortification in the year 1589, much spoiled, from which these letters were extracted :

M. PORTIO. M. P. C.
OS. SING. AN. V. OS
. . . M. VI. .

and is supposed, on supplying the defects, to have been the base of a statue erected to Cato by the Lusitanian people, for his singular munificence towards them.

Another to the same distinguished person, was found in the plain of Cintra, where it is supposed he visited the temple of the Sun and Moon on the *serra*, to the same effect ; and he subsequently appears to have deserved it, according to Marinha, from the opposite character of his successors. Having mentioned Cintra, which, from this circumstance, was in all probability a summer camp of the Romans, another inscription should be mentioned, preserved at the lovely Colares in its neighbourhood, in which Septimus Severus is mentioned with others : and also one at Carvoeira, northwards, which, serving as an altar to the Hermitage Chapel, has preserved its inscription perfect. It is, however, but monumental, consecrated to the deities (or souls) of the defunct named :

DIS. MANIBUS.

Q. GAL. C. III. Q. I. GAL. CAL. C. III.
AN. I. AEDILIS. AN. XXXX.
M. GAL. C. III. O. I. GAL. AVIII. AN. XVIII.
JULIA. M. E. MARCILIA. MARIO.
OPSRIMO. IIII. O. PISSIMO. DE. SUO. FECIT.

From Carvoeira one would like to proceed to *Turres Vedras*, the *Turres Veteres* of the Romans, but here is nothing but rude weather-beaten stones, overgrown with grass, as are things of later date—the *lines* for the defence of Lisbon, of the immortal Wellington.

From this extent of the suburbs of the Roman city, to return to its site, are found more eastward, on the same line as the Temple, the Amphitheatre, and the Baths, inscriptions belonging to statues erected by the people of Ulyssipone, the *felix Julia*—happy and fortunate Lisbon. Near the church of St. Martin had been erected one to the Empress of Adrian, who preferred, to her husband's dislike, to open a vein

and die! Rutilius and Verus, who dedicated it, appear to have governed there at the time, since it was without the *license* of the Roman law, the defect of which subjected even native magistrates to infamy and pecuniary penalty.

On the opposite side of the same way appears to have stood a statue of Commodus. The inscription on the base was affixed to a house near the *Pedras-negras*, and is as follows :

IMP. CAES. IMPER.
M. AUREL. P. ANTONIN.
AUG. DIV. FIL. NEP. DIVI.
HAD. FRON. DIVI.
TRAI. PARTHIL. ABNEP.
L. AURELIO COMMODO.
AUG. GERM. SARM.
FEL. JUL. OLIS. PER Q.
COELI.
VM. CASSIANVM. ET.
M. FABRI.
VM. TUSCUM IIII. VIR

This has some connexion with a monument in the church of Madelina, and was also erected by Roman Magistrates.

The remains of an inscription to Claudius, on red speckled marble, form the pedestals of a tomb in the church of St. Thomas.

Extending south and eastward to the fountain called *Chafariz del Rey*, was found an ancient memorial, chiefly curious from being in the third century of the Christian era, when they omitted the epithet "divine," and its being inscribed to Philip, the murderer of Gordian, who received the same fate himself, but according to the Portuguese antiquaries, as well as Eusebius, &c. had it dignified by the title of martyrdom, and was hence honoured equally in Spain. It forms also a singular contrast with the honours before paid to Nero (as exhibited at Clunia), for clearing the land of the "thieves" of the Roman faith, who endeavoured to introduce to the human race the new superstition of—Christianity!

On this part the Roman city is understood to have extended nearly to the present noble convent of S. Vicente *de fora*, which as its adjunct expresses was *without* the wall. This from many evidences was Roman. One would not like to suppose it a *Campus Sceleratus*. The suburbs, however, were every-where marked by their remains to the river *Sactavem* eastwards, where they had a bridge

at the extremity of its mouth; the permanent relics of which are yet to be seen at low water; though according to Dolande it was decayed as early as 1570.

As in Rome, so in the provinces, the edifices consecrated to Ethnic mythology, having been very generally succeeded in their occupation by the offices of Christianity; probably from the easiness of the transition from the fabled deities of the one to the canonizations of the other, under the facilitating principle of St. Gregory towards the Britons; such is believed by antiquaries to have been the case with the convent just mentioned, though latterly without the wall, as well as the temple of Minerva and others.

However this was, it seems certain that in the outskirts of St. Vicente there had been a statue erected by the senate of Lisbon to Vespasian, the inscription of which was placed in a garden (another mode of preservation by some persons of taste), and thus tolerably preserved: it hardly deserves further recital.

IMP. CAESARI. VESPASIANO.
AUG. PONT. MAX. TRIB. PO.
IIII. IMP. X. PP. CON. IIII. DIE.
V. CENSORI. DI SIGN. ANN. IIII.
IMPERII. EIVS. FELICITAS. IV.

There are also sepulchral monuments at Santa Clara, beyond S. Vicente; and towards the bank of the river are many more ruins of ancient edifices, among which was found a monumental inscription, the elegance of which was supposed to mark the nobility of Caius Lusidius Rufus (who had erected it to his son Quintus Lusidius Proculiano, aged 11 years), supposed to be the celebrated Captain of Trajan.

But this is nothing to the importance which tradition and certain reliques have conferred upon Chelas. In spite of the difficulties raised concerning the position of such institutions in Rome, and other circumstances, this valley is maintained to be the site of a temple of Vesta. The first testimony that is offered is that of a Portuguese inscription on marble in the chapel of St. Adrian, which announces, among other things, that the convent of Chelas "was a house of Vestals, before the coming of our Lord, as is to be seen from vestiges of stones, and the monument of Julia Flaminea, and was

of Vestals with an urn of perpetual fire," &c.

These vestiges are as follow: in a part of the ancient cloister is preserved a quadrangular stone of the finest alabaster, which is called the Urn of Vestal fire (*a urna do fogo Vestal*); it is much destroyed by time, but still in its peculiar formation is exactly of the character exhibited on some Roman medals. In the same place is preserved a table of marble much defaced, but on which can be traced six figures, which, from what is found in history of their attire and mode of sacrifice, are assumed to represent the Vestal Virgins. Here are also columns of different stones, between which are figures in relief of Pallas, Minerva, and other deities, which are also supposed to have formed part of the temple. On digging in this cloister other objects of great antiquity were found, but not of a nature applicable to the point in question.

In the church of the monastery of Chelas, was discovered, on the 23d of June 1703, on some repairs near the high altar, among other ancient remains a stone, on which could be made out—

JULIA. Q. F. F. V.
Q. JULIVS. Q. F. C.
SEVERUS.
M. S. SVNT.

This the Portuguese antiquaries have translated as marking the sepulture of "Julia Flaminea, *Vestal*, daughter of Quintus; and of Quintus Julius, son of Quintus; and Caius Severus:" more letters appear, but too much defaced for explanation; they are supposed to relate to other brothers. The tomb forms the altar of St. Adrian.

An estuary of the Tagus here, early caused the diversion of the direct road to Saccavem; the circuitous one has to this day the appearance of Roman, from its dark stones.

To return again: the high street of the Castle hill has all the grandeur of a Roman way, which remains open and undefaced by the Moors, while the descent quickly falls into their narrow confused domiciles, with successive deep flights of steps towards the river side, through gates bearing alternately Roman and Moorish names, as that of "Ferro" and "Alfosa" to the King's Fountain, along the bank of

Tagus to the Arch of San Pedro and the gate of "the Sun," another intermixture of Moorish with Portuguese names.

On this spot are still baths which bear marks of antiquity.

Every where to the east and north are "Campos," similar to those of Rome, simply substituting in their appellatives the *o* for the *e*; and none bear a Roman name, unless Campolide (*Campus litis*) be so deemed. The Moors delighting only in minor strategy leave hardly a name to these, and the Portuguese have given to them chiefly their own; but they still remain in every way about both the ancient and modern city, the west as well as the east end of the town, for Lisbon like London has both.

I have already spoken of the aqueduct as equal in every respect to the description of those of Rome; it is built like them on an inclined plane, whence the water proceeding to its level issues forth through beautiful fountains in every direction. I had opportunities of applying to the archives of the persons of rank, to whom they are intrusted, as in ancient Rome; but even a plan of their subterraneous structure was unfinished, so that I cannot add to what I have stated at the outset, more than that no ancient nation could possibly surpass the Portuguese in their apparent reverence for water, if one may judge, besides their numerous eulogies, from their magnificent endeavours to preserve its purity. The southern entrance is at a short distance from the Tagus, beneath the fountain of Loretto, which (from being admirably surmounted by his statue) might well cope with that of Neptune at Rome.

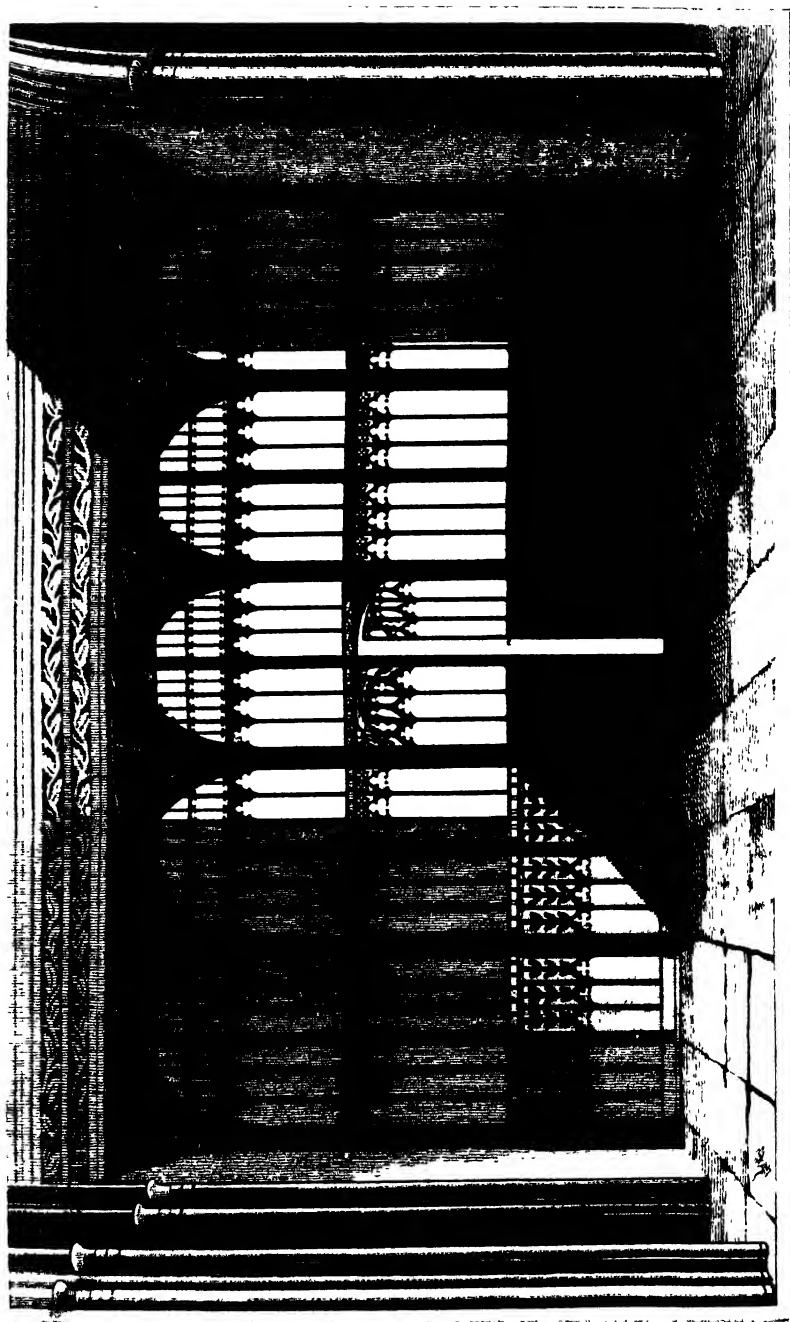
Immediately on entering the passage, I was astonished by the beauty of the lengthened arch which presented itself, or rather arches, for to right and left, as they diverge to different quarters, it is the same. On each side of the passage are two narrow channels elevated about two feet; along one of which only ran the water, the purpose of the other being to act in its turn, whenever any sediment is deposited from the little stream, which at this time exhibited a slight ferruginous colour. The passage is wide enough for two persons to pass together, and the arch sufficiently high to realize, as before noticed, the statement of Procopius, of a man passing up it on horseback. The whole of the

exquisite Portuguese masonry in hard freestone, seemed as perfect and as clean as if erected yesterday, which, with the water brightly sparkling against the lights which were carried, appeared almost supernatural.

The whole is one of the creditable efforts of John V.; but that it is on the Roman model, if not partly on a Roman foundation, is certain. It is on record that the water for the supply of the ancient city, was concentrated within its walls; and as the Romans provided aqueducts in various provinces of Portugal, it is hardly to be supposed they would neglect the apparently fondled capital, "happy Julia." It is stated by Marinho and others, that the waters of the old city did not extend to the modern Lisbon; as also that it had long been projected to bring the waters from Bellas, &c. to it; that the senate of Lisbon had, at the commencement of the 17th century, laid apart 70,000*l.* for that purpose, but which was wasted in fruitless rejoicings on the arrival in the city of Philip III. of Spain. I conceived I saw something of mere Roman remains about the valley of Alcantara, so famous under the Moors, over which pass the beautiful lofty arches so celebrated throughout Europe.

It is impossible to ascertain the northern boundary of the Roman city. A vague idea only extends it to the Sete Castellos (Seven Castles); patches of roads from it appear in different places on this side, and cross the Cintra roads near an injured aqueduct, at about a league, as if directed to Colares, already mentioned. Others advance irregularly towards Torres Vedras.

Such is all which, with great industry and much love towards the subject, I could obtain for my gratification. If it shall assist or excite those who possess superior knowledge (which may easily be) and more leisure for further research, I shall be happy; for with the exception of the ardent Azeveda, and not excepting the talented Balbi, no modern writer has done so much for me. Excavation in the circuit of the castle of St. George would doubtless be fruitful in results, and might be easily effected; no less so at the sixteen eminent Roman stations in the provinces: but unhappily Portugal, full of attractions, seems destined to continue an alien from all the researches of peace. R. B. S.



Mr. URRAN, *Mere*, Dec. 1831.

I SEND you a drawing of the screen, and some engravings, which I have made in wood, of panelling and carving in Mere Church.

This church, of which Sir R. C. Hoare has given a view and description in his valuable *History of Wiltshire*, is more regular in its outline than in its style; consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a choir, with a chancel or chantry on each side of it: some of which members, however, having been built at different times, are in different styles of architecture. The tower, which is about 90 feet high, has octagonal turrets at the corners, ending in lofty pyramidal pinnacles, and is embattled at the top, and surrounded by a deep border of close quatrefoil work. The nave is divided from each side by four pillars of a light pattern; and above these are, or rather were, as many clerestory windows; for those on the north side have their lights walled up, but their mullions and tracery are left, while the opposite ones, which are open, have lost their mullions, and are simple pigeonhole openings in the wall.

The screen is of oak, wrought in the richest and lightest style of church carving, and having from its size and proportions a fine effect. The lower part (which is unfortunately hidden by pews, though I have drawn it as visible) is filled up with panelling carved with finial work in high relief; and in the middle is a line of trefoils with the spandril spaces above them occupied by open quatrefoiled circles and trefoils beneath. The arches are richly carved in trefoil work, and the little columns that support the gallery open into fan-work groins, above which rises the cornice, adorned with two lines of carved and gilt vine-leaves.

The panelling of the gallery is newer than the screen; as it appears by the churchwardens' book, which goes back to the time of Philip and Mary, that at the accession of Queen Elizabeth they defaced "the images of the xii apostles, which were painted on the face of the Rodelofte," a proof that there were then twelve panels, though there are now only nine; and that on the following year they took down "the rodelofte by the commandment by the Bysshop."

GENT. MAG. April, 1832.

It seems also that they took down the rood and altars, by command of "The Queen's Ma^{ties} vssytors," whom they met three times at Sarum; and defaced "the images or tabernacles of the images through all the church."

Just behind the roodloft, where the workhouse poor now sit, was the organ; the item for playing which came about the year 1613, and is also mentioned in an inventory of the church goods, as "an old defunct organ in the loft over the north aisle," and which it is no more noticed, and whose attention seems to have been given to the screen from the accession of Elizabeth in 1570, when it was coloured.

In 1558 the parishioners purchased a copy of the English Bible, which cost 16s. 8d., of course a great sum at that time; and in 1635 a copy of Bishop Jewell's works was bought for 40s. and, as was then common, fastened with an iron chain in the chancel.

In 1584, among other vessels in the church, are named four dozen benches and four stone cups. In 1638 an almanack was set up in the church, and an hour-glass was bought; and the next year a half-hour-glass; perhaps to regulate the length of the sermon.

In 1689, about the time of the Spanish invasion, they bought a barrel of gunpowder, probably for defence; as in 1620 it was ordered to be sold; but in 1628, when the difficulties of the unfortunate Charles the First began to thicken, seven barrels of gunpowder are written in the account of the church stock.

At the beginning of the 17th century, the money collected for the poor was so much more than the outlay, that the churchwardens put out a considerable sum of money in loans of four or five pounds to different tradesmen; but in 1638 they recalled it, and expended it in building an almshouse.

The yew-tree, which is now in vigour, was planted in 1686; and some lime trees, which are trained in a canopy over the church-yard paths, in 1732.

Some of the chief renovations about this church have taken place as follow:

- 1587. The paths paved at 14d. a yard.
- 1589. A new pulpit.
- 1594. A new bell.
- 1616. Two new bells.
- 1636. Tower loft and south leads



Cross-loft in the old Market-house.

laid, and about 1000 feet of paving done.

1685. New clock and chimes, and reading desk.

1705. Singers' gallery erected; a pinnacle blown down and restored.

1713. South side of the church re-built by a Mr. Stoakes for 124*l*. This was a regular job, in which saving was the object of the parish officers, and gain that of the builder, who has lighted a badly built aisle by windows with ugly mullions without tracery.

1748. Tenor bell cast.

1807. Organ put up.

The specimen of panelling, No. 1, is that of the front of a gallery containing eight panels in the north aisle. The large middle quatrefoils are occupied by shields described by Sir R. C. Hoare. There are ten panels of the pattern, No. 2, in the gallery of the

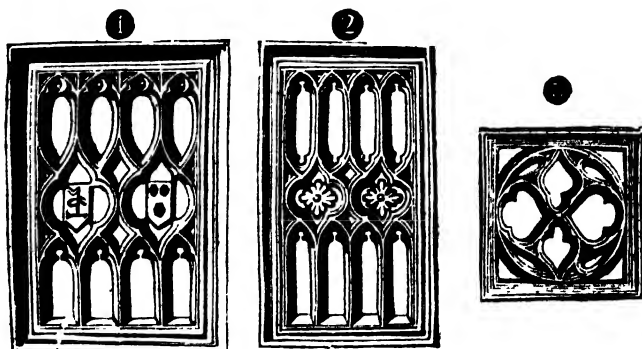
south aisle. The circular pattern, No. 3, is that of the panels of the gallery which was once the organ loft; and the following is a specimen of grotesque carvings in high relief, on some old seats or stalls in the chancel.



The arches between the choir and side chapels or chantries, are filled up with open carved work like the screen.

As the church is not near the thoroughfare, a clock is put in an upper room of the old market-house, called the cross-loft, above represented.

Yours, &c. W. BARNES.





ARCHERY IN FINSBURY FIELDS.—(Concluded from p. 213.)

THE Commission issued by Charles I. for the encouragement of Archery has been mentioned in the earlier part of these notes. It is said that that Monarch was himself a practical lover of the art, and we have here, as has been generally considered,* a representation of him, accoutred as an archer, and in the act of drawing the long-bow. He is shooting at rovers, and draws his arrow to the breast, the position naturally assumed for attaining a distant mark. A bracer is attached to his left arm. He draws with three fingers, and the fore and middle finger of his shooting glove are fortified with what is called by archers a *tab*, attached to the wrist. The points of his arrows are received in a sort of pouch, which also might contain spare strings and wax for the string on the bow. I imagine that the little circular appendage to the pouch is a small open box containing grease. It is the practice

with archers to grease the finger ends of the shooting glove, to facilitate the loose. The small triangular figure on the pouch I cannot explain. In the back-ground are two of those archers' stakes or pillars, which, as we have already shown by the plan, were so numerous in Finsbury-fields. Indeed, it is probable that the King is intended to be depicted as shooting on this celebrated ground. Thus the old ballad†:

"The King is into Finsbury feld
Marching in battle ray,
And after follows bold Robin hood
And all his yeomen gay."

The pillars represented in the engraving are each surmounted by a sort of target, most probably also of wood, and permanently fixed; in the centre of these targets is a circlet, or bull's eye, and on the top of one is the figure of some flying animal, placed to distinguish the mark. A mark thus decorated will be observed in the plan,

* See Moseley's Essay on Archery, p. 229.

† Robin Hood and Queen Katherine.—Ritson's Robin Hood, vol. 11, p. 86.

bearing the name of "Sea Griphon." Among the list of Finsbury marks we have worms (i. e. serpents), swans, lions, choughs, bee-hives, hares, &c. all probably sculptures to distinguish the respective pillars. In a letter of a modern continental tourist, and writer of historical romance, we have the following passage :

"Tell my brother that we have, for his satisfaction, made enquiries respecting the state of archery in this country; unluckily, we arrived at Gendt a little too late to witness the annual distribution of its prizes. Here are two bands of archers, called the Knights of St. George and of St. Sebastian; the former wear a scarlet, the latter a green cloth dress. Besides frequent exercises in this their favourite sport, there is one day in the year appointed for the great assembly of all the archers of Gendt, Bruges, and the neighbouring towns, each band produces a *bird carved in wood*, and these generally amount to one hundred in number; they are suspended upon long poles, and one bird, the chief prize, is by some contrivance elevated to a height equal to that of the steeple of the Cathedral. To transfix this bird is the great object of emulation with the masters of the cross-bow, which is still in use in Flanders."*

This is the shooting at the popinjay to which we have previously made some allusion. To return to the subject of the wood engraving; the rank of the archer is marked as superior to the yeomanry order, by his spurs. The print itself forms the frontispiece to a rare tract, preserved in the library of the British Museum, intitled,†

"The Art of Archerie, shewing how it is most necessary in these times for this Kingdom, both in peace and war, and how it may be done without charge to the country, trouble to the people, or any hinderance to necessary occasions. Also of the Discipline, the Postures, and whatsoever else is necessary for the attaining of the Art."

"London, printed by B. A. and F. F. for Ben. Fisher, and are to be sold at his shop at the signe of the Talbot without Aldersgate 1634."

The author of this little book was Gervase Markham, one of the earliest of those literary fags, called hackney-writers. The whole treatise itself is little more than a plagiarism from Ascham's *Toxophilus*, entire passages from which are incorporated piece-

meal in Markham's text, altered only when, as he erroneously supposed, the language might be improved. The decline of the bow at the period when Markham wrote, induces him to apologise for his performance, by telling his readers he wishes not to derogate from other weapons, and thus be called a *King Harry Captain*.

It will be foreign to the object of these notes, which are intended rather to present the reader with something supplementary on the subject of archery, than to recapitulate what has been already said by others, to enter minutely into the history of the bow, and to dwell upon the victories of Crecy, Poitiers, Azincourt, and Flodden, all mainly achieved by the trusty yew, and the nervous arm of the English yeoman. The bow used by the nations of antiquity, and represented on Greek and Roman sculptures and coins, was undoubtedly the Asiatic bow of horn; which, when unstrung, collapsed nearly into a circle, and which when strung presented in the reverse direction of this circle two curves, divided by the centre or holding portion of the bow. Such was the horn bow of Pandarus, as beautifully described by Homer, in the fourth book of the *Iliad*.

It is not wonderful that in climates where a wood possessing such high elasticity as the yew, was plentiful, that their inhabitants should apply it to the formation of a weapon, to which such a quality was so essential. The yew bow was therefore probably well known to the Britons and the Saxons, though it does not appear to have been extensively introduced in England, as a military weapon, until after the Norman conquest, for the Normans are said to owe their success at the battle of Hastings to their peculiar weapon, the long-bow. We may therefore, perhaps, conclude that while the bow had long been known to the hunter, and was sometimes used by individuals as an offensive weapon, that large bodies of archers shooting, so to express it, in concert, or simultaneously, had their origin in our English tactics from the Norman people, and that superiority of arrows to all other missiles, became so evident, that the bow for centuries remained one of the two principal weapons of the English infantry. The simple peasant took his trusty yew bow from the rafters of his hut, and placed his

* Letter from Mrs. Bray to Mrs. Kempe, sen., dated Gendt, Sept. 26, 1820.—*Memoirs of C. A. Stothard*, F. S. A. p. 375.

† At the sale of the library of Richard Howarth, esq. by Mr. Sotheby in 1826, a copy was sold for 1*l.* 8*s.*

brown hedging-bill on a six-foot staff, and he was accounted for the defence of his country, or the invasion of that of his foes. Thus Holinshed, describing the advance of the opposing hosts at the battle of Bosworth field, exclaims, "Lord how hastilie the soldiers buckled their helms, how quicklie the archers bent their bowes, and frused their feathers, how readilie the bille-men shooke their billes and proved their staves, ready to approach and join, when the terrible trumpet should sound the bloudie blast to victorie or death."*

The arbalist or crossbow, from its more complicated and consequently more costly structure, never was the general weapon of our armies. Cross-bowmen were employed in small bodies, and were indeed the riflemen of our ancient armies. Far less skill was required in making the shot of this weapon deadly to any individual selected from the battle's front, than that of the long-bow; no strength of muscle was necessary for a discharge, effected by the touch of a trigger, and it was drawn up to its bend by a stirrup affixed to its butt or stock; or by a sort of windlass. But while the arbalister was thus free from the necessity of acquiring any remarkable strength or skill for the effective use of his weapon, he lost much in another way, by the time which was occupied in preparing it for use, and might receive half a dozen arrows from an opponent's simple long-bow, in his body, while he was winding up his clumsy apparatus; and these objections will be found to apply with equal force against the modern musket; by reason of the delay in biting the cartridge, priming, ramming down, returning the ramrod, the heating of the piece (the smoke which it raises obscuring friend and foe), the uncertainty of its distant shot, &c. &c. so indeed that musketry has become in most cases only the sounding fury of the battle, while the victory has remained with the bayonet, charged at close quarters, by strong and steady English hands, directed by undaunted English hearts.

The cross-bow appears to be the same weapon which, from its deadly aim was called by the ancients Scorpio.

"Scorpiones dicebant, quas nunc manu-balistas vocant." Veget. de re militari, cap. 22.

It was considered an infamous and murderous weapon, and the users of it were anathematised by the Church in the twelfth century.

"Artem illam mortiferam et Deo odibilem Balistariorum et Sagittariorum adversus Christianos et Catholicos exerceri sub anathemate prohibemus."†—Canon 30 of the 2d Council of Lateran.

This will account for the severity used towards the arbalister who with his steel-bow gave Richard Cœur de Lion his death-wound before the Castle of Chalus. He had singled out the King in the manner of a modern rifle-man, and thus he had placed himself out of the protection of the law, lay under the curse of the church, and his life accordingly became forfeit.

After cannon (the first of which were tubes composed of iron staves and-hooped together) had been some time in use, men fell upon the expedient of placing a small tube of the same metal on an *arque-but* or butt of a cross-bow, and thus the Harquebuss was formed, and by an easy transition perhaps derived its name.

No one can doubt the superiority of cannon, those

"mortal engines" whose rude throats "The immortal Jove's dread clamours counterfeit"—

over the ancient catapults and balistæ; but that the hand-gun, caliver, or musket, so rapidly superseded and banished the bow, was more owing to the *novelty* of its effects than to real superiority. All experience has shewn that a novel offensive weapon in warfare, is of great advantage to those by whom it is exclusively employed.

We need go no further for an example than to the invention by our engineers of the Congreve Rockets, and to Napoleon's revival in his cavalry of the long-abandoned lance.

The same advantage would arise to the partial resumption of the long-bow, particularly as an engine to be employed against cavalry; always remembering that archers, to be effective, must be *numerous*. Thus, of an army of twelve thousand men, two thousand might consist of a corps of archers. Such a body should be armed

* Holinshed's Chron. fol. edit. vol. 2, p. 758.

† See Moseley, p. 194; also Du Cange, Notes on the Life of St. Louis.

with a bow, a sheaf of arrows, a demi-pike, a cutlass, and a brace of pistols, for the chance of close encounters.

Fresh supplies of arrows might be carried by bat horses in attendance on the corps. When opposed to an enemy's cavalry, they should be drawn up at open order, and their depth should be made to conform to that of the approaching squadrons. Every five seconds these would find themselves assailed by "an iron sleet of arrowy shower," falling over the whole space of ground which they would occupy in their advance, galling the horses into a state of phrensy, striking down and wounding their riders. At every rapidly succeeding discharge, the whizzing and hurtling of the arrows in the darkened air must increase the confusion. Assailed by innumerable bolts, inevitable as the "thought-executing fires" of heaven, safety could only be sought in turning about to rapid flight. It was in this way that the little band of yeomen at the memorable day of Azincour defeated the boasted chivalry of France—the men at arms mounted on their barded horses, and enclosed in complete steel.

The English archers were stationed in the rear of the first line; the French cavalry posted in the rear of their first line.* The skilful bowmen shot over the fronts of both armies, and judging with admirable precision of the distance or length, their dense and successive showers of arrows fell among the French cavalry posted in the rear, and produced such unsteadiness and alarm among the horses, that they became unruly, rushed forward, broke the French line, and thus the enemy's own cavalry were rendered instrumental to their defeat! Can there be a more convincing proof of the importance of shooting compass in a military view?

Such was the result of Archery in ancient days, and such we will venture to predict would be its result if admitted to a partial revival in the arms of modern times, and employed by confident and skilful hands. To restore confidence in a weapon so long disused in an offensive character would be perhaps the most difficult point; but that would be attained by the preliminary field practice, and by observing its effects on targets made of board, which the arrows would be found to pierce with the force of bullets.

A modern writer has justly remarked "that it is too common a practice to cast an ancient servant away with neglect and indifference, when he has been succeeded by a more seemly, if not more useful successor."

As to the claims of Archery to general revival, on the ground of its being a noble and invigorating exercise, an enemy to luxury and vice, they are most undoubted. No man unnerved by debauchery ever yet made a good archer; yet so suited is the art to frames of different degrees of strength, that with bows of proportionate power, not even the fair sex, in modern days, are excluded from this elegant diversion.

The ambrosial air of heaven, the verdant turf, and all its accompanying features, of "bosky hills," and silvery gliding waters, encompass the archer at his sport. In his leisurely walk, with unstrung bow, from end to end, that is between target and target, he presses the fragrant wild thyme with his foot—all the associations of archery are connected with tranquillity of mind, with the beauties of the surrounding magnificent creation!

Sound, sound the music, sound it,
Let hills and dales rebound it,

In praise of Archery.

Used as a game it pleases,
The mind to joy it raises,
And throws off all diseases

Of lazy luxury.

Now, now our care beguiling,
When all the year looks smiling

With healthful harmony.

The sun in glory glowing,
With morning dew, bestowing

Sweet fragrance, life, and growing,

To flowers and every tree.*

Thus sung in the last century the pleasing bard of the Caledonian archers, Allan Ramsay; nor can we do better, when all nature is springing into life, when the pestilence by the mercy of Providence is averted from our land, when reflection and mutual conciliation have come, we trust, to heal our speculative and imaginary political differences, than take the field, our bows in hand, and initiate ourselves in that harmless diversion which nerved the arm and recreated the spirits of our revered and gallant forefathers.

A. J. K.

* Poems, in English and Latin, on the Royal Company of Archers, Edinburgh.—1726.

* See Monstrelet's Chronicle.

MR. URBAN, *Goodrich Court,*
March 19.

All your readers must feel obliged to Mr. Kempe for his interesting communication on Archery. Perhaps I may explain to him in what cases Cloth-yard Arrows would be used. It is considered that, in a justly proportioned man, from the tip of the middle finger of one hand to that of the other when the arms are stretched out, equals the height from the sole of the foot to the top of the head. Now the string of the bow should be the height of the archer, and his arrow half the length of his string. If, then, he be six feet high, he would use a cloth-yard arrow. This proportion seldom holds good in nature; but a taller or a shorter man might, by bringing his right ear over the centre of his body and drawing the string to it, leave no more of the arrow beyond the bow than what would equal the length of his middle finger, if not bent round the gripe. I have an original arrow, found in the moat of Clifford's Tower, York, probably of the time of Henry VI.; the nock of which is without horn, and swelling out like that of an Asiatic make. I have also the bow of Philip Constable, the last of the Finsbury archers, whom I can just recollect seeing when a boy.

The silver badge worn by Sir William Wood, author of the "Bowman's Glory," was in the possession of the Toxophilite Society, and exactly resembled what appears in his engraved portrait.

Yours, &c. SAM. R. MEYRICK.

MR. URBAN, *New Kent Road,*
March 25.

IT appears as if Time and the reckless spirit of devastation had entered into a compact, this year, simultaneously to assault the edifices constructed in our ancient national style of architecture.

The good taste and energy of the intelligent and liberal portion of the public have rescued the little architectural gem, the Lady Chapel at St. Saviour's, from destruction. What should we say of the degenerate modern Romans if they were to throw down the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli? and yet there were to be found in these enlightened days men, in our own country, to advocate an act of parallel barbarism.

The fire, Mr. Urban, has assailed both ends of the noble gothic edifice St. Saviour's. Your allies have extinguished it at the east end; what can they do for the nave? The nave, already reduced to a ruin by the result of a petty party spirit, must, without timely interference, in a short time be entirely destroyed. London will thus lose one of the principal features of a fine cathedral-like pile, and future ages will deride the boasted illumination of the nineteenth century.

St. Alban's Abbey Church, a building of the most sublime and magnificent character, is rapidly sinking into ruins: but a few weeks since, a long portion of the south wall of the nave gave way and fell upon the adjoining aisle.

One of the gates at York, a fine specimen of ancient military architecture, is about to be removed.

Crosby Hall has been threatened with destruction, which I trust, however, is about to be averted by the zealous interference of a lady of taste.

Waltham Cross, a remarkable historical monument, is tottering, and has called forth the exertions of the neighbouring inhabitants to keep it up.

On a principle of public taste and public policy, do not these things require a speedy remedy to be applied in some general and national mode?

The Society of Antiquaries of London is perhaps the only body which may be strictly considered as incorporated for purposes, among others, conservative of our national monuments; and they possess no funds effectually convertible to the repair of ancient edifices. Their conservative measures must from their means be chiefly confined to the delineation of ancient buildings, by plans, elevations, &c.

How expedient, therefore, Mr. Urban, does it appear, that public spirited men should combine to form a *conservative fund for ancient English architecture*, which should be so regulated as to shut out all jobbing, neutralize all jealousy, and secure its application to its proper purposes. Such a fund, among other things, would be a powerful auxiliary to that for erecting churches; and while it aided the support of our fanes erected in the pointed style, would, by keeping up various ancient religious edifices, which their parochial possessors might be too

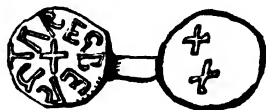
poor to repair, afford increased accommodation for the instruction of all classes in Christian principles and Christian duties.

I trust, Mr. Urban, that some of your public-spirited and influential readers, (of whom no doubt you have many,) will give this suggestion their consideration; and if they think proper to call the well-wishers of their country's reputation for science and the arts together, they will find, I am assured, many British hearts prompt to answer the appeal.

Yours, &c. ALFRED J. KEMPE.

Mr. URBAN, *Richmond, Yorkshire,*
Jan. 28.

I SEND you a correct drawing of a Coin lately discovered in the ancient Hospital of St. Nicholas, in the vicinity of this town.



I consider it worthy of notice and publication in your valuable Magazine, because I conceive it to be an unpublished coin of the scanty series of the coins of the Saxon Archbishops of York; and, if my interpretation be correct, it is "the earliest Coin now extant, which can be appropriated to that See."

I believe it to be a Styca of Egbert, the seventh Archbishop of York; he held that See from the year 735 to the year 767; and was subsequently canonized. I read the inscription "EG-BERHT. ARchiepiscopus."

Ruding, (vol. iv, page 424, octavo edition) speaking of the Mint of the Archbishops of York, says, "the earliest coin now extant, which can be appropriated to this See, is a Styca from the mint of Archbishop Eanbald. Whether it were struck by the first or second of that name, cannot be determined; but in either case it must be dated at the latter end of the eighth century;" and in a note, he adds: "Eanbald I. was consecrated A. D. 780; his successor of the same name, A. D. 796.—See the Styca, in the 14th plate of Anglo-Saxon Coins, and another with the title *Archiepiscopus*, which verifies this, in Supplement, Part II."

The coin "in the 14th plate of An-

glo-Saxon Coins," bears the name "Eanbald" *only*, without any title or addition; yet it was considered by Mr. Combe and Mr. Ruding as belonging to the Archbishop, *previously* to the discovery of the Styca given in the Supplement.

In the coin before us, the inscription is very perfect and legible; and the addition of the *very usual* abbreviation AR, for "Archiepiscopus," may be said in this case also, to "verify" the supposition of its belonging to the Archiepiscopal Mint of York.

The reverse is very imperfect, not so much from the wear and tear of eleven centuries, as from the original imperfection of the die; it bears two crosses, with an inscription, but the letters are so illegible that I will not venture to attempt a copy, the correctness of which I could not vouch for.

This Coin is in the possession of Christopher Clarkson, esq. the worthy and able historian of Richmond.

Yours, &c. WM. WRIGHT.

Mr. URBAN, *13, Gracechurch-st.*
April 3.

Allow me a remark upon some observations by W. T. at p. 197.

The publisher of the *Year Book* was the proprietor, whose estimate of expenses did not include the charges of an artist for drawing subjects which I might have selected in my walks. I had therefore no motive for walking; and, losing my walks, I lost the opportunity of writing as I wished, in my old unrestricted way. Still the volume contains more original articles, and articles better written by correspondents, than either volume of the *Every-Day Book* and *Table Book*, in connection with which works it so fully describes the customs and amusements of the seasons and remarkable days, that I deem the "History of the Year" complete in the four volumes, and have nothing to add to the series. It is a finished work; and, notwithstanding the wish of your correspondent, it seems to me unlikely that I shall ever undertake a similar publication. I am endeavouring to "improve my mind" by recollections of my childhood, my old school-dame, and how I learned my A B C, which may lead to, perhaps, my most important production, a waistcoat-pocket dissertation on the "Horn-Book."

Yours, &c. W. HONE.

EDMUND SPENSER'S AUTOGRAPH.

IN compliance with the wish expressed by C. L. G., SENEX, W. T. and other Correspondents, we have obtained permission to print a fac-simile of the document bearing the signature of Edmund Spenser, the immortal author of the "Fairy Queen," which was recently exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries. It runs thus :

"He it knowen to all men by these p'nts (presents) that I Edmund Spenser of Kilkennan, esq^r, doe give unto McHenry the keeping of all the woods wch I have in Ballyganin, & of the rushes and braks, w^out making any spoyle thereof, and also doe covenant w^t him, that he shall have one house w^{it}in the bawne of Richardston for him self and his cattell in tyme of warre. And also w^{it}in the space of vij yeares to repayre the castle of Richardston aforesayd, and in all other things to use good neighbor hood to him and his

(Seal)

ED SP'ER."

This document is written on paper, and is without date. The signature alone is Spenser's autograph, and we have as far as possible endeavoured to convey an idea of the seal attached to it, which is impressed on wax through the medium of paper. The crest on the seal is apparently a griffin statant. A griffin's head and wings was the crest of several houses of Spenser, as appears from the Ordinary in Edmondson's Heraldry; and they are still borne, rising from a ducal coronet, by the Duke of Marlborough and Earl Spencer.

McHenry, the person alluded to, was a junior member of the Roche family, who assumed the name of McHenry, in order that he might be "sui nationis capitanus," or chief of his name.

The remains of the Castle of Richardston are still in existence, one mile west of the town of Doneraile in the county of Cork; and distant about four miles from the solitary ruin of Kilkoleman, the poet's residence.

The original document was discovered among a collection of papers belonging to the Roche family, which has been recently brought out of Ireland, and which forms a most interesting chain of family history, illustrative of the monastic, political, and civic affairs of the south of Ireland in

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general, and the city and county of Cork in particular, from the commencement of the thirteenth to the middle of the eighteenth century.—In a future number we trust we shall be able to lay a selection from the Roche Manuscripts before our readers.

Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

SCRAPS of literary history appeal to you as their legitimate, if not their only patron; allow me, therefore, to place under your protection copies of some unpublished Letters of Bishop Nicolson. The labours of this worthy prelate upon subjects connected with our national history, have entitled him to be had in honourable remembrance. The circumstance of the late excellent Mr. Nichols having published a portion of Bishop Nicolson's Correspondence, gives these Letters a peculiar claim upon your care;—and I trust that even another claim exists in the contents.

I will take them according to the dates. The first Letter relates to a subject of some importance in our literary history; namely, the publication of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. It is well known that public attention was first drawn to this valuable historical record by Professor Wheloc, who appended some portions of it to his edition of Bede, published at Cambridge in 1643, folio. Wheloc deserves, however, no other credit than that of having led the way. His publication was meagre and incomplete, and amongst many MSS. he consulted only two, which brought the history no further down than A.D. 1070. Francis Junius and other learned men, some years after the date of Wheloc's work, suggested the publication of the Chronicle in a separate volume, and more complete form. The project was warmly seconded by Bishop Fell, and the editorship confided to Mr. Nicolson, who had lately returned from Germany with a well-founded reputation for a knowledge of northern antiquities. The progress made by Nicolson will be seen from the following Letter. It seems that his preference to the archdeaconry of Carlisle occasioned his removal from Oxford, the consequent delay and final relinquishment of the contemplated

publication. The statement of his intentions with respect to the publication which this Letter contains, gives us no reason to regret that the honourable task was afterwards confided to Edmund Gibson. Nicolson seems to have been accused of "huxtering" with the Bishop; but his frank and open character, and the friendliness which subsisted between him and Mr. Gibson, who superseded him, sufficiently refute such a slander.

The originals of all these Letters may be found amongst the Birch MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 4274. The first Letter, although not superscribed, I have no doubt was addressed to Bishop Fell.

LETTER I.

MY LORD, *Carlisle*, Nov. 20, 1684.

By a late letter from your Lord^{sh} to my Lord of *Carlisle*, I find myself in a greater hazard of forfeiting your Lordship's countenance than I was aware of. I confess, my Lord, the perfecting of the *Saxon Chronicle* (which I took upon me at *Orford*) has not gone on with that good success that I could have wish'd. But, besides the great want of assistance which I now ly under, for the finishing of such a work, I did not apprehend that any quick and speedy dispatch was expected from me; or otherwise I should have endeavour'd to have bin in a better readiness than I am at pr'sent. I have since heard that a far different account has bin given your Lordship of the reasons of this delay, by some that had inform'd your Lordship, that *the work was already finish'd; but that I was resolv'd not to part with it, till I knew how to be satisfy'd for my pains.* I hope, my Lord, your Lordship will not be very prone to believe me guilty of soe much ingratitude as the latter part of this story would insinuate. I am extremely sensible that the best services I can do your Lordship will fall infinitely short of a due return to the many great and undeserv'd favours which your Lordship was pleas'd to confer on me in *Oxon*; and therefore I have good reason to be far (very far) from the thoughts of huxtering wth your Lordship at this rate. No, my Lord, on the contrary, I have still that hearty zeal for your Lordship's service, that (immediately upon my Lord's acquainting me with your Lordship's desires) I made it my bu-

siness to borrow such of our English historians as this country would afford me; and as I judg'd might be useful to me in the carrying on the work. With some of these my Lord himself was pleas'd to furnish me; and others I have since receiv'd from several of our gentry. By these helps I hope, at last, to be able to answer your Lordship's expectations: tho' when I receiv'd your Lords^{ms} last commands, the work was no otherwise finish'd then that I had by me an entire (and well examin'd) copy of *A.B. Laud's MS.* carefully compared with the other imperfect transcript in the Library. Out of these and Mr. *Wheloc's* printed *Chronicle*, 'tis my design (and I presume your Lordship's desire) to have one complete copy translated into plain and easy Latin, neither confining my self verbatim to y^e original, nor paraphrasing too freely. I had once thoughts of comparing them all with our other antient historians; and of noting the disagreement there is among them, as to y^e Chronological part: but this I found would be an endless drudgery, and not worth the while. All the notes I now think of making will be onely to observe the differences in the *Saxon* copies y^{ms}-selves, and which of their accounts seems most agreeable to truth. If any other method be thought adviseable, your Lordship's commands shall be most punctually observ'd by, my Lord, your Lordship's most dutiful and grateful servant, WILL. NICOLSON.

The second Letter contains little of importance, but shows the manner in which the friendship between Nicolson and Ralph Thoresby commenced, a friendship which led the way to Thoresby's intimacy with Gibson, Archbishop Sharp, and other celebrated antiquaries, and to which in all probability we are mainly indebted for Thoresby's additions to Gibson's *Camden*, and perhaps even for his own publications. I am inclined to attribute most of Thoresby's works, to the spur which his antiquarian and collecting propensities received from his friendship with Nicolson and Gibson. There was even another result, which I think no one who reads Thoresby's *Diary and Correspondence*, lately published, can fail to attribute in some degree to the same cause, I

mean, his ceasing to be a dissenter from the Church of England. The lives of these good men was "a living rhetoric," which, assisted by the eloquence of "the good vicar" of Leeds, gradually overcame Thoresby's early horror of copes and vestments, the kneeling at altar rails, and the sign of the cross in baptism. Perhaps I may here be excused for remarking, what convincing instances are to be found in Thoresby's biography, of how little the world knows of "the quiet joys" of those whom it politely esteems to be dull and moping antiquaries. The studies of the antiquary may possess neither the brilliancy nor the importance of many men's pursuits; but, equally with all other species of mental employment, they confer upon the student a rich harvest of satisfaction, and are calculated, perhaps more than many other studies, to promote "peace and good will" amongst those who are connected by similarity of antiquarian tastes and occupations. Some of the best passages in Thoresby's Diary relate to his friendship with Nicolson and Gibson. The picture which he draws (vol. I. p. 275) of Nicolson's "pleasant habitation," of his "museum, into which they presently retired from the company," of the "delicate collection of natural curiosities," "the coins and medals," "the many choice authors in print," "and above all his own excellent MSS"—is really a very enticing one, and we may well excuse Thoresby for "longing to be back again in that little paradise," his friend's study, all the while that the Archdeacon in his politeness was exhibiting to him "the lions" of Salkeld. "After supper," continues Thoresby, *Diary*, vol. I. p. 276, "he showed us several remarkable sea-plants, and obliged us with most excellent converse, that I almost grudged my sleeping time." The next morning he tells us he rose early "to enjoy Mr. Archdeacon's most acceptable converse and papers, which were the most pleasing and instructive that I could tell how to wish for;" and even when Thoresby had taken leave of the Archdeacon's "modest good lady and family," his friend himself, whom he describes as "the nonesuch Mr. Nicolson," accompanied him to Appleby, delighted him on the road with visions of Roman camps and stations, and concluded by

introducing him to "a noble entertainment and much good company at a venison feast." Such is the friendship of antiquaries!

Mr. Wilkinson, to whom this Letter is addressed, is frequently mentioned in Thoresby's Diary, and sometimes in a manner which this Letter will explain. Thus, vol. I. p. 209: "1691. Aug. 29. Up early, writing to the Archdeacon of Carlisle, about antiquities, per parson W. of A. by whom sent some coins and inscriptions." "Parson W. of A." is clearly the gentleman to whom this letter is addressed.

LETTER II.

Sr,

Feb. 28—90.

I am very much indebted to you for your kind enquiry after such matters, as you know I love to hear off. I should be thankful for information more particular about the gentleman of Leeds's collection of Antiquities; which you mention to me. If he be a person curious in either Roman, British, or Saxon Antiquities (or all of 'em) you cannot oblige me more then to procure for me a correspondence wth him and I promise myself that I shall be able to make such returns as will not be unacceptable.

I know not what time your Ecclesiastical men of York (who design to visit us this year) will give us leave to visit our friends in Yorkshire. But assure yourself an opportunity of that kind is long'd for by, Sr, yr very aff^{le} friend to serve you

WILL. NICOLSON.

All yr friends here are well, and my family wholly at your service and Mrs. Wilkinson's.

Addressed, for the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson,
at Armley, nigh Leeds,
post p^d 2^d. in Yorkshire.

There is upon this letter the following memorandum. "This was the beginning of my lord Bishop of Carlisle's correspondence with R. W."

The next Letter is addressed to the same Mr. Wilkinson, and seems to have been written at a time when Mr. W. was hoping, through the influence of Mr. Thoresby, to obtain from Lord Wharton some benefice rendered vacant by an act of parliament, probably by that act which prescribed the oath of allegiance to King William. Lord Wharton made Thoresby the medium

of his bounty to the poor of Leeds. Many notices of his Lordship, and two of his letters, are to be found in Thoresby's Diary and Correspondence. He is the same Lord Wharton who is said to have hid himself in a saw-pit during the battle of Edgehill, and who was committed by the House of Lords to the Tower in 1677, with Buckingham and Shaftesbury, for denying the legality of the parliament. His son was the Lord Wharton who contemptuously inquired of the twelve peers created at one time in the reign of Queen Anne, "Whether they voted by their foreman?"

LETTER III.

Dear Sir

I am troubled to hear of the death of my sweet little God-daughter—but both my Comm^r & you are young enough to have that loss often repair'd. 'Tis well Mr. Thoresby has an interest in my Lord Wharton. I doubt not but he will befriend you to the uttermost of his power. Our Bishop has not yet given His L^dship any notice of the lapse; and perhaps he never will. Some of our lawyers are of opinion that (tho' upon deprivation by sentence in the Ecclesiastical Court, the ordinary be oblig'd to give notice to y^e patron before any lapse can accrue, yet) an ipso facto Deprivation by Act of Parliament, as this is, requires no notice at all. I presume I need not inform you what sort of character 'twill be convenient that Mr. Thoresby give of you. You know my L^d Wharton is no hot Stickler for uniformity; so that a man must not come recommended to him by the title of an exact Canonist, but a *moderate man*. It's likely my Lord will think of presenting same man over again; unless He can some way be convinced of (a great truth) the little credit he is like to have by sending such a fellow among us. It will be much more for his L^dship's honour to drop him, upon this fair opportunity, than to have him violently thrown off, in an open and scandalous manner.

I think you told me you had thoughts of transcribing the MS. you were speaking off here. I wish you would acquaint me how high it goes, and what ages it chiefly treats on. But—I must touch these things as lightly as I can. They putt me upon longing to see Leeds, a thought which should not

enter into my head till the dayes lengthen and wayes mend. Yet—give my humble service to Mr. Thoresby. I'll endeavour to come well fraught, when once I sett forward. All my family give their respects to yourself and Mrs. Wilkinson: and I hope you will both easily believe that I am (more particularly), Y^r°, W. N.

Salkeld, Dec. 2, 1691.

Addressed, for the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, at Armley, near Leeds.

The fourth letter presents to us Nicolson no longer dwelling in the "pleasant habitation, with the little paradise of a study," which had so much delighted Thoresby, but the occupant of Rose Castle, and Bishop of Carlisle. He was elected to that See in 1702, and continued in possession of it until 1718, when he was translated to Derry.

Mr. Killingbeck, the vicar of Leeds, to whom this letter is addressed, was a Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and the author of some printed sermons; but his best memorial is to be found in the following mention of him in Thoresby's Diary (vol. 1, p. 194). "The revolution had deprived us of one learned and pious vicar, Mr. Milner; but a kind Providence furnished us with a worthy successor, anno 1690, the excellent Mr. Killingbeck, a public blessing to this parish; whose preaching was with so peculiar an energy and fervency of spirit as was very affecting; and his life was answerable to his preaching—truly-excellent." The Rev. Geo. Plaxton, one of Thoresby's correspondents, in a letter written in 1716, upon receipt of intelligence of the death of Mr. Killingbeck, describes him thus: "Mr. Killingbeck was a man in whom my soul delighted; a man without guile or cozenage; a friend who, by above fifty years acquaintance, was not only engrafted but grown up into my affections, and united in a happy friendship with me." (Correspondence, vol. 11. p. 338.) Another of Thoresby's correspondents, writing upon the same occasion, remarks, "It is glory enough to his memory that Archbishop Sharp, at one of his Visitations, recommended him as a standard and example to his clergy." (Correspondence, vol. 11. p. 340.) We may suppose that the preaching of this gentleman had some

influence in determining Thoresby to leave the Dissenters. He is often mentioned in the Diary, and is generally emphatically styled "our good vicar, Mr. Killingbeck." (Diary, vol. i. pp. 314. 317. 318. 327, &c).

LETTER IV.

Sr *Rose, Sept. 20, 1714.*

Mr. Sedgwick returns to you a Deacon; and I am not a little pleas'd with my having been Instrumental in the Admission of so good a man into the service of the Church. With God's blessing in the continuance of his health, he's like to make an useful person in the way he has now happily chosen. I can honestly assure you that, in many years, I have not had a more agreeable week's conversation than this last; which was chiefly in his company. I heartily pray for more Fellow Labourers of the like excellent accomplishments; and doubt not but herein you'll readily joyn with, Sr, your very affectionate brother and servant,

W. CARLILE.

My service to Mr. Milner, Mr. Thoresby, Mr. Atkinson, and the rest of our friends.

Addressed, for the Rev. Mr. Killingbeck, Vicar of Leedes.

The fifth Letter is, I imagine, one of a series addressed by Bishop Nicolson to Archbishop Wake, about the time of the Rebellion in 1715. Mr. Ellis has printed several of these letters to Wake, and amongst them one dated four days after this one; series I. vol. III. p. 360. The superscription is wanting; but I think it is pretty evident that it was written to the Archbishop. By way of illustration, I will give Smollett's account of the transaction to which it alludes. After mentioning the junction of the English rebels with the Highlanders, and their advance into England, he says, "They continued their march into Penrith, where the Sheriff, assisted by Lord Lonsdale, and the bishop of Carlisle, had assembled the whole posse-comitatus of Cumberland, amounting to 12,000 men, who dispersed with the utmost precipitation at the approach of the rebels." The insurgents proceeded onwards to Preston, where they were attacked by General Willis on the 12th of November, but having barricaded the town, they not merely

withstood the attack, but repulsed the King's troops with considerable loss. "Next day," continues Smollett, "Gen. Carpenter arrived with a reinforcement of three regiments of dragoons; and the rebels were invested on all sides." Thus hemmed in,—escape being impossible and resistance vain,—after some parley they all surrendered at discretion, and by this one blow the rebellion in England was ended.

LETTER V.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, this comes humbly to inform you that yesterday Mr. Carpenter, and the three regiments of dragoons under his command, marched from Kirkby-Stephen to Kendale. Lord Lonsdale met him in the way thither, with a deal of half-pay officers; for whom his Lordship can readily (in that country) raise either Troops or Companies of Volunteers. We dayly pick up several deserters from the Rebels; some of which have given full informations (on oath) ag^t the gentlemen chiefly concern'd in raising and supporting the Rebel Forces in Northumberland. Not one protestant of these two counties, saving a profligate Butcher, went in to them; But the servants of those very popish gentlemen who are now confin'd in Carlisle appear'd amongst them.

I am, with great respect,
your Lordship's most obedient servant,

W. CARLILE.

Carlisle, Nov. 10, 1715.

I will merely add that Bishop Nicolson died Feb. 14th, 1727, five days after he was translated from Derry to the Archbishoprick of Cashel.

Yours, &c. JOHN BRUCE.

Mr. URBAN, *Secktor, near Axminster, April, 25.*

THE interesting account in your last volume of the paintings connected with the rood-loft in Mitchel-Dean Church, induces me to point out to the notice of your readers the existence of a similar painting, which may fairly lay claim to the merit of having supplied the place of the holy rood itself, and which yet maintains its original situation. The village church of Winsham in Somersetshire, about four miles south-west of Crewkerne, contains this relic of antiquity. The

building consists only of an aisle and chancel, with a heavy square tower between them, which is evidently the most ancient part of the structure. The piers of the tower, inside, are relieved by attached shafts with circular laminated capitals, from which spring pointed arches of considerable elevation. The opening on the eastern side towards the chancel is occupied by a screen of carved oak, comprising a range of lights formed by low arches with trefoil heads and quatrefoils above. The spaces are ornamented by angels with expanded wings holding shields, and above them is a range of mouldings representing vine leaves and fruit. Immediately above this screen is the painting abovementioned, which fills the whole of the arch on that side of the tower. It is on pannel, and is executed in a very bold style, and in lively colours. The subject is the crucifixion. Five figures only are represented, and they are of a size sufficiently large to have rendered them distinctly visible to the congregation below. In the centre appears our Saviour on the cross, with the blood trickling from his wounded side. A weeping female stands at a little distance on each side, and beyond them appear the two thieves, who are not nailed to their respective crosses, but hang with their arms bent back over the transverse beams. This picture, like those at Mitchel-Dean, has been long covered with whitewash, and has been recently restored to light; to gain a view of it, the belfry stairs must be ascended, as it is hidden from below by a loft erected for the accommodation of the ringers, who formerly stood on the floor.

The church of Winsham contains some monumental inscriptions for the respectable family of Huley of Leigh, and those of several vicars of the parish; but it offers nothing else peculiarly worthy of notice, if we except an ancient lectern, to which is affixed by a chain a black-letter copy of Fox's *Martyrs* in tolerable preservation.

It may be observed that several of our Devonshire churches still retain their chancel screen and rood-loft. Those of Honiton and Collumpton are fine specimens of art; and in the last-mentioned church a portion of the rood itself remains, consisting of a mound or calvary carved in wood, on

which the crosses and figures were set up.

The painted walls and storied windows, which formerly adorned our churches, appealed to the eyes and the hearts of the ignorant and unlearned, and impressed facts as well as legends upon their memories, at a period when the clergy, if they had the will, possessed not the means of putting the scriptures into the hands of the people. The happiness of living under a better dispensation cannot be estimated, and it is well to snatch from oblivion any such remaining relic of the piety or the superstition of our forefathers; for the time may come, and that shortly, when sacrilegious hands shall again invade the sanctuary, and sweep away all traces of their existence. It is but a step from the bishop's palace to the cathedral, or from the parsonage to the church.

Yours, &c. J. DAVIDSON.

NOTES ON THE ANTIQUITIES OF BRITANNY.

(Continued from vol. CI. part II. p. 217.)

IN the parish of PLOUDBRY, there is a spot called *Merzer Salaun*, or martyrdom of Solomon, from a king of that name, who was killed in a popular tumult in 435.

Mr. VOYE (half-way) between Josselin and Ploemel, is the scene of the famous *Battle of the Thirties*, which took place in 1351, between thirty Bretons and the same number of English. The Bretons conquered, through a manœuvre of Guillaume de Montauban.

The heath between Eoran and Becheiel is the scene of the partition treaty, made between Jean de Montfort and Charles de Blois, in 1363, by which the territory of Brittany was to be divided between the two claimants, but it was broken by the latter.

The tower of CESSON, on the river Gouet, near St. Brieux, was built in 1395, and dismantled by order of Henry IV. in 1598. The cement by which the stones are joined is of a remarkable hardness; it is supposed to have been made of pulverised shells.

The castle of LE GUILDO, (which is now about to be entirely demolished,) derives a melancholy renown from being the place where the unfortunate prince Gilles of Brittany was imprisoned in 1446.

BLAIN is remarkable for being the first authorised Church of Protestants in Brittany. The Viscountess of Rohan, daughter of the king of Navarre, having obtained liberty of conscience for herself and her household, designated all the inhabitants of the neighbourhood as her servants, because they were her vassals, and formed them into a congregation in the great hall of the castle.

A great part of Brittany is heath; indeed one third of the department of Ille and Vilaine is computed to be still in that state. When Henry IV. saw the uncultivated tracts between Rennes and Nantes, he exclaimed, "Where can the poor Bretons find the money they have promised me?"

The present Cathedral of QUIMPER was built with the produce of indulgences, and finished in 1501. An equestrian statue of King Gallon formerly stood over the gateway, which on every St. Cecilia's eve, one of the bell-ringers used to climb, he presented the king with a glass of wine, and then threw the glass among the crowd; if any one caught it whole, he took it to the chapter-house, where he claimed the reward of a *louis-d'or*. The custom seems to have been early abolished. The statue of Gallon was thrown down in the beginning of the French Revolution.

The inhabitants of LE CROISIE have retained the Gaulish usage of commencing the day, the month, and the year, from the hour of sunset. New-year's night is one of their festivals.

There is a tradition that the castle of St. NAZAIRE, on the Loire, the remains of which are near the Church, was built by Brutus, and some attribute it not to the Roman, but the Trojan.

PONT-CHATEAU was visited in 1709 by *Grignon de Montfort*, a home missionary, whose labours were so gratefully appreciated, that the peasantry raised a hill which cost them fifteen months' toil, on the top of which they placed three crosses, and purposed to build fifteen chapels around it. But Louis XIV. fearing that the place might be used as a fortress in case of civil war, caused it to be destroyed.

The remains are still discernible, and a cross and chapel were erected on the site about seven years since.

BURON, in the parish of Vigneux, near Nantes, was for some time the residence of the celebrated Madame de Sévigné. It was sold by her son in 1700 to a family in whose possession it still remains. The avenue, which was planted in 1750, passes for the finest in Brittany.

The castle of CLISSON was burnt in 1794, in the revolutionary war. M. Le Mot, the celebrated sculptor, bought it as it was, with the view of preserving it from total destruction. He has left it in the same state, making only such repairs as are necessary to prevent further decay.

The inhabitants of MACHECOUT made a regulation among themselves in 1603, that whoever broke the third commandment should receive a slap on the face from such as heard him, without liberty of resenting it. As it produced ill blood among neighbours, it was at length dropped. Machecoul was the residence of the brave but profligate and sanguinary Gilles de Retz, commonly called Gilles de Laval, who put several wives to death, and is supposed by some to be the original of *Bluebeard*. He was accused of dealing with the devil, of murdering above a hundred children; and for these and other crimes he was burned alive at Nantes in 1440. Before the Revolution, his sabre was shown in the castle of Machecoul, it was of an extraordinary size. His name was still pronounced with horror among the peasantry, when Ogée wrote his description of Brittany.

In 1700, there was an ancient tree growing in the cloister of the convent of VERTOU, which was said to be the staff of a St. Martin, planted in that spot. The monks sold slips of it at a high price. According to the legend, it must have been more than a thousand years old.

The lake of GRANDLIEU, near Machecoul, has a curious tradition connected with it. St. Martin de Vertou, preaching the gospel in the environs of Nantes, came to a town called *Herbaddila*, the inhabitants of which were extremely profligate, and treated him with contempt. In punishment of their crime, a vast chasm opened, and torrents of fire gushing out of it, consumed the guilty city. Two only of

* Those who have been at Westminster School, will naturally compare this custom with the ceremony of throwing the pancake over the bar on Shrove Tuesday.

its inhabitants, who had received the Saint hospitably, were saved; but one of them, a woman, returning to witness the devastation, in spite of his prohibition, was changed into a stone. The lake of Grandlieu now occupies the site of Herbadilla, but the name of the place is found in the neighbouring village of Herbauges. Every one will be struck with the resemblance of this story to those of Lot's wife, and Baucis and Philemon.

The town of CARHAIX is supposed to take its name from Ahès, the daughter of King Grallon. (Cael-Ahès, *the city of Ahès*.) Tradition is loud on the subject of her crimes and cruelties; and it is said that the noises which are frequently heard in one of the caverns of the mines at Huelgoet, are the groans of her lovers, whom in her fits of rage or inconstancy, she caused to be precipitated into the abyss.

Not far from Quimper, in the bay of Douarnenez, are the supposed ruins of the ancient town of Ys. The encroachments of the sea, and a great inundation, destroyed the town in the fifth century, but its vestiges are still considered discernible; and the boatmen profess to distinguish its former streets among the several shoals and difficult places.

The coast of Brittany is so dangerous, that a former Viscount of Leon used to say that a certain rock, notorious for shipwrecks, was a more valuable stone to him than the most precious jewel.

At LE ROUVRAY is a covered gallery called *La Roche-aux-Fées*, composed of forty-two large blocks of reddish schiste, and divided into two chambers. The gallery is 28 feet 7 inches in length, by 12 feet 4 inches in breadth and height, according to the Almanac of St. Malo, but other measurements differ.

The view from Mont St. Joseph, near St. Malo, at high water, and at sunrise or sunset, is mentioned by Buffon as the finest he had ever seen. The seamen of St. Malo are among the most celebrated in France; they bombarded Tunis in 1609, took Rio de Janciro in 1711, and gave the name of Malouines to the Falkland Islands. The merchants formerly enjoyed the whole of the Peruvian trade, and in the flourishing time of their commerce sent a hundred vessels yearly to the

Newfoundland fishery. It is said that Henry VII. of England saved himself here from the messengers of Richard III. by the rights of asylum which the town had enjoyed for several centuries. Charles II. is also said to have resided here during his exile. At *St. Servan*, in the immediate neighbourhood, James II. resided, at his arrival in France after his abdication.* The Castle of St. Malo, which was built by Anne of Brittany, has some resemblance to the shape of a coach; "a large square area within constitutes the body; two small towers in the fore-part answer to the fore wheels of the carriage, as two others of a larger size do to the hinder ones; a projection in front forms the pole, and an arched niche behind corresponds to the place where the servant was used to stand." The story is, that her carriage happening to be overturned, she determined to have one built which could not be liable to the same accident.

Yours, &c.

CYDWELL.

MR. URBAN,

March 1.

THE Lady to whom the Duchess of Kingston addressed her letter, published in your Magazine for May 1829, p. 411, was Miss Isabella Chudleigh, the eldest daughter of Col. George Chudleigh, of Chalmington, co. of Dorset. This lady had one brother, Sir John the sixth Bart. (who was killed at Ostend in 1745), and several sisters; and was first cousin to the Duchess. The Duchess of Kingston was a daughter of Col. Thomas Chudleigh, of Chelsea College, and had one brother, Colonel Sir Thomas, the fifth Bart. who died at Aix la Chapelle in 1741.

In the same Mag. p. 412, there are some typographical errors. In the pedigree of Meller of Longbridge, Dorset, for "Eleanor Meller, m. John Churchill of Doncaster," read *Dorchester*. In the 4th line after the pedigree, col. 1, for "as early in 1567," read as 1560. In note 2, for 1598, read 1594.

In addition to the pedigree, I find Edward Meller, by his wife Anne, had issue Robert, born in 1690, and Mary, born in 1693.

Yours, &c.

E. B.

* The house stands in the division of Port Rouge, and is now occupied by Lieut. Chapman, a worthy English naval officer.

ON THE STYLES OF HUME, GIBBON, AND ROBERTSON.

(Concluded from p. 222.)

ROBERTSON.

The style of ROBERTSON has few positive beauties and few faults. Its great merits are those of animation and rapidity, perspicuity and correctness, polish and modulation. Robertson is said to have formed his style on the style of Swift,^a yet so little resemblance do his periods bear to those of Swift, that no man would have suspected him of having taken them for his models. He has, however, one quality that distinguishes Swift; he puts "proper words in proper places;" and he may perhaps be said to have kept in mind Swift's precept, rather than to have imitated Swift's example. He is never obscure; he never stops his reader for a moment to consider the sense of a passage, nor does he ever disgust, like Gibbon, with a vain affectation of fine writing, or an offensive ambition of ornament; he never aims at elegance and fails. He is censured by Dr. Knox^b for being too vehement and declamatory; but, whatever blame his declamation may deserve, it must be acknowledged respecting his vehemence, which might perhaps with greater propriety be called energy, that it has the eminent merit of carrying us swiftly through his pages; and the writer, especially the historian, who enables us to read him rapidly, is entitled to our warmest gratitude. Johnson's remark concerning him, that he "is like a man who packs gold in wool, the wool occupying much more room than the gold," is unjust and malicious.

Yet Robertson must be pronounced inferior to Hume in the power of moving and interesting his reader, and to Gibbon in that of entertaining and surprising him. He is remarkable rather for equality of spirit and accuracy, than for any eminently pathetic or striking paragraphs. He has no passages equal in interest to the best passages of Hume, nor in splendor to the best of Gibbon. He has fewer acute, useful, or philosophical reflections, than either.

Perhaps his character of Queen Eli-

zabeth, and his comparison of Francis and Charles V. display greater abilities than any other passages in his Histories.

His masterpiece is his Charles V. Of his History of America, the introductory remarks, as well as the books in which he describes the country and the inhabitants, are somewhat in the German style. He is resolved to say all that can be said, and in consequence says much that need not be said. What he tells his reader is all true, but is neither new nor surprising; his reader knew it before he became his reader. His History of Scotland, his first performance, is also his most inferior.

Yet when this work first appeared, it surprised the English public with the beauties of its style. "The town will have it," says Hume^c to him, "that you was educated at Oxford, thinking it impossible for a mere untravelled Scotchman to produce such language." The readers of Scotland were disposed to exclaim still more loudly in its praise. "At Edinburgh," says Dr. Beattie,^d "it is currently said by your critical people, that Hume, Robertson, &c. write better English than the English themselves." Beattie himself, however, had the good sense to be of a contrary opinion, and his observations on the subject show that he could distinguish the qualities of a Scotchman's style very accurately. "We who live in Scotland," he remarks, "are obliged to study English from books, like a dead language." Accordingly, when we write, we write it like a dead language, which we understand, but cannot speak; avoiding, perhaps, all ungrammatical expressions, and even the barbarisms of our country, but at the same time without communicating that neatness, ease, and softness of phrase, which appear so conspicuously in Addison, Lord Lyttelton, and other elegant English authors. Our style is stately and unwieldy, and clogs the tongue in pronunciation, and smells of the lamp. We are slaves to the language we write, and are

^a Letter from Hume to Robertson, in Stewart's Life of Robertson, Sect. II.

^b Essay 23.

GENT. MAG. April, 1832.

^c Stewart's Life of Robertson, Sect. I.

^d Letter to Lord Glenbervie, in Forbes's Life of Beattie.

continually afraid of committing *gross* blunders; and, when an easy, familiar, idiomatical phrase occurs, dare not adopt it, if we recollect no authority, for fear of Scotticisms. In a word, *we* handle English, as a person who cannot fence handles a sword; continually afraid of hurting ourselves with it, or letting it fall, or making some awkward motion that shall betray our ignorance. An English author of learning is the master, not the slave of his language, and wields it gracefully, because he wields it with ease, and with full assurance that he has the command of it." These remarks are perhaps more characteristic of Robertson than of any other Scotch author. They are not at all applicable to Hume, whose English is as easy as an Englishman's. ●

Among the ancient historians, Robertson most resembles Sallust. He has all Sallust's rapidity; and he perhaps took the notion of his delineation of America from the description of Africa in the Jugurthine war.

He seems to have read few books besides works of history, and those immediately connected with it. He passes no judgments on any authors but historians, nor makes allusion to any.

Having mentioned in general terms the excellences of Robertson's style, it will now, according to my plan, be my business to discover its blemishes and defects.

Hume, in one of his Letters, blames him for making some of his periods too long. His censure was without much justice. He reproved him with more reason for making such sentences as this: "This step was taken in consequence of the treaty Wolsey had concluded with the emperor at Brussels, and which had hitherto been kept secret." "*Si sic omnia dixisses,*" adds Hume, "I should never have been plagued with hearing your praises so often sounded, and that fools preferred your style to mine. Certainly it had been better to have said, *which Wolsey,*" &c. He did not however profit by his friend's admonition so to avoid such construction afterwards, for several similar sentences may be found in subsequent parts of his works.

Hume also censured him for using "that old-fashioned, dangling word, *wherewith.*" He is not often guilty of using it. I have noticed but one instance: "The zeal and affection *where-*

with he had interposed in his favour." Hume likewise remarked the *fancy* which he had taken "of saying always an hand, an heart, an head," of which many examples may be found in his pages; and laughed at his adoption of *hath* from Swift. He might also have laughed at his choice of *doth*: "So wonderfully doth the wisdom of God superintend and regulate the caprice of human passions."^a

Of some of his sentences, the construction is irregular, and the parts discordant.—"A garden, *of which* Charles himself had given the plan, and *had filled* it with various plants which he intended to cultivate with his own hands."^b "Men, *whose spirits* were broken, and *their faculties* impaired by oppression."^c "The influence of any national custom,—and how far it may go towards perverting or extinguishing moral principles,—is remarkable."^d

He studiously avoided vulgarisms and improprieties of language, yet he occasionally falls into such as are sufficiently gross. "To receive their information *with some grains of allowance.*"^e "To chalk out the line of conduct that ought to be followed."^f "The Kings of France *got the start* of other powers in establishing a military force."^g "He took hold of the Regent *by the proper handle.*"^h "This homage was *in no wise derogatory* from their royal dignity."ⁱ "Now that their own resources were all exhausted."^j "Now that he was raised to be the first."^k "Calculated *of purpose* to bring her government into disreputation."^l "The majority of the clergy were *unprovided* of legal stipends."^m "Whilst these things were *carrying on* in Scotland."ⁿ "To complain of the *usage she had hitherto met with.*"^o "Reduced to the

^a Hist. of Charles V. b. 10, sub fin.

^b Hist. of Charles V. vol. 3, p. 235.

^c Hist. of America, vol. 1, p. 309.

^d Hist. of Scotland, vol. 1, p. 377.

^e Hist. of America, vol. 2, p. 56.

^f Hist. of America, vol. 3, p. 79.

^g View of the State of Europe, sect. 2, paragraph 19.

^h Hist. of Scotland, vol. 2, p. 106.

ⁱ Hist. of Scotland, vol. 1, p. 8.

^j Hist. of Scotland, vol. 1, p. 222.

^k Hist. of Scotland, vol. 2, p. 45.

^l Hist. of Scotland, vol. 1, p. 513.

^m Hist. of Scotland, vol. 2, p. 244.

ⁿ Hist. of Scotland, vol. 2, p. 25.

^o Hist. of Scotland, vol. 1, p. 503.

same state they were in at the death of queen Isabella.”^u “No other return than *what it actually met with*.”^v “*What they stood most in need of was money to pay their troops*.” “I shall now endeavour to fulfil an obligation which I came under.”^w “A trifling and partial reformation, not worth the contending for.”^x “They doubted no more than the King had done.”^y Phrases of the following kind he perhaps took from Hume, who however used them more sparingly than himself: “His presence would facilitate the carrying forward the scheme.” “*The banishing Hepburn earl of Bothwell for reasons extremely frivolous, beheading the eldest son of Lord Forbes without sufficient evidence of his guilt, and the condemning Lady Glamis to be burnt for the crime of witchcraft*.”^a “*The introducing foreign troops into a kingdom at peace with all the world; the seizing and fortifying towns in different parts of the country; the promoting strangers to offices of great power and dignity; the debasing the current coin; the subverting the ancient laws; the imposing of new and burdensome taxes; and the attempting to subdue the kingdom*,—are enumerated at great length.”^b “His pardoning the conspirators,—his committing the care of his daughter to Lady Livingstone.”^c “On account of its having seized the ecclesiastical revenues.”^d “Charles was allured by the prospect of its turning to his advantage.”^e From Hume also he learned to commence a period thus: “No wonder haughty and martial barons should view the power of the Church with envy.”^f “No wonder the Scots should easily give credit to a suspicion.”^g By Hume likewise he was instructed to make a sentence without a verb: “Of much discernment and no less address; of great intrepidity and equal prudence; gentle and humane, without weakness; zealous

for her religion, without bigotry; a lover of justice, without rigour.”^h By Hume, too, he was taught to use the past tense of the infinitive for the present: “Elizabeth, though she wished to have intimidated the Scottish king.”ⁱ “Their inconsiderate valour went near to have precipitated the kingdom into calamities.”^k “Persons who had it in their power to have performed instantly one part of what they undertook.”^l “Every consideration should have determined them to have seized this opportunity of attacking the emperor.”^m “The soldiers were ready to have broke out into the wildest excesses of rage.”ⁿ “He wished to have eluded the obligation of his oath.”^o From Hume, moreover, he took the word *caught* for *caught*: “Persons of all ranks caught the contagion.”^p Of his adoption of *bended* for *bent*, he is, I believe, entitled to the undivided praise “The spirit of the Mexicans, thus familiarized and bended to subordination.”^q

In stating the articles of treaties, he offensively uses the word *shall* instead of *should*. “In this treaty it was stipulated,—that no person *shall be molested* on account of religion; that a stop *shall be put* to all processes begun by the Imperial chamber against protestants, and the sentences already passed to their detriment *shall be declared void*.”^r “The chief articles of it were: That all the conquests which either party had made since the truce of Nice *shall be restored*, that the Emperor *shall give* in marriage to the Duke of Orleans either his own eldest daughter or the second daughter of his brother Ferdinand; that, if he choose to bestow on him his own daughter, he *shall settle* on her all the provinces of the Low Countries, to be erected into an independent state; that, if he determined to give him his niece, he *shall* with her *grant* him the investiture of Milan and its dependences; that he *shall* within four months *declare* which of these two princesses he

^u Hist. of Charles V. vol. ii. p. 218.

^v Hist. of Charles V. vol. 3, p. 188.

^w Discq. on India, Appendix, *int.*

^x Hist. of Charles V. vol. 2, p. 337.

^y Hist. of Scotland, vol. 2, p. 238.

^z Hist. of Charles V. vol. 4, p. 24.

^a Hist. of Scotland, vol. 1, p. 70.

^b Hist. of Scotland, vol. 1, p. 211.

^c Hist. of Scotland, vol. 2, p. 233.

^d Hist. of Charles V. vol. 3, p. 260.

^e Hist. of Charles V. vol. 3, p. 395.

^f Hist. of Scotland, vol. 1, p. 150.

^g Hist. of Scotland, vol. 1, p. 165.

^h Hist. of Scotland, vol. 1, p. 235.

ⁱ Hist. of Scotland, vol. 2, p. 84.

^k Hist. of Charles V. vol. 3, p. 137.

^l Hist. of Charles V. vol. 3, p. 177.

^m Hist. of Charles V. vol. 3, p. 347.

ⁿ Hist. of Charles V. vol. 4, p. 137.

^o Hist. of Charles V. vol. 4, p. 8.

^p View of the State of Europe, sect. 1.

^q Hist. of America, vol. 3, p. 168.

^r Hist. of Charles V. vol. 3, p. 57.

had pitched upon, and fulfil the respective conditions upon the consummation of the marriage, which *shall take place* within a year from the date of the treaty."¹ He sometimes with yet more ungracefulness uses *shall* after *should*: "That, if it were found requisite to elect a new Emperor, such a person *should be elected as shall be agreeable* to the King of France."²

In some instances he fails to find the best word for conveying his meaning. "*Ascertaining* to them the full possession of all their privileges."³ "The Peruvians, from their *unacquaintance* with the use of aches,—could not construct bridges."⁴ "The master of Gray—*demeaned* himself so far as to act as a spy for the English court."⁵ "Of an insinuating address,—and a *flouring* affability."⁶ Who shall decide what is meant by a *flouring* affability? In the following passages he writes nonsense "*Skilful officers declared the attempt to be impracticable.*"⁷ *Impracticable* is a word that cannot be applied to an attempt; all attempts, even the most extravagant, are practicable. "Charles arrived at length in Villach in Carinthia, and scarcely thought himself secure even in that remote *inaccessible* corner."⁸ The corner could not be inaccessible, or Charles would not have arrived in it. In the use of the word *inaccessible*, the Scotch have been somewhat unfortunate. Home, as every one knows, has put into the mouth of Douglas the words, "Beneath a mountain's brow, the most remote

And inaccessible, by Shepherds trod,

And Hume, as I might have observed in a fitter place, has said of Agricola, that he "*pierced into the inaccessible forests and mountains of Caledonia.*"⁹

Of two or three words, he sometimes puts the wrong one first. "Her commands were neither to be *disputed* nor *disobeyed*."¹⁰ *Disobeyed* should have preceded *disputed*. "We enter upon the region of *conjecture*, of *fable*,

and of *uncertainty.*"¹¹ *Uncertainty* should have gone before *conjecture*.

It was surely by some malignant influence that he was induced to call Lord Borrough an *extraordinary ambassador*, instead of an *ambassador extraordinary*.¹²

He sometimes tells his readers what he might with more propriety have left them to discover for themselves. "Smith," says he, "was not in a condition at this juncture to assert his own rights, or to act with his wonted *rigour*." By an accidental explosion of gunpowder, he had been so miserably scorched and mangled that *he was incapable of moving*.¹³ When he intended to inform us that Smith was *incapable of moving*, he might have forborne to apprise us that he was *not in a condition to act with rigour*.

Like Gibbon, he could not always forbear from inserting needless and superfluous epithets. He speaks of the "listless inattention"¹⁴ of the tribes of South America, and of their "inconsiderate thoughtlessness"¹⁵ about futurity; and perhaps a few more such redundancies might be found.

He has an absurd sentence like one that I have noticed in Hume. "Nothing could equal the horror of the Protestants at this unexpected and barbarous execution, but the zeal with which they espoused the defence of a cause that now seemed devoted to destruction."¹⁶ This, however, is the only sentence of the kind that occurs in his works.

His sentiments are generally his own, but he did not refuse to admit those of other writers when they occurred to him. His observation respecting Bourbon, that "he expired with a courage worthy of a better cause, and which would have entitled him to the highest praise, if he had thus fallen in defence of his country, and not at the head of its enemies,"¹⁷ is an expansion of Florus's remark concerning Catiline, which every reader has in his memory. And what he says of the Flemings, that they served Philip "with that active zeal which

Hist. of Charles V. vol. 3, p. 279.

Hist. of Charles V. vol. 4, p. 55.

Hist. of Charles V. vol. 3, p. 215.

Hist. of America, vol. 3, p. 219.

Hist. of Scotland, vol. 2, p. 252.

Hist. of Charles V. vol. 3, p. 372.

Hist. of Charles V. vol. 3, p. 186.

Hist. of Charles V. vol. 4, p. 73.

Ch. i. vol. 1, p. 9.

Hist. of Scotland, vol. 1, p. 491.

¹ Disquis. on India, sect. 1, init.

² Hist. of Scotland, vol. 2, p. 216.

³ Hist. of America, b. 9, circa med.

⁴ Hist. of America, vol. 2, p. 94.

⁵ Hist. of America, vol. 2, p. 100.

⁶ Hist. of Scotland, vol. 1, p. 171.

⁷ Hist. of Charles V. vol. 2, p. 368.

subjects are wont to exert in obeying the first commands of a new sovereign,"^k is borrowed from what Sallust tells us of the devotions of the Numidians to Metellus: *Numida, sicut plebique in novâ deditione, officia intendunt*. Both these appropriations are made without acknowledgment, as is likewise another of this passage from Hume:

"Knowing that every artifice, however gross, is able, when seconded by authority, to impose upon the people, he ordered prayers, during several months, to be put up in the Churches for the pope's liberty; which, all men knew, a letter under his hand could in a moment have procured."^l

"Employing an artifice no less hypocritical than gross, he appointed prayers and processions throughout all Spain for the recovery of the pope's liberty, which, by an

order to his generals, he could in a moment have granted him."^m

Such are the peculiarities, the merits, and the defects of the three great British historians. He that compares them with those of antiquity, will find that Hume has most resemblance to Herodotus, Xenophon, and Livy; Gibbon to Tacitus; and Robertson to Thucydides and Sallust. Hume, however, surpasses Herodotus and Xenophon in every historical excellence; he likewise excels Livy in perspicuity, though he may fall somewhat below him in rapidity and animation. Gibbon is equal to Tacitus in dignity, but inferior to him in strength. Robertson, perhaps, may be somewhat below Thucydides and Sallust in vigour, and is certainly beneath them in condensation and conciseness, but he undoubtedly surpasses them in grace and perspicuity.

^k Hist. of Charles V. vol. 4, p. 241.

^l Hume, ch. xxix. vol. 4, p. 70.

^m Hist. of Charles V. vol. 2, p. 372.

THE ENDEAVOURER.—No. II.

ON DESCRIPTIVE POETRY.

"*Non satis est pulchra esse poemata.*"—HOR.

THOSE who are pleased with the sight of any object, cannot fail to be pleased with an accurate and lively description of it. Whoever delights, like Isaak Walton, to ramble in the country, and to survey trees and rivulets, hills and meadows, will naturally be gratified with delineations of rural scenery, which awaken in his mind ideas of the objects that afford him pleasure. He may receive even more gratification from a just and animated description of the objects than from the mere view of them. "Words," says Addison, "when well chosen, have so great a force in them, that a description often gives us more lively ideas than the sight of the things themselves. The reader finds a scene drawn in stronger colours, and painted more to the life in his imagination, by the help of words, than by an actual survey of the scene which they describe. In this case, the poet seems to get the better of nature: he takes, indeed, the landscape after her, but gives it more vigorous touches, heightens its beauty, and so enlivens the whole piece, that the images which flow from the objects themselves ap-

pear weak and faint, in comparison of those that come from the expressions."

But descriptions, however accurate or vivid, will satiate and tire, if they be continued to any considerable length, without some intermixture of sentiment or narrative. *Pure description cannot hold the place of sense.* A descriptive poem, to be fully interesting, must, if it be long, be varied both with narration and reflection, and must, however short, address itself, not to the imagination only, but, in appropriate passages, to the heart and to the understanding. Something must be introduced which affects the human breast more strongly than images of trees, rivers, or animals; something that comes home to the feelings, and excites to thought and reflection. With descriptions intended to affect man, somewhat of man must be mingled.

"For what are all

The forms which brute unconscious matter wears,

Greatness of bulk, or symmetry of parts?
Not reaching to the heart, soon feeble grows
The superficial impulse; dull their charms,
And satiate soon, and pall the languid eye.
Not so the moral species." AKENSIDE.

"Different objects," observes Lord Kaimes, "raise emotions in different degrees;—hence the remarkable difference among desires directed to beings inanimate, animate, and rational; the emotion caused by a rational being is out of measure stronger than what is caused by anything inanimate;" a truth which is aptly illustrated by the well-known simile of Milton:

"As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick and sewers annoy the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives
delight,
The smell of grain, or tedded grass, or kine,
Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound,
If chance with nymph-like step fair virgin
pass,
What pleasing seem'd for her now pleases
She most, and in her look seems all delight."

And by two stanzas of Kirke White, whose writings deserve perhaps greater attention than those which any one has produced at the same age, and who observes, in one of his letters, that "mere description is often mere nonsense."

"Lo, the grey morning climbs the eastern
tow'r,
The dew-drop glistening in her op'ning eye;
Now on the upland lawns salute the hour
That wakes the warbling woods to melody;
There, sauntering on the stile, embower'd
high, [briar,
With fragrant hawthorn, and the gadding
Pore on thy hook, or cast by fits thine eye
Where, far below, hill, dale, and village spire,
And brook, and mead, and wood, far from
the sight retire.

But what are these — ?

'Tis animation breathes the subtle spell —
Hark! from the echoing wood the mellow
horn [swell,
Winds round from hill to hill, with distant
The peasant's matin rises from the dell;
The heavy waggon creaks upon its way,
While tinkling soft the silver-tuning bell
Floats on the gale, or dies by fits away,
From the sweet straw-roof'd grange, deep
buried from the day."

Akenside was sensible that not even the grandest and most sublime objects of nature can move the mind of man like scenes in which man himself is concerned:

"Look then abroad through nature, to the
range
Of planets, suns, and adamantine spheres,
Wheeling unshaken through the void im-
mense,
And speak, O man! does this capacious scene

With half that kindling majesty dilate
Thy strong conception, as when Brutus rose
Refulgent from the stroke of Cæsar's fate
Amid the crowd of patriots, and his arm
Aloft extending, like eternal Jove,
When guilt brings down the thunder, call'd
aloud

On Tully's name, and shook his crimson steel,
And bade the father of his country hail!
For lo the tyrant prostrate in the dust,
And Rome again is free!"

If the various descriptive poems in the language be considered, it will be seen that they are more or less read or neglected in proportion as they contain, judiciously intermingled with description, more or fewer passages addressed to the heart and the understanding, more or less to excite feeling or reflection, and to turn the thoughts of the reader on himself or his species. The Seasons, the Traveller, the Deserted Village, and the Task, which exhibit a due mixture of description with sentiment, are in the hands and the memory of every one. Grongar Hill, a piece admirably varied with useful reflection, is more popular than Cooper's Hill, in which reflections are introduced with much less frequency. Windsor Forest, which, though enlivened by narration, contains no quantity of instruction or remark proportioned to its length, is read but little; and Addison's Campaign, a poem, which, though a *gazette in rhyme*, and intended for narrative, may certainly be mentioned among descriptive compositions, is, from its dearth of sentiment, seldom noticed. The poems of Darwin, that master of glaring description, but of glaring description only, have been long consigned to oblivion.

How jejune a description even of the most interesting rural objects is, if it be varied with nothing rational or pathetic, will be fully understood by a perusal of the piece written by Warton on "The First of April," which its length, but for the name of its author, would make it necessary for me to apologise for presenting to the reader.

"Mindful of disaster past,
And shrinking at the northern blast,
The sleety storm returning still,
The morning hoar and evening chill,
Reluctant comes the timid Spring.
Scarce a bee, with airy ring,
Murmurs the blossom'd boughs around,
That clothe the garden's southern bound:
Scarce a sickly straggling flower
Decks the rough castle's rifted tower:

Scarce the hardy primrose peeps
From the dark dell's entangled steep :
O'er the field of waving bloom,
Slowly shoots the golden broom :
And but by fits the furze-clad dale
Tinctures the transitory gale :
While from the shrubbery's naked maze,
Where the vegetable blaze
Of Flora's brightest broderie shone,
Every checker'd charm is flown ;
Save that the lilac hangs to view
Its bursting gems in clusters blue.

Scant along the ridgy land
The beans their new-born ranks expand ;
The fresh-turn'd soil with tender blades
Thinly the sprouting barley shades ;
Fringing the forest's devious edge,
Half-robed appears the hawthorn hedge ;
Or to the distant eye displays
Weakly green its budding sprays.
The swallow, for a moment seen,
Skims in haste the village green
From the gray moor, on feeble wing,
The screaming plovers idly spring
The butterfly, gay-painted, soon
Explores awhile the tepid noon ;
And fondly trusts its tender dyes
To fickle suns, and fluttering shies.

Fraught with a transient, frozen shower,
If a cloud should haply lower,
Sailing o'er the landscape dark,
Mute on a sudden is the lark ;
But when gleams the sun again
O'er the pearl-besprinkled plain,
And from behind his watery veil
Looks through the thin-descending hail,
She mounts, and lessening to the sight,
Salutes the blithe return of light ;
And high her tuneful track pursues
Mid the dun rainbow's scatter'd hues.

Where in venerable rows
Widely-waving oaks inclose
The moat of yonder antique hall,
Swarm the rooks with clamorous call ;
And to the toils of nature true,
Wreath their capacious nests anew.

Musing through the lawn park,
The lonely poet loves to mark
How various greens in faint degrees
Tinge the tall groups of various trees ;
While, careless of the changing year,
The pine cerulean, never sere,
Towers distinguished from the rest,
And proudly vaunts her winter vest.

Within some whispering osier isle,
Where Glyn's low banks neglected smile ;
And each trim meadow still retains
The wintry torrent's oozy stains,
Beneath a willow, long forsook,
The fisher seeks his custom'd nook ;
And, bursting through the crackling sedge
That crowns the current's cavern'd edge,
He startles from the bordering wood
The bashful wild-duck's early brood.

O'er the broad downs, a novel race,
Frisk the lambs with faltering pace,

And with eager bleatings fill
The foss that skirts the beacon'd hill.

His free-born vigour, yet unbroke
By lordly man's usurping yoke,
The bounding colt forgets to play,
Basking beneath the noon-tide ray,
And stretch'd among the daisies' pride
Of a green dingle's sloping side ;
While far beneath, where nature spreads
Her boundless length of level meads,
In loose luxuriance taught to stray
A thousand tumbling rills inlay
With silver veins the vale, or pass
Redundant through the sparkling grass.

Yet, in these presages rude,
Midst her pensive solitude,
Fancy, with prophetic glance,
Sees the teeming months advance ;
The field, the forest, green and gay,
The dappled slope, the tedded hay ;
Sees the reddening orchard blow,
The harvest wave, the vintage flow ;
Sees June unfold his glossy robe
Of thousand hues o'er all the globe ;
Sees Ceres grasp her crown of corn,
And Plenty load her ample horn."

In these verses there are sufficient descriptive skill and comprehension ; for than Warton, as Aikin has remarked, none of our minor poets could "note with finer observation the minute circumstances in rural nature that afford pleasure in description." Here is displayed, in just and vivid colouring, every object in a vernal landscape on which it can be supposed that the imagination can delight to dwell. But the absence of all sentiment or reflection renders the piece unsatisfactory. Its conclusion seems to intend something, but it tells us only, what we all knew before, that fancy can make a transition from spring to summer, and from summer to autumn. It was not thus that Gray wrote on Spring ; Gray varies his stanzas with morality, and studies to conclude so as to set his reader to think.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Jan 10.*

MR. JACOB (Dec. p. 482) is extremely welcome to my recollections of the late Peter Perchard of this city.

I think it was in the year 1775 that I was transferred from the grammar-school to a desk in his counting-house. He lived all the time I was with him about the middle of Abchurch-lane on the Post Office side, exactly opposite to the great stationers Wright, Gill, and Pettiward. His uncle Matthew

Perchard was a silversmith in the same lane, a few doors lower down. I always understood that Peter Perchard had been chiefly brought up by this uncle, with whom his sister, an ancient maiden, lived. Peter himself was a freeman and liveryman of the Goldsmiths' Company.

His profession was that of a merchant, chiefly on commission for the island of Guernsey, with correspondents in Jersey and Alderney,—the *Le Mesuriers*, who were endless, the *Morants*, the *Brocks*, and the most flourishing families of those islands. When letters of marque and reprisal were issued by the British Government against the commerce of the allies of America, the islands were instantly converted into the most dangerous of enemies. Little bands of neighbours putting their few hundred pounds together, subscribed sufficient to purchase a lugger, to be fitted out as a privateer. The orders were dispatched to Peter Perchard. Mangles, the ship-chandler, furnished for him. The guns were had from the Carron Company. All ready, and a crew of resolute fellows not to be baffled, and knowing every inch of the French coast, and valuing life hardly at a pin's fee, commanded by a man, too, speaking French usually better than English;—silent and dark as the night, out warped these low but well-found boats, and the French West Indiamen were the game they chiefly ran down. They lay low in the water, and every shot they fired into vessels heavily laden took effect. They boarded the enemy usually with little loss of life or limb, and in a few weeks we had the papers of the prize transmitted, to apply for her condemnation in the Admiralty Court, and Messrs. Crickitt and Townley were our chief proctors. The profits of these ventures were for the most part invested in the British funds. Mr. Perchard as attorney received the dividends, and became wealthy by the mere accumulation of his commission business. His bankers were Wickenden, Moffatt, Kensington, and Boler, of Lombard-street, and a special customer he was. When the balance of his cash in their hands was nearing ten thousand pounds, he would say we must discount, and I was ordered to request them to take the interest upon bills of the first order upon great houses, in

consequence of this whim to have the best account in Lombard-street. The cashier used to smile at me, when he said, "They shall be done."

He lived well, but with steady plainness, roast and boiled, for he abhorred all trashy *entremêls* and kickshaws; his exterior was handsome, he had a commanding mien, and features repulsive, though prominent and well-turned. Mrs. Perchard had no idle visitants; it was not the humour of her husband, and they had only female servants.

Perchard kindly gave me the key of his bookcase, though we had little time to read, and I assisted Mrs. Perchard in exploring the library of Vernor and Hood for French romances, for she preferred the French language. One special favourite was Madame the Prince de Beaumont. Paul Le Mesurier was Mrs. Perchard's cousin, and when his fine carriage drove up to her door, and Mr. Perchard from his desk saw the cocked hats and shoulder knots, bouquets, and canes of the footmen, he used to vent his spleen with "Well, for my part, the fellow will certainly come upon the parish!" and snatching up his own hat and cane, walk out of the house, that his very soul might not be sickened with the frippery.

While I was with him, one of his daughters, a very lovely child, who was at a boarding-school at Stratford by Bow, was seized with an abscess in her side, and he begged that I would go down in a chaise, and, if I thought it advisable, bring her to town with me, that no time might be lost in procuring the best advice. Vehement in every thing, the people seemed monsters for not sooner discerning her malady, for having neglected her after they did know it, and for not sending an express for him the moment she complained. This dear girl grew excessively attached to me, for having been the instrument of her liberation, and in her decline which came rapidly on, was indulged with permission to sit by me, while I invented tales to entertain her, and would rest her faded but beautiful face and its golden locks upon my shoulder, till she at length could no longer be moved from the pillow of death!

But domestic calamity, like this even, broke but little upon Mr. Perchard's habits of business. He was at

his desk before nine o'clock, and in the summer wrote much in his own room above. On foreign post nights he wrote his letters as late as twelve o'clock, and we paid many sixpences for such as could not be copied and closed by that hour. Among those whom he chose to know, he bore the character of a proud but a good man; and one morning, while I was sitting with him, upon a messenger's entering, and rather suddenly announcing to me the death of my *mother*, whom I had left the day before in the happiest health,—he burst out with a most furious “Well, for my part! and who the d—l may you be, to dare to break such news to the poor youth, with so little preparation?” At such an age I may be excused for not seeing what was latent in so severe a character. He was offended when I left him; said, and probably with truth, “that he would have made my fortune,” and never forgave the ingratitude, as he called it, of seeking a more agreeable occupation.

The privy counsellor was certainly his ancestor, with perhaps one remove. I incline to think from a vague recollection of something dropt by Mrs. P. that his father had either been improvident or unfortunate, or both. I never heard him mentioned by his son. His sister whom I have before noticed, came sometimes to the house; but the wife and she did not agree, and there was not uncommonly some Norman ill blood between them, not apt to be sweetened, when the ear of Mr. P. admonished him to go up and *compose* the strife. The great theme of *hope* with Peter, was that he would send for his near connexion Mr. Dobree, and make him his partner. This he subsequently did. I dare say he often wondered when he saw himself in Chatham-place, and gave his cousin Paul an opportunity of surveying, but without pain, a rival establishment of *bags and bouquets!*

I have only to add, that on the 9th of November, 1804, I happened to be in Westminster Hall, when my old master with his train borne, and the mace before him, came to invite the Judges to partake his custard at Guildhall. I smiled and exclaimed, “Thou hast it now, all that the wierd woman promised!” O.

GENT. MAG. April, 1832.

NOTICES OF NORMANDY.

(Concluded from p. 34.)

As the lions of this neighbourhood, Lillebone, Jumieges, and La Malliery, have been so frequently visited and described, I shall pass them over, and conduct the reader to that most beautiful bijou, the church of St. Gertrude. At a mile and a half on the road to Yvetot, on the side of the valley through which the Caudebec flows, a narrow lane turns to the left, and continues by the side of the stream a mile further. On a gentle eminence, or rather bank, between the rivulet and a wood, are the remains of this super-elegant structure, now in a state of dilapidation, having been desecrated for the space of forty years. It consists of a single nave with a very short transept, and a quire or chancel with a semicircular termination. Its entire length is 75 feet, 24 feet wide, and a transept projecting not more than four feet on each side. In the centre is a square tower, the sides of which are the width of the church, surmounted by a slated spire. The walls are very high; the bottom of the windows, which are large and lofty, are eight feet from the ground. The roof of the nave has fallen in, and those parts of it which are not decayed, are bound together by the branches of elder and hazel, which luxuriate among them. The most melancholy object for the antiquary, is the ruined state of the windows, which have been filled with the richest painted glass, the fragments of which are so plentifully scattered on the pavement that it is impossible to walk on it without grinding under foot the richest colours. The upper part of the windows contain, in the mullions, some of the most exquisite specimens of painted glass I ever witnessed, which are exposed to the fury of the elements, and to the injuries of time. It is, however, saying something for the honesty or want of curiosity, or both, of those who visit this church, that these pictures, worthy of the pencils of Van Eyck, Albert Durer, or Holbein, should have survived so long. When I saw these brilliant specimens of ancient art thus exposed, a thought occurred to me, that by a little address some of these treasures might be transferred to the library window of a certain topo-

grapher. I applied very cautiously to the mayor of the village, and proposed in exchange for some of those relics, to give a moderate sum to the poor, or to be disposed of for the benefit of his commune. His worship, a plain farmer, received my proposition with great courtesy, and as far as he was concerned, was disposed to grant my request, which he considered sufficiently reasonable. But he informed me that when the Duchess of Berry was at Caudebec, she requested the prefect to obtain all the painted glass in the neighbourhood to repair the windows of that church. As that order had not been rescinded, he could not allow any part to be taken away, although he was convinced that every fragment would vanish long before the authorities of Caudebec would require them.

The church, as appears by an inscription yet remaining, was consecrated in the year 1508, and from a correspondence of the various details was probably built by the architect of the church of Caudebec. On each side of the altar were the figures of two saints; the canopies under which they stood, of which one remains, were of the most elaborate workmanship, being three feet eight inches high, and containing tracery and open work as delicately carved as if it had been of ivory. The ribs of the arched ceiling and the intersecting knots had been gilt. The mullions of the east window are in the form of fleurs-de-lis, an ornament of great elegance, and well adapted for the purpose. There are those, I doubt not, who are admirers of picturesque beauty, to whom this exquisite specimen of ancient art, in a solitary spot, with'n the murmur of the stream, and surrounded with hanging woods, would give inexpressible delight, to me it has no such charms. I look back with horror to the anarchy which produced such premature decay, and I see with sorrow the indifference which prevents its restoration. These venerable relics, whether dangling in the wind, or held together by the ruthless embraces of the ivy, raise emotions in my breast, unfavourable both to taste and virtue.

I cannot finish this short and imperfect sketch without recommending all those who visit Normandy, especially that part of it which is so accessible to England, to make a short stay

at Lillebone, which will afford the antiquary a rich day's repast. The ruins of the ancient castle, in which it is said the Conqueror and his principal Captains planned the invasion of England, yet remains in a more entire state than could be expected. The large Gothic hall, probably the scene of their deliberations, wants nothing but the roof, and exhibits the style of the early Norman architecture in great perfection. There is also on the north side, detached from the rest of the castle, and surrounded by a deep mound, a circular tower two hundred feet high, consisting of three stories of most beautiful masonry. The walls are ten feet thick, and the interior about thirty feet in diameter. It is said to have been built in the fourteenth century; but I should imagine that it is older. The spire at the west end of the Church is of ornamented Gothic, and in the style of that of Harfleur, but not quite so lofty; these have been generally attributed to the age of our Henry the Fifth, but I am of opinion that they are not so old, and I should consider the commencement of the sixteenth century about the period of their creation.

But the great and principal curiosity is the immense and magnificent Roman amphitheatre, now in the progress of disclosure. When I was there in last October, about fifteen labourers were at work under the personal superintendence of the Mayor, who I was told was a most zealous antiquary, and possessed of a very valuable collection of curiosities which have been discovered. About ten years ago, this curious building was so covered up with rubbish as to present a mishapen mound of great magnitude. At present all the south side of it is so cleared away as to have the outside walls more than 40 feet high quite clear. The inside has been so exposed as to exhibit the dressing-rooms of the actors, and many tiers of benches. The outside is composed of tufa, which covers the walls; they are of chalk and roman brick, cemented together so strongly as to be more like a solid rock than masonry. The road from Havre to Rouen cuts off one end of the amphitheatre, which, when perfect, is calculated to have contained 22,000 persons.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

SONGS OF THE ANCIENT ROMANS.

MR. URBAN, . *Mere, March 3.*

IN the early times of the Roman state, the severe "gens Martis" scorned music and its sister arts, as tending too strongly to soften the heart; and, perhaps, did not cultivate it as a science till they began to mingle with the Greeks. The words *musica, musicus, harmonia, melos*, are all Greek; and C. Nepos, expecting that his Roman readers would think learning music and playing the pipes skilfully, beneath a man like Epaminondas, directs their attention to the great difference between Greek and Roman manners. But, however little the Romans might have learnt of music as an art, we might be sure that the landfolk had their songs, to lighten their wearisome toils,—to enliven the lonely hour, and the irksomeness of wayfaring,—and to heighten their social mirth,—even if the Latin writers had never alluded to the fact.

We have a proof of the being of Roman songs, in the saying "*Cantilenam eandem canis*," meaning "you tell me the old story," and Q. Curtius, in his sixth book on Alexander the Great, says that the uncomposed song ("inconditum carmen") sung by the Persians, was unpleasant to the ears of strangers: thus distinguishing between that and the *condita carmina* (foremade songs) which he or the Grecians had commonly heard.

Virgil, in his third eclogue, makes the shepherd Pollio a writer of songs; for the "*carmina*" of shepherds could be nothing more than songs,—and in his ninth eclogue he speaks of a *song tune*, where Lycidas says, "*numeros memini, si cerba tenerem*." "I remember the tune, (notes, *numeri*) if I could recollect the words." The word "*numeros*" cannot mean the feet, or metre; for it would be silly to say "I remember the metre, if I knew the words;" for when one remembers a verse he knows the metre by it.

The following passage in the fifth eclogue seems to allude to an art of writing tunes:

— "*in viridi nuper quæ cortice fagi
Carmina descripti, ET MODULANS ALTERNA
NOTAVI.*"

"the verses which I lately wrote on the green bark of the beech, and, *setting to a tune, I alternately marked*." That is, I should conclude, marked the tune; which might have been done by putting numbers or marks for the fingers which the piper was to move in succession in playing the tune, or in some other way now unknown: indeed, without an art of this kind, it is not easy to understand how the pipers could play such music as the "*Codri*" composed by Flaccus for the plays of Terence.

Horace, in his first book of satires, alludes to the social singing of the Romans:

"Omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, inter
amicos
Ut nunquam indecant animum cantare ro-
gati."

He also makes the song the companion of the cup:

"Illic omne malum vino cantuque levato,"

says he, in one of his odes: and Virgil, whose eclogues are of course true in manners, though fictitious in facts, gives us some idea of the character of the Latin songs; as well by many allusions he makes to them, as by the verses which some of his shepherds are made to sing.

They were, for example, in praise of female charms:

"Formosam resonare doces Amaryllida
sylvas;" Ec. 1.

And of excellent persons:

"Incipe, si—Alconis habes laudes." Ec. 5.

On love:

"Quos aut Phillidis ignes." Ec. 5.
"Absentem cantat amicam."—Hor. Sat. 5.

And they were sometimes of a comic kind, on such subjects as the

"Jurgia Codri."—Ec. 5.

The Epithalamium, or wedding song, was of Grecian origin; as its name shows.

It seems to have been common for two persons to sing answering verses alternately.

"Et cantare pares, et RESPONDERE parati.
 "ALTERNIS igitur contendere VERSIBUS ambo
 "Cœpère." Ec. 7.

I was told last summer in Wales, that singing of this kind is common there. The Welsh call it "Canïad pennillion," or "verse singing;" each person in company singing a verse in succession, and striving to outdo the others.

The tunes to the measures of the Latin language must have been very different from ours; but it would be very pleasing to know something more of the music of a people whose descendants are now the first in the art. The maxim of the early Romans, however, was "All arms, and no arts;" while that of the Italians seems to be "All arts, and no arms."

The musical instruments chiefly used by the Romans seem to have been the *cithara*, the *tibia*, and the *fistula*: the *cithara* was the original of the *guitarre*, as its name shows; Greek, *κithara*; Latin, *cithara*, (pronounced *keethara*, the *c* being always hard); Italian, *chitarra* (pronounced nearly the same); French, *guitarre*. The *tibia* was the shepherd's pipe of later times; and the *fistula*, the reeds.

Virgil describes the *fistula*, as having seven reeds.

"Est mihi disparibus septem compacta cicutia
 "Fistula;" Ec. 3.

and, supposing the player could blow eighths on each reed, its scale comprehended about two octaves.

Yours, &c.

W. BARNES.

ON THE ANALOGIA LINGUÆ GRÆCÆ, NO. IV.

MR. URBAN,

April 14.

MY lucubrations hitherto on the *Analogia Linguae Græcæ* have been little more than preliminary to a short sketch of the two leading systems of Greek etymology, and to such an exposition of their fundamental errors, as the advancement of learning appears to me to suggest and to demand.

The first of those systems may be considered as fully expounded in the well-known dialogue, the *Cratylus* of Plato; the second, (originating with Hemsterhuis) as illustrated by Valckenaer in his *Observationes ad Origines Græcas*.

The dialogue, named from *Cratylus*, principally turns on the Rectitude of Names; and that rectitude consists in this, that in the same manner as a shuttle is the proper instrument for the purpose of weaving, even so a name is an instrument endued with the power of teaching and distinguishing the essence of things.

Accordingly, the philosophy of Plato, assuming, *ab origine*, that the name is naturally accommodated to the object, decomposes freely all names which will in any way admit of analysis: thus, Ἀγαμέμνων into ἄγαν and μένων, from his patient endurance at the siege of Troy, and ἄνθρωπος into ἀναθρώπων as contemplating what he be-

namely, that the Greek language *ab ovo*, by a kind of scientific generation, began with verbs like ἄω, ἔω, ὄω, &c. and from those advanced through ἄκω, ἔδω, ἔμω, &c. and βῆω, δέω, μῶω, &c. onwards to such verbs as γίνω, δέκω, κέπω, &c.; till by degrees developed from an organization more than three-deep, it became that beautiful and varied world of verbs and nouns cum pertinentiis suis, which we admire at this day.

If any of my readers (I write, *Lectori, si quis erit*) shall require, in the first instance, to know more distinctly the nature of those doctrines on which I meditate a brief and hasty assault, let me beg of him to peruse the *Cratylus* of Plato at one end, with the *Clavis Homerica* at the other extreme of that line; while, to complete his view, to the *Observationes* of Valckenaer may be added the *Etymologicum* of Lennep and the *Familia Etymologica* of Damnius, in his *Lexicon Homericum*. Of course, I mean just such a look into all or any of those works, as to a scholar's eye will convey the great points of striking character, quite enough so to render that argument intelligible, which it is my intention ere long to pursue.

The curious reader who has not before been acquainted with Lord Monboddo on the *Origin and Progress of Language*, will find both amusement and instruction in Lord M.'s account of the *Philosophical language invented by Bishop Wilkins*, (vol. ii. pp. 440, 482;) and of what he terms "the lan-

The Hemsterhusian theory (though it can associate with the Cratylean) is built on a very different hypothesis;

guage of the philosophers of India, called the *Sanscrit*," Lord Monboddo, with his mind partly set a-going by Bishop Wilkins, as early as in the year 1774, had actually anticipated (what was not published then) the duads and triads of the primitive verbs in the system of Hemsterhuis (vide

also vol. iv. p. 54, strongly to the same purpose). JAS. TATE,

P. S.—By an oversight in my last letter, for which I beg to apologise, the name of *Machaon*, instead of that of *Patroclus*, was assigned to the practising surgeon who cut out the arrow from Eurypylos's thigh.

ROMAN CONSULAR COINS.

Mr. URBAN, *Cork, March 31.*

WHEN the Roman Consular Coins exhibit any representations of historical events, they are generally those of the greatest public notoriety, or those in which particular Roman families are more immediately concerned. They are consequently, although very interesting, not of the same utility as those of the Emperors; many of which allude to important public transactions, of which history furnishes us with but scanty or imperfect notices, and concerning some of which it is wholly silent; the history of the Emperors being in general more defective than that of the Republic. However, a few more examples taken from the Consular coins may not perhaps be unacceptable.

38. *Cornelia*. Reverse, a figure kneeling, presenting an olive branch to another sitting; a third figure behind, kneeling, and with his hands tied behind his back, *FELIX*. This is a representation of Bocchus king of Gætulia, giving up his son-in-law Jugurtha, to Sylla the Lieutenant of Marius. Felix was a name assumed by Sylla.

39. *Aquillia*. Reverse, a military figure, with a female captive on her knees at his feet, *M . AQVIL . M . F . M . N . SICIL*. Manius Aquilius reduced the revolted slaves and their king, Athenio, in Sicily.

40. *Calpurnia*. Head of Numa, with broad diadem, inscribed *NUMA*. — *CN . PISO . PRO . Q*. Reverse, a ship's prow, *MAGN . PRO . COS*. From this coin we learn that the celebrated family of the Pisos derived their descent from Numa. C. Calpurnius Piso was one of the proquaestors of Pompey, in his celebrated war against the pirates, to which the reverse of this coin alludes.

41. *Calpurnia*. Head of Saturn, sickle behind. Trident under, *PISO . CAEPIO . Q*. Reverse, two men sitting in conference, ears of corn at

each side, *AD . FRV . EMV . EX . S . C*. — C. Calpurnius Piso, and Cn. Servilius Cæpio, were Quæstors, A.V.C. 507, and on account of a failure in the harvest, and scarcity of provisions at Rome, were by a decree of the Senate sent abroad to purchase corn.

42. *Cassia*. Head of Vesta, *Q . CASSIVS . VEST*. Reverse, temple of Vesta, with a curule chair inside; an urn at one side, a tablet inscribed *A . C*. at the other. This coin of the Cassian family relates to one of their ancestors Q. Cassius, who was appointed by the people of Rome to investigate the conduct of some Vestal virgins, which he did with the greatest strictness, and condemned several of them.

43. *Mucia*. Heads of Honor and Virtue, *HO . VIRT . KALENI*. Reverse, two figures joining hands, one with Cornucopia in left hand, Caduceus and *ITAL* . behind; the other with sceptre in left hand, and right foot on a globe; *RO* . behind, *CORDI*. in the exergue. C. Mucius Cordus is mentioned by Vitruvius as the architect who built the celebrated temple of Honor and Virtue, dedicated by Caius Marius. The word *KALENI* . refers to Fufius Calenus, who was said to have been Quæstor with Mucius Cordus.

44. *Memmia*. Head of Romulus, *QVIRINVS . C . MEMMI . C . F*. Reverse, Ceres sitting with torch and ears of corn in her hands, *MEMMIVS . AED . CERIALIA . PREIMVS . FE-CIT*. The Cerealia, or festival of Ceres, was one of the most important of the religious ceremonies of the Romans. History does not inform us when this festival was first celebrated, but it appears from this coin to have been when Memmius was Aedile. This is one of the remarkable coins restored by Trajan.

45. *Cæcilia*. Reverse, ship's prow and Macedonian shield, *M . METEL*.

LVS. ROMA. These symbols of Macedon are in allusion to the triumph obtained by M. Metellus over the Macedonians.

46. Cæcilia. Head of Piety, Stork. Reverse, Elephant, Q. C. M. PI.—Another has a bearded head laurelled, Q. METEL. PIVS. Reverse, Æneas bearing his father Anchises and the Palladium CAESAR. The head of Piety, the Stork, and the Palladium, relate to L. Metellus, who when the temple of Vesta was on fire, rescued from the flames the Palladium which was there deposited, and the elephant to the great victory obtained by the same Metellus over the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war, in which he took from them 120 elephants. The first coin was one of the remarkable ones restored by Trajan.

47. Porcia. Head of Roma, P. LAECA. ROMA. Reverse, a figure with a Lictor behind him, placing a crown on the head of a Roman citizen, PROVOCO. This alludes to the Porcian Law introduced by Porcius Læca.

48. Minucia. Reverse, a statue on a lofty pillar, ears of corn springing from the base. At one side a figure with two measures of corn in his hands, and his foot on another. On the other side a figure in dress of an Augur, with Lituus in right hand, T. MINVCI. C. F. AVGVRI. ROMA. This coin represents the statue erected by the Roman people to L. Minucius, who being Præfectus Annonæ, detected the conspiracy of Spurius Mælius. The figure in the dress of an Augur, represents that Minucius from whom the family derived the surname of Augurinus.

49. Numonia. Bare head, C. NV. MONIVS. VAALA. Reverse, a soldier attacking a fortification, defended by two others, VAALA. This probably alluded to some great exploit performed by one of the Numonian family, which must have been considered remarkable, as it appears this coin was restored by Trajan.

50. Papia. Laurelled head, trophy behind, TRIVMPVS. Reverse, a wolf bringing fuel to a fire which an eagle is exciting with her wings, CELSVS. III. VIR. L. PAPIVS. This illustrates a passage in Dionysius Halicarnassus, which relates that Æneas, when he was founding Lavinium, observing a wolf and an eagle kindling a fire, and a fox afterwards endeavouring to extinguish it, but the two

former finally prevailing, prophesied from this, that the colony, although exposed to the envy and hostility of the neighbouring states, would eventually overcome them. He also mentions that as a monument of this story, the effigies of these animals were for a long time preserved in the forum at Lavinium.

51. Plautia. Reverse, Jupiter with thunderbolt in right hand, driving a Quadriga, C. YPSAE. COS. PRIV. CEPIT. Another has C. HYPSAE. COS. PREIVER. CAPTV. Morell mentions, that Privernum was taken by the consul C. Plautius Hypsæus, A. V. C. 412; and in that year, according to the Capitoline Marbles, C. Plautius and L. Æmilius Mamercinus Privernas were consuls. The reason the latter was called Privernas, and not the former, was probably to distinguish L. Æm. Mamercinus from T. Æm. Mamercinus, who was Prætor that very year.

52. Sosia. Head of M. Antony. Reverse, a female sitting in an attitude of grief, and a male captive bound at foot of a trophy, C. SOSIVS. IMP. These figures represent Judæa personified, and Antigonus, the king of that country, conquered by C. Sosius the Lieutenant of M. Antony. A full account of this event is given in Josephus, Ant. xiv. 16, who mentions that Antigonus threw himself at the feet of Sosius, who took no pity on him, but insulted him, calling him Antigone.

53. Vibia. Head of Liberty, LIBERTATIS. Reverse, Roma sitting on a heap of military spoils, crowned by Victory, C. PANSA. C. F. C. N. This relates to the celebrated victory at Mutina, gained by the consuls Hirtius and Pansa, and Octavius, afterwards Augustus, over Mark Antony.

54. Vibia. Head of Pan, C. PANSA. Reverse, Caduceus between two hands joined, ALBINVS. BRVTI. F. Decimus Brutus Albinus, who was besieged in Mutina, by sallying out during the battle, contributed greatly to the defeat of Antony; and Hirtius being killed in the battle, was joined in the command with Pansa.

55. Junia. Head of Brutus, BRVTVS. IMP. L. PLAET. CEST. Reverse, Cap of Liberty between two daggers, EID. MAR. This alludes to the murder of Cæsar.

Yours, &c. JOHN LINDSAY.
(To be continued.)

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Gleanings in Natural History, with local Recollections. By Edward Jesse, Esq. Deputy Surveyor of his Majesty's Parks. 8vo. pp. 213. Murray.

IN the present time, which future ages will distinguish as the day of Cholera and Reform;—when the cry about the one and the other, we trust, by far exceeds the vital importance of the subjects, either physically or politically speaking, it rejoiceth us to steal away from popular clamour,—to shut out the angry world from our thoughts, and to repose over a book like Mr. Jesse's *Gleanings in Natural History*.

It would be vain for us to deny that we feel not the effects of old age. But what are these effects? Does not age, which brings experience with it, enable us to look with an eye of calm impartiality upon passing events? We are the honest Chroniclers of the present for the future; our record of passing events is free from the rancour of party spirit,—is unadulterated by its baneful influence. And are we not—have we not ever been, among the foremost to raise our voice temperately and dispassionately in defence of the institutions which time has hallowed? We have seen the evils of change, and we dread the spirit of innovation. It has been our object to lead our fellow men, not from debateable ground (for by the war of opinions has truth ever been elicited), but from themselves—from those narrow, self-interested schemes, the movements of the machinery of which are readily detected by the experienced eye. We are no enemies to controversy, honestly conducted, and fairly maintained; but we condemn all discussions in which noise is allowed to predominate over sense; where abuse is substituted for argument, and where, reason having failed to convince, violence of language is resorted to.

Although it is the privilege of old age to be garrulous, enough of ourselves. Ours is, we believe, a green old age, and sincerely does it sympathize with Mr. Jesse in the keen en-

joyment which is evinced by him towards the mighty yet minute works of the Giver of all good:—

“Not a tree,
A plant, a leaf, a blossom but contains
A folio volume. We may read, and read,
And read again, but still find something
new, [struct,
Something to please, and something to in-
E'en in the noisome weed.”

Mr. Jesse, we assert, is worthy of his office of Deputy Surveyor of the Royal Parks. He has a heart alive to the beauties of an old tree, and which can attach another value to it than is comprised in a mere arithmetical question. He has a quick eye for all that is going on around him; nothing can escape his vigilance, from the nest of the titmouse to the majestic oak.

Our enthusiasm will be excused, when we say that Mr. Jesse's little book brings back upon us all the spring time of our spirit. Every page awakens the most delightful associations; and to young and old this feeling must be the same. So much of interesting matter and original observation is there in every page of Mr. Jesse's *Gleanings*, that we are at a loss where to select a passage or two in support of our opinion. We challenge, therefore, any fair dealing person to open the book at random, and after reading one page, to tell us if he does not feel inclined to turn over, and see what follows. This is the real test of an interesting work. Nor is it to the naturalist alone that Mr. Jesse addresses himself. His “local recollections,” as he is pleased to style some topographical passages introduced into his work, are written in that easy yet graphic style which is so agreeable.

Mr. Murray, we trust, will forgive our making so long an extract, but the fascination of Mr. Jesse's desultory style must be our excuse.

“The trees which at present form so much of the beauty of Greenwich Park were planted by Evelyn, and if he could now see them he would call them ‘goodly trees,’ at least some of them. The chestnuts, however, though they produce some fine fruit,

have not thriven in the same proportion with the elms. In noticing this park, I should not forget to mention that the only remaining part of the palace of Henry VIII. is preserved in the front of Lord Auckland's house looking into the park. It is a circular delft window of beautiful workmanship, and in a fine state of preservation. There are also a great number of small tumuli in the upper part of the park, all of which appear to have been opened.

"Last year a certain portion of the turf in the park became suddenly brown, and the grass withered and died. On turning up the turf, an amazing number of the grubs of the long-legged gnat (*tibula oleracea*) were found, and which had evidently fed on the roots of the grass, as they were eaten off. This shows the correctness of what an intelligent writer, Mr. Stickney, has said in his treatise upon this insect, when he gave it as his opinion that the grub feed on the roots of corn and grass. It has generally been supposed that this grub is most destructive in marshy lands, but the devastation in Greenwich Park was on the high ground near the Observatory, on a bed of gravel. On mentioning the circumstance to one of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, he informed me that a part of one of the estates belonging to the Hospital in the north of England had been visited by an army of these destructive insects, who carried on their depredations in a regular line till they came to a river, which stopped their further progress. The mischief done by them in Greenwich Park was stopped by sprinkling salt on the grass, and afterwards dressing it with a slight coat of soil, and sowing grass-seeds upon it. In a note in Messrs. Kirby and Spence's *Entomology*, it is stated that two species of these insects are confounded under the appellation of the grub,—the larvæ, namely, of *tibula oleracea* and *cornicina*, which last is very injurious, though not equally with the first. In the rich district of Sunk Island in Holderness, in the spring of 1813, hundreds of acres of pasture have been entirely destroyed by them, being rendered as completely brown as if they had suffered a three month's drought, and destitute of all vegetation, except that of a few thistles. A square foot of the dead turf being dug up, two hundred and ten grubs were counted in it!—and, what furnishes a striking proof of the prolific powers of these insects, the next year it was difficult to find a single one.

"In the grounds of the lodge belonging to the Earl of Ertoll in Richmond Park, there is a raised piece of ground known by the name of Harry the Eighth's Mound. It is supposed that he stood on this elevated spot to watch the signal from the Tower of London, which assured him of the death of Anne Boleyn. It is in a direct line with the Tower, which is readily seen with the

naked eye on a clear day. The beauty of the grounds at this charming lodge, with reference to their extent, is exceeded by few in this kingdom.

"The upper lodge in Bushy Park is also very agreeably situated. It was formerly the Ranger's lodge, and in the time of Oliver Cromwell was inhabited by Bradshaw the regicide. Charles II. gave it to a keeper of the name of Podger, who had shown his loyalty during the troubles of the Commonwealth; and he afterwards partook of an entertainment from him at the lodge. On taking down lately the old church at Hampton, Podger's tomb was discovered under the reading-desk. It is now put up in the new church. The original lodge has long since been pulled down, but there is a painting of it preserved in the neighbourhood.

"The footpath from Hampton Wick across Bushy Park to Teddington is particularly pleasant and healthy. A former ranger of the park (Lord Halifax, I believe) attempted to stop this path. A patriotic shoemaker, however, who had long enjoyed an agreeable walk amongst the thorn trees, thought that he could not do better with the money which he had scraped together than leave it to be spent in recovering the right of way for the benefit of his neighbours. The money was accordingly so spent, and the right of way established. Some of the cottagers in the neighbourhood have portraits of this public-spirited cobbler, with an account affixed of the above-mentioned circumstances.

"Among the records preserved by the Steward of the Manor of Hampton, is a strong remonstrance from the inhabitants of that place to Oliver Cromwell, complaining of his having encroached upon their rights by adding a part of their common to Bushy Park. This remonstrance seems to have had its effect, as a grant of some land in the neighbourhood was made to them in lieu of what had been taken from them. The ancient boundaries of Bushy Park are found in several places.

"In Hampton-Court Park may be traced some lines of fortification which were thrown up to teach that art to the Duke of Cumberland, when a boy, and whose name was afterwards so much connected with the troubles of 1745. There is also an unfinished canal, which was begun by William the Third, and intended to correspond with the one in front of Hampton-Court Palace. The spot is still shown where the King's horse slipped, and occasioned his death.

"Hampton-Court Palace is supplied with water from some springs in Coombe Wood. The distance is two miles, in the most direct line, and the leaden pipes which convey the water are carried across the bottom of the river Thames. There are two pipes from each conduit, making altogether eight miles of leaden pipes. These pipes were

laid down by Cardinal Wolsey, for the purpose of supplying his palace with water. A foot of this old lead weighs twenty-four pounds; and allowing one pound for waste in each foot since the time of Cardinal Wolsey, each pipe must have weighed 182,000 pounds, and the eight, therefore, 1,056,000 pounds. This alone is a proof of the amazing wealth and resources of Wolsey. His palace is supposed to have been very considerably larger than the present one, the roof of which is covered with lead, which probably was by no means as plentiful in those days as it is at present."

Mr. Jesse has appended an interesting paper to his local recollections, in the record of the discovery of some bronze weapons, a ring, and an ornamented spike. The latter he conceives to have been the top of a Roman banner, "on which the eagle perhaps was placed." These relics were found "in getting out the earth from the cofferdams, that were sunk for the purpose of laying the foundation of the new Bridge over the river Thames at Kingston." From "the discovery of these articles," to use Mr. Jesse's phrase, together with some skeletons having been found in a field near Kingston Ford, and a barrow which has not been opened at the distance of half a mile from thence, Mr. Jesse proceeds to argue that Cæsar must have crossed the Thames at Kingston, instead of at the Cowey Stakes near Weybridge. He is supported in his opinion by the letters of C. T. (the Rev. Charles Townsend, we believe,) and the critical remarks of "another friend" (Mr. Croker, we conjecture;—who, if it be so, seems equally familiar with all the details of the Reform Bill, and all that can be urged, *pro* or *con*, respecting the precise movements of Cæsar).

After the pleasure and instruction we have derived from the perusal of Mr. Jesse's volume, it is with regret we find ourselves obliged to close its pages; for it is just the kind of book over which we love to linger,—which fills the mind with worthy thoughts, and steals us from ourselves, and all around us in these noisy times. Most heartily do we thank Mr. Jesse for the enjoyment he has afforded us.

The Dogmas of the Constitution. By J. J. Park, Esq. Professor of English Law and Jurisprudence.

THIS Pamphlet would excite considerable interest at all times, for it

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places the Constitution of England in a true and striking position; it enables the reader to form a correct notion of the philosophy of its government, and clears it from the obscurity with which the fallacious and false postulates of Blackstone, De Lolme, and Montesquieu, have so long enveloped it.—Therefore, to the scholar and the student, Mr. Park's *Dogmas of the British Constitution* will at all times be a work of the greatest practical utility.

The peculiar circumstances of the present period render it more than interesting. For, although it is at all times important that our rising statesmen should have correct ideas of the truths of the Constitution, the present times demand most urgently the exercise of correct, cool, and philosophical judgment. The great, the leading features of our Constitution are now under revision, and subject perhaps to the injudicious application of alterations which may neutralize and render ineffectual its vital principles; and may cause it to pass away, like every other mixed Government which has hitherto existed in the history of the human race. That Constitution, which has been justly the nation's boast, as the cause of its peace and prosperity, and the envy of the world, may thus by the quackery of sciolists and theorists, be deprived of that principle of vitality which has brought the nation safely through so many storms, while it secured to the people perfect freedom, preserved them from foreign domination, and at the same time has given the Government the vigour, strength, and unity, of an absolute monarchy.

We have hitherto been disposed not to take up political discussions, and are on this occasion inclined to deviate as little as possible from our usual course; we therefore shall consider these Lectures as a work of philosophical and logical reasoning and demonstration on jurisprudence, and not as an ephemeral political brochure. It is indeed a work of sound practical learning and constitutional wisdom; in every page we find the proofs of constitutional learning and verity placed before us in lucid and satisfactory language.

The work consists of four Lectures on Constitutional Law, selected from a course recently delivered at the King's

College, and published at the earnest request of several who heard them.

The Professor observes in the Preface :

"The author is not sanguine or self-confident enough to suppose that any thing he can have to say, can produce any sensible impression upon a *delusion so almost universal as that which is spread over the public mind, with regard to the structure of the Constitution*,—a delusion, the necessary, he had almost said, the *deserved* consequence of the unspeakable folly committed by all parties, for a whole century or more, in representing a Constitution as still existing which had been *tried and found impracticable and mischievous*,—the source of alternate despotism and civil war,—and the parent of *unceasing jealousy and collusion*, and in actually making laws and standing orders to support that *abandoned and non-existent Constitution as if it were a reality*.

"No delusion, however universal, ever did or ever will last for ever; even the phrensy of the American war had its reaction in public opinion, as what is called Parliamentary Reform will one day have also. When that day arrives, the writer confesses he would prefer to rank among those who saw through the delusion, rather than among those who joined the cry.

"Of the many extraordinary phenomena which the writer has yet lived to witness, the climax is, that the combined mental forces of the Houses of Lords and Commons should have been engaged month after month in the most arduous and eventful agitation of the principles of the Constitution, which has ever yet been witnessed, without the most important, if not the only true view of the subject, having been *manfully and boldly* brought before the public as the result of the debate; and with a tolerable persistence in a *lying delusion* which has become at length (measuring it by its results), *not a folly merely, but a CRIME*, since it is perhaps *putting in risk the very existence of the country*."

The Professor insists, and to us irresistibly, that the *traditional theory* of the Constitution "*is fraught with invincible absurdities*;" and he adds, "*if, notwithstanding, those absurdities have not been practicably felt, the question must be by what means they have been escaped from, and the answer can only be this,—by a constant practical violation of the theory itself, although without an open or avowed renunciation of it, and with the cautious preservation of most of its forms*."

The whole argument of the conservative party in the House of Commons, talented as it has been in some

respects, has involved one grand and fatal error in logic, that of proceeding upon premises which were not produced, and which the public mind was not in previous possession of. The consequence of this has been to reduce it to the eyes of the larger portion of the public to *mere assertion*, for which *no foundation was laid*. "In the House of Lords *an approximation has been made to the actual verity*."

Lord Dudley in his speech on the 5th Oct. 1831, says, "he knew it was the theory of our Constitution that the two Houses of Parliament,—the one possessing its privileges by inheritance, and the other elected by the people, were supposed to be equal in legislative power. That was the theory; but in practice, even with respect to the present House of Commons, it was *not true*. If that branch of the legislature was engaged in a struggle with the others, it would prove too hard for both together.—"*It was only by the abuses of the Constitution, as they were called, that the due balance was maintained, and the evils which would arise from the superiority of the popular branch of the Legislature, prevented or at least mitigated. It was only because the Crown and the House of Lords had an influence in that of the Commons, which was wholly unacknowledged by the theory of the Constitution, that the Constitution had been maintained*."

"If we were not in actual peril from the results, it would be surpassingly ludicrous, that bookmakers in succession should have expended their strength in *lauding the practical excellence* precisely by a total departure from that theory of action to which they dotingly attributed it; and yet Montesquieu, Blackstone, and De Lolme, are the books which statesmen themselves have applauded and recommended to the rising generation. *Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat*. They are now reaping the bitter harvest of the folly they have themselves helped to sow; they have brought public opinion to a position to which the very leaders of the measure are compelled to succumb in inward bitterness: for what must be the secret feelings at the present moment of the elevated individual who a few short years since only wrote the '*Essay on the History of English Government and Constitution*?' What must be the spectral imagery with which *some of the pages of that book must harrow his sight*?"—p. xiii.

But we must withhold ourselves from extracts, or we shall be led far

beyond our limits, and must refer to the work itself, every sentence of which is full of vigour and forcible demonstration. The Professor says he is neither Whig nor Tory, Reformer nor Anti-Reformer, but a disciple or promoter of the nascent school of *inductive politics, or observational political science*, which leaves on the right hand and on the left all conventional principles which have hitherto been accredited, to be ultimately adopted or rejected, as scientific judgment and resolution alone shall decide. "His business is to stand on the shoulders of his ancestors, and try *how much further he can see*."

The great error of the present period is unquestionably that we regard with indifference the lessons which history teaches us, and adopt *new rules* without inquiry, and sometimes *old ones* which have been formerly tried, and, having inflicted their evils on our ancestors, have been abandoned. But a love of theory and novelty, with ignorance of history, induce us again to visit on the devoted country, "*experiments at all events worthy of a trial*," quite forgetting that evils irremediable are inflicted on the public by such fantastic schemes and *blind rage for improvement*, which ages are not able to repair.

In the first lecture the learned Professor shows the importance of *the study of law as a science*, and how far England is behind continental Europe, and even the United States of America, in this respect; and then lays down the plan of his proceeding, and explains the *realities of the Constitution*; for the *theory and practice* of the constitution have been for the last one hundred and fifty years totally at variance with each other. He exposes the fallacious reasoning of Blackstone, De Lolme, and Montesquieu, to whose *dicta* all the evils of the present delusion of the public mind may be traced.

He compares the constitution of France of 1791, that given by Don Pedro to Portugal in 1826, and that of Poland in 1791, and shows how futile and hopeless it is to form a durable and unchangeable constitution, and how dangerous it is to dislocate and remove settled institutions.

In Lecture X. the Professor discusses the fatuitous propositions which have been copied by one writer after another upon the theory of the English

constitution, with the firm assurance in his own breast that no such constitution exists in this country, and that when it did exist it was under a *fundamental* difference in its modal conditions which we now wholly overlook.

We regret that we are unable to follow the Professor through this powerful and convincing lecture. We refer our readers to the work itself, with the assurance that whoever reads it with attention will be better able to form a just estimate of the constitution as it has hitherto existed.

We must now briefly advert to that portion of the learned Professor's work which treats of the constitutional legislature of our ancestors, and we are rejoiced to find the opinions we have long entertained and maintained, supported by such names as Hallam, Mackintosh, and Park, who all agree that there were no representative legislative assemblies among the Anglo-Saxons.

The Norman conquest is the period to which the laws and institutions of England may be traced with more precision and certainty, because there are contemporaneous records which reach nearly to that period, but they have till lately been as it were a sealed book to our historians, in their aggregate mass. The character in which they are written renders them appalling to most inquirers, and the difficulty of approaching them, in consequence of the precautions necessary for their safe keeping, are so great, that a whole life would scarcely be sufficient to the task of digesting them into historical form. The works published by the Record Commission have removed much of this, and the material of history is increased beyond all calculation. It may almost be said our historians had little or no unquestionable historic evidence to work upon. We extract the following passage from p. 75. Having ourselves worked and toiled over the *Reports of the Lords' Committees* with little advantage, we had been led to consider those ponderous tomes as the most unreadable of books, and, as unsmelted ore, totally useless in their present form:

"We must now proceed to the change of dynasty which took place at the Norman Conquest; and here I must call your attention to the mine of authentic constitutional learn-

ing which is to be found in a series of documents where we should scarcely be led to look for it. I mean the "*Reports of the Committees of the House of Lords upon the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm*;" and still more to the increased value which has been given to those Reports by the digested form in which their results have been presented to us, and improved upon by Sir William Betham, in a volume published not long since, entitled, "*Dignities Feudal and Parliamentary, and the Constitutional Legislature of the United Kingdom.*" I have no hesitation in saying, that I think you will attain a clear and more accurate conception of the real character of our early constitution from that one volume than from all the books upon the subject that have ever been written put together, while it will enable you to correct a mass of fallacies with which our standard histories are impregnated."

The Professor then quotes from Sir W. Betham those portions which he conceives establish the positions that the *Commune Concilium Regni* of England, during the reigns of the first eight kings of the Norman race, had no legislative function beyond assenting to the imposition of a tax or payment not due by the tenure by which the subject held his land; that the parliaments previous to Henry III. were mere courts of justice, and those of that king temporary revolutionary conventions; that Edward I. summoned the first legislative parliament ever convoked in England by legal authority; and that the declaratory act of 15 Edward II. first settled the legislative authority in the King, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in parliament assembled; and the division of the two Houses did not fully and finally take place till after the accession of the House of Lancaster to the throne of these realms. He concludes with an extract from Sir James Mackintosh's *History of England*, showing that the writers of the 17th century were devoid of all philosophical spirit in their inquiries.

In Lecture XIII. the Professor discusses the political, as distinguished from the simple *legislative functions* of parliament, and the manner in which the government of England has been divided between the legislative and executive,—a most difficult undertaking, but in which he has acquitted himself with great prudence, temper, and judgment. He lays down as postulates that the two main objects

which every constitution has to accomplish, and compared with which all others sink into insignificance, are,

First, *To secure to the government adequate power to conduct the civil administration of the country.*

Secondly, *To secure to the community adequate protection against the abuse of that power given for the former purpose.*

It would occupy too much space for us to follow Mr. Park through the discussion of these positions, which he performs with an ability and precision worthy of the highest praise. We have already exceeded our ordinary limits, and therefore can but glance at his observations on the new doctrine, of representatives making pledges and receiving instructions binding them to vote against their judgment, which he refutes principally by the arguments of American jurists and writers. We conclude by observing, that we consider that Mr. Park, in this small pamphlet, has rendered a service of the first importance to his country; and we feel that the most zealous and ardent reformer, if honest, after reading it, will doubt the accuracy of his judgment, and pause before he plunges his country into changes which are merely alterations, not reforms, but which will deform, if not destroy, the peace and stability of the empire. Every honest politician, and those who wish to have an accurate knowledge of the true constitution of England, should read this small pamphlet.

Broken Chains. A Poem in four Cantos. By a young Englishman.

A Vision. A Poem in Five Cantos.

Specimens of Tragic Choruses from Sophocles, translated into English Verse, with a few original Pieces.

Living Poets and Poetesses, a Biographical and Critical Poem. By Nicholas Michell, Author of "The Siege of Constantinople."

Hymns, written chiefly on the Divine Attributes of the Supreme Being. By Edward Trapp Pilgrim, Esq.

THIS is a long and fearful list of Publications to wade through, and yet these are but a select few, from the tomes which are piled around us; and which are presented to our notice with the most insinuating and ingenious variety of note, appeal, and address.

Poets, now-a-days, are as plentiful as pickpockets; but the simile is not quite fair; for the former are a perfectly harmless race of beings in their attempts upon the pockets of the public. Who is there now that thinks of buying a poem? Nay, who is there now, except ourselves in our unbounded candour and critical good nature, that thinks of reading a Poem?

Poems pour in upon us like peas from a pop-gun; and so completely annoy us, that we can only hope to glance at those which from their titles, publishers' puffs, colour of the covers, and such like causes, happen to force themselves more immediately upon our notice. For the first of the above reasons, we were induced to select from amongst the heap, and to turn over a few pages of the young Englishman's poem of *Broken Chains*, fully expecting to read of the miraculous escape of some felon from a county gaol, or of a convict from a dock-yard; but, to our agreeable surprise, we found ourselves indulging in the perusal of an *affaire de cœur*.

The story is a *simple* one. The scene lies in a little village on the banks of the Seine, where the heroine, ycleped Adelaide, and who has no doubt been honoured with that name out of compliment to our present gracious Queen, is reported to dwell quietly and soberly with an aged mother. We are introduced to this

"fair girl, with beaming eyes,
And raven hair,"

at the commencement of the work, and are favoured with a minute description of her personal appearance, which we cannot perhaps do better than quote, as it will put our readers at once in full possession of all her charms:

"Her head-dress comical (quere, comical?)
in shape,

Her plaited frill, her snow-white cape,
Her velvet bodice neatly lac'd,
Her apron short with pockets grac'd,
Her crimson kirtle, that conceal'd
Just half the leg, whilst it reveal'd
The foot and ankle—all betray'd
A young and lovely Norman maid."

A pretty dress, no doubt, and very becoming to a pretty girl with a pretty leg, which being *just* half conceal'd, we should have had no great difficulty in discovering that her foot and ankle must of necessity have remained revealed; but in description we cannot

too strongly commend the prevention of any thing like doubt, and the judicious restriction which the young Englishman has set upon his reader's imagination.

In the following stanza we find the damsel was in the act of counting her beads, and kissing her cross of gold,

"When, lo! a courser's rapid tread
Was heard afar—her cheek grew red"—
(timid creature!)

"But tho' she felt both hope and fear,
She strove the rising blush to hide,—
A horseman came in full career,
And soon was standing by her side."

This cantering gentleman proves to be her lover, a Mr. Darcy, who (to use his own words) declares to her that

—"the hours have past
Like years since I beheld thee last."

How long he had been absent, we are not informed, though it appears he had made a visit to Paris, in order we suppose, to cool his love,—but it was all in vain:—

"And, oh! when absent from the home
Of her his warm heart lov'd so well,
'Mid mirth and splendour he might roam,
But in his bosom burn'd a hell!"

In consequence of which disagreeable species of heartburn, he returns to claim her hand; but somehow or other he takes it into his head that Adelaide is not the same. She frequently appeared to be lost in thought, and absented herself from the village fêtes. It happens one day, when our hero is sauntering about in a fit of the "not-knowing-what-to-do-ishness," which is liable to attack all lovers, that he finds himself in a burial ground, where he observes a maiden kneeling before a niche, and greatly to his surprise, discovers the damsel to be no other than Miss Adelaide, who is offering up her prayers to the Virgin Mary. Darcy approaches,—the maiden starts,—he speaks,—she answers not;—suddenly a pack of village school-boys cross the path, with

—"unsophisticated air."

She points to them, and declares that she was once as gay,—is overcome with the thought, and all at once,

"A new idea, a sudden pain,
Shot rapidly across her brain;
She turn'd and disappear'd,"—

Leaving poor Darcy looking very foolish indeed, or as an Irishman would say, "bothered in earnest."—He presently returns to her cottage, where the young lady, at a late hour, with a want of attention to propriety, has not arrived. Darcy retires to bed in a fit of the sulks,—passes a restless night, and towards morning his slumbers are disturbed by "piercing shrieks,"—

"He look'd around,—the room was light!
He look'd abroad,—the sky was red!"

We will venture to add,

He rubb'd his eyes, and left his bed;
for he discovered that the house was on fire, and no friendly parish engine was at hand to extinguish the devouring element. He bears

—"with vigorous arms,
The good old matron from the place,"
but looks in vain for Mad'moiselle Adelaide,

"He trod the heated, scorching floor,
He climb'd the burning, crackling stair,
He forc'd the frail, the narrow door,
And search'd the chamber of the fair."—

Again we take the liberty of adding,
But could not find her any where!

Our readers will be glad to hear, however, that

"The youth regain'd the open ground,
Amidst a shower of cinders hot,
When, lo! without a sign or sound,
His Adelaide approach'd the spot."

The whole village was in flames, and nothing can exceed the dire scene that presented itself,

"As from the church the molten lead
Pour'd down upon the plain,
And wash'd the dwellings of the dead
With that unusual rain."

(Very unusual certainly.) The long and the short of the matter is, that—start not, gentle reader!—the young lady herself, Miss Adelaide Swing, to wit, set fire to the village, but why or wherefore does not appear.—Mr. Darcy is, very properly kept in ignorance of all this.

He recovers from the sulks, and tells this interesting damsel that he wishes

"To act at least an honest part,
And claim at once her hand and heart!"

To which she replies with inward strife:

—"I can never be thy wife."
He started"—

But it is only natural for a lover to do so, when he meets with a refusal, which only required—"and that's flat," to clench the matter.

One day it so happened, when Adelaide stepped out of the cottage, that she was seized by a party of soldiers. The furious Darcy rushes to the rescue, but is informed that

—"she stands
Accus'd of giving (dire the shame!)
Her native village to the flame."

This he disbelieves in toto; but she, like the woman we read of the other day at Bow-street, or some other of the Public Offices, confesses her guilt, at which Darcy, to our astonishment, expresses but little surprise. She is quietly marched off to prison, and Mr. Darcy quietly marches off again to Paris, to assist in the Revolution, in company with a certain person of the name of Victor, of whom we are told that

"His hair was white, and brown his cheek."

Here Darcy fights most manfully, for which we suppose he gets a blue ribbon like the publisher of this entertaining volume, Mr. Bennis—and when the fun is all over, he goes with Victor to the prison where Adelaide is confined. Here he is informed that a daring band of ruffians had run off with her: he pursues them, and shortly falls in with an unknown friend who offers to be his guide. By him Darcy and Victor are conducted to a miserable hovel, and he desires them to "stir not,—breathe not,—on their lives."

"Thus having whisper'd, tow'rd's the door
The guide advanc'd, and whistled thrice—
A watch-dog bounded from the floor,
And, barking, seized him in a trice."

(How very nice!)

The dog however recognizes him, and crouches at his feet—Adelaide is discovered—of course escapes—and the lovers are of course also ultimately married. One more quotation from the Young Englishman's poem, and we have done.

"Enough of this!—but let us look
Upon the more mysterious book."—p. 23.

The author, we apprehend, alludes to the poem, the title of which occurs next at the head of this article, and we therefore proceed to

The Vision—and a very mysterious production it is, written in blank verse by another young gentleman. This

fact we learn from the preface, wherein the poet tells us that he is juvenile—

— “ I'll not say just from school,
For years have pass'd since subject to its rule,
Yes, *two whole years* have added to my age,
Crush'd my first hopes, brought forth this
title-page;

For when I left the academic gloom
Sixteen had scarcely slumbered in its tomb; ”

which, according to Cocker, makes him at the present period to be something more than eighteen, and a clever lad no doubt is he for his age.

The preface is very spirited, indeed so much so, that it requires a man of some nerve to venture to make any remark upon it, particularly after reading the following passage.

“ O critics, pause and read my Preface first,
Then speak in thunder if thy spirits durst !
Know who it is stands out to public gaze !*
Dared to the trial, anxious not of praise
Of hireling writers.”

“ Hirelings ” though we may be, we have a duty to perform, and *bullying* will not prevent us from *speaking in thunder* when we think the case deserves it.

Before we proceed, however, to notice the poem, we would beg to observe that, although, as the preface remarks,

“ The offspring of Parnassus walk betimes,
And early learn to fly in lofty rhymes,
And just from school, and sometimes even
there,
The Poet's pinion takes its flight in air.”

This young gentleman, it appears to us, has yet to learn to fly in *lofty* rhymes, for *time* and *thine*, and *ween* and *dream*, are scarcely admissible—certainly they are not lofty sounding rhymes.

Our young author says, that as he sat musing one day like the elderly gentleman celebrated in song, “ by the side of a murmuring brook,” which

“ Flowed gently onwards o'er its pebbly bed
In floods of liquid diamonds, incased
In gorgeous settings of transparent gold,”
he fell asleep, and began to dream.
He thought he stood

— “ raised 'tween heaven and earth,”

from whence he had, like Mr. Green in his balloon, a very extensive view, and tells us that

“ He saw the extent of Ophir's wide domain.”
“ He saw the wide plain of distant Araby.”

* And pray, Sir, *who* are you ?

He saw the plain where fair Gomorrah stood.”

“ He saw the seat where fair Byzantium stood.”

“ He looked to east, and saw the battlements
Of mighty Ispahan, the Persian town,”

besides many stranger sights ; such as the “ lowering sky looking like a sea of blood ”

— “ with darker spots
Of deepen'd gore to mark where stood the
Planets, and suns.”

He looked

‘ and every animal
With terror stupefied dared not to move ;
He saw the uplifted foot stayed in its course,
And rest in air, stiffened with horrid dread,”

which must have reminded him, if he has ever been drilled, of the “ balance step,” or as it is more commonly called, the “ *goose-step*.”

We will now take our leave of the Visionary, and let him enjoy “ the honey-heavy dew of slumber,” heartily wishing that he had “ no figures, nor no fantasies, which busy Care draws in the brains of men.”

Specimens of Tragic Choruses from Sophocles, &c.—We are tired of prosing—why should we not try our hand at a verse ?

If these should take, the author says

He like enough to bore us is
With further tragic specimens
Of Sophocles's Choruses.

But as they're neither good nor bad,

In other words are neuter,

We shall not break our heart to see

His sterling worth, or worthless pewter.

And now for

Living Poets and Poetesses, by Nicholas Michell, Author of “ the Siege of Constantinople ; ” a work, by the bye, of which we have not the slightest recollection, so that Mr. Michell comes before us with all the charm of novelty about him.

“ Now every second human thing ye meet,
From scented fop, with white glove, frizzled
hair, [street,
To him who bawls a ballad through the
Dubs himself bard, affects the Attic air.”

So says Nicholas Michell, forgetting that some kind friend may perhaps reckon Nicholas himself amongst the number ; at which he must not be surprised, after his manner of treating some of the Living Poets and Poetesses. For instance, Mrs. Norton, who is

called by Mr. Nicholas "a fairy thing," might very justly think him rather a second-rate creature, for his impertinence in asking her, in the following words, for an explanation of her beautiful poetry,

"Why is the verse so broken, rough, and why
Nature despised?"

and for his still greater rudeness in not having the courtesy to wait for her answer, and finishing his line with the ungallant comment of

— "Oh! lovely lady—fie!"

Miss Landon too, we think, will hold the talents of Mr. Nicholas to be of a very second rate order:

"Would Landon at this hour, had warbled
less, [gaze],
Thought, polished more; for scarce a ma-
Or day-lived pamphlet, fluttered from the
press, [seen]
But there, to perish too, her songs were
To advise a woman puts her in a huff."

Now Miss Landon we believe to be a very good-humoured girl, and one who will not take huff at Mr. Nicholas's remarks. But if Miss Landon's Magazine popularity be as stated, we cannot help thinking that Mr. Nicholas Michell will receive what he has fairly earned by his impertinence,

A little critical admonitory cuff
For his abusive and insipid stuff
Which will, we doubt not, make him cry
"enough."

Nicholas is absurdly severe upon many of the poets: even Scott is informed by Mr. Nicholas Michell that he cannot write poetry—that

"He's all tameness, sameness, through and through,
From Marmion down to watery Waterloo."

This we conclude is meant for a pun, if so, it would have been well to put the word *watery* in italics; but Mr. Michell is no great wit, although he evidently professes to be one. Take the following specimen. In describing what it is that marks the "souls of fire," he asks,

"Doth 'Lady Lake,' or Rokeby this?—
'tis clear [beer."
The first is Cape wine, and the last small

The point of which, if there be any, is so very obscure, that we confess we are unable to discover it. We have heard of a man not thinking "small beer" of himself, and no

doubt Mr. Michell has also heard this adage; but this is the first time that we ever heard the comparison applied to Sir Walter Scott's poetry.—"Small beer" is bad enough, but "cape wine" is worse.

Of Campbell, we are informed, among other particulars, that

— "his war odes are noble to the letter,
And oh! his *Hope*—there's scarce a poem
better."

Our readers will probably agree with us in thinking, that we have favoured them with sufficient specimens to enable them to form a notion of Mr. Nicholas Michell's "Biographical [quare?] and Critical Poem."—Nor can we do better than address Mr. Nicholas in his own words:

"If we have harshly writ, the crime is ours,
If we have flattered 'tis to us unknown,
And though the culprit merited the wheel,
If we have pained a heart, our own will feel."

Now turn we to Mr. *Pilgrim's Hymns*.—Unwilling to take up with levity any subject of a solemn nature, we will proceed to state seriously that Mr. Pilgrim's jingle does not in our opinion exalt the Divine attributes of the Supreme Being.—Is it, we ask, desirable that the lofty and enduring poetry of the Sacred Volume should be paraphrased in sing-song rhyme; and that, even to accomplish this, an incorrect accentuation should be given to words? For instance,

"The Earth below: the Heaven on high
At Thy command shall pass away,
New Constellations deck the sky,
And Orion's splendour shall decay."

Our serious admonition will, we trust, check the Pilgrim's further progress, at least until he is able to speak of the Constellations under their correct names.

It has always been a matter of regret to us to see an ignorant, although no doubt a well-intentioned person, attempt to illustrate the Book of Holy Writ, for the critical comprehension of which he is evidently not qualified by previous education. Next month we shall probably resume the subject of this latter remark, and by a notice of Bishop Mant's "Gospel Miracles," show the mode of scriptural illustration adopted by a Christian, a scholar, and a gentleman.

Hunter's History of the Deanery of Doncaster. (Continued from p. 148.)

THE district called Hallamshire, which was the subject of Mr. Hunter's first volume of the same size, is comprised in the Deanery of Doncaster; and our author, whose aim throughout is originality, of course does not repeat what he has himself before published. Under the head of Hallamshire, and those neighbouring places which were described in his earlier work, he has given only a brief recapitulation, with such additional particulars as have arisen in the interval since his pen was before employed on the same subject. His present description of Hallamshire at large, is the sketch of a master in the art of topography; and that part of it which relates to the natural features of the district, will furnish us with a very interesting extract.

“The two parishes of Sheffield and Ecclesfield compose the district called Hallamshire. The superficies of these two parishes forms no inconsiderable portion of the whole extent of the deanery; and in point of population, such is the power of manufactures, to attract and retain the inhabitants of a country within narrow bounds, these two parishes contained in 1821 a number of people greater than the whole united force of the other parishes which compose the deanery. The centre of the population is the town of Sheffield, which is seated in the fork of the Don and the Sheaf, but which has now extended itself beyond those streams, and in all directions, into the adjacent townships. Yet the remote parts of Hallamshire are but thinly peopled. The great tract of Upper Hallam called Fulwood, retains something of its pristine forest character, and Bradfield, which in extent is more than half of Hallamshire, lying between the Riveling and the Don, and extending to the hills which separate the counties of York and Derby, has for the most part been only lately redeemed from its uninclosed state, and there are still not less than 20,000 acres over which no plough has yet passed, and where scarcely a human habitation is to be found. These, together with lands of the same character in Peniston, and in the Derbyshire parishes of Dronfield, Hathersedge, Castleton, Hope, and Glossop, form what are called the Moors, the great scene of grouse shooting in this part of the kingdom. One common character pervades these lands. The surface is covered with grass, heaths, ferns, and similar plants, among which lurk the wires of the bilberry, the cow-berry, and the more richly-flavoured cranberry. In this

hed the grouse make their nests, and are little disturbed in this their solitary abode till the day arrives that their fears, their flutter, and their death, is to make sport for man.

“It is an unsettled question amongst those who have attended to this department of our popular antiquities, when shooting the wild fowl flying was first practised in England. I find, by a warrant of the time of James I. for the preservation of the game in these regions, that it was then the practice to take them either by nets or with hawks, and in a memorandum made by Wilson of Broomhead, the antiquary of Bradfield, that the first person who shot grouse on the wing on these moors was a member of his own family, who died in 1627, at the age of 61.

“Much of this part of Hallamshire was, however, chase or forest land, and particularly the sides of the deep valleys in which the rivers of Hallamshire have their beds;

Five rivers, like the fingers of a hand,
Flung from black mountains.*

and there were fertile spots, islands, or promontories jutting into the waste, which had been redeemed in the earliest times, and on which a race of yeomen had been seated, whose line may be traced in the court-rolls of Sheffield and in existing evidences to a very remote period.

“Pasturage was the chief husbandry; and I find in the wills of ancient inhabitants of this part of Hallamshire, that the keeping of bees was an occupation of importance with the husbandmen borderers on the moors. Hives of bees are no infrequent subject of bequest; and the establishment of this kind must have been large, of one Nicholas Broomhead of Thornsett, who in 1638 left one-sixth of his whole apparatus of bee-hives to each of three nephews, whom he names.

“After rain the ground on these moors is swampish and spongy. There are instances of persons having been lost and buried in the soil, and their bodies being discovered little changed many years after. Fir trees are also sometimes found in an undecayed state in these beds of turf. Still it is not, like the turf of Hatfield, used for fuel, and we hear nothing in our early charters of the rights of turbarry in Hallamshire, though much of the right of herbage and windfall. In dry summers the inhabitants are sometimes alarmed by the firing of the dry vegetable matter on the surface. The summer of 1826 was one of this kind; when several thousand acres in the part of Bradfield

* “This striking image presents itself in a poem recently published, entitled *The Village Patriarch*, the work of a native of these regions.”

which is called Broomhead Moor, and extends to Hobson Moss, lost all its herbage, and for some time bore the appearance of a scorched desert."

As a further specimen of Mr. Hunter's delightful and instructive style of description, we cannot omit the following, relative to the well-known names of Wortley and Wharnccliffe:

"Wortley is on many accounts a singularly interesting portion of the district I have undertaken to describe. In its general topographical character it admits of division into two portions of nearly equal extent. One of cultivated land, which is, however, opened in some places for the sake of the mineral riches, coal and iron, which it contains. On this are found a number of farm-houses and little hamlets inhabited by agriculturists, or by persons to whom the mineral riches of the country give employment and support. Here also is the principal vill, known by the name of Wortley, where is the chapel, which has taken place of one more ancient; and near to it the hall, with its out-houses, gardens, and park, on a site where from the first century after the Conquest has resided the family, who without interruption have enjoyed this and other fair domains. The other portion is known by the name of Wharnccliffe, a word of Celtic origin, and almost the only word which our topographical nomenclature presents, that can on probable grounds be referred to the primæval language of Britain. This is a chase of the lords of Wortley. Some of it is open ground, but the greater part is covered with wood, remains of that primæval forest which once covered the whole of the southern parts of Yorkshire. The slope of a mass of mountain lime-stone, at the foot of which runs the Don, is nearly covered with wood, forming perhaps one of the finest native forests in the kingdom. When laid down in a map, it appears a narrow tract of land, about five miles in extent."—p. 309.

Regarding the obscure and imperfectly understood rural code, denominated byerlaws, we find the following interesting remarks, under the township of Brampton Byerlaw:

"This word, which adheres to the name of some of the townships of Hallamshire, is explained by Blount, *lex rusticorum*; *byer* being supposed to be the ancient *baur*, *boor*, *rusticus*. He adds that *Byerlaw* is a district in which certain regulations for their mutual benefit, are agreed upon by the husbandmen residing within it. Dr. Whitaker has recovered a code of Byerlaw laws; see his *History of Whalley*. These Byerlaws seem to be what Barnaby Googe means by *The Country Lawes*, when, speaking of the management of young woods, he says:

'The Country Lawes have therein well provided that where such springes [woods] are, they shall feed no goates, nor such cattell.' *Book of Husbandry*, 4to, 1614."—p. 74.

"Bradfield was divided into four Byerlaws, each of which no doubt had its court of husbandmen, to determine petty questions which arose in a district where boundaries were not easily defined, and rights of pasturage therefore affording frequent occasions of dispute."—p. 191.

We will now turn from agriculture to manufactures, in order to quote the following remarkable history of the great iron-works at Rotherham, regarded in the view of a topographer.

"Under the patronage of the distinguished persons who succeeded to the rights enjoyed by the monks of Rufford at Rotherham, the prevailing character of the place has been rather commercial than either ecclesiastical or literary. 'A mile from Rotherham,' says Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII. 'be veri good pittes of cole.' And again, 'in Rotherham be veri good smiths for all cutting tooles.' In the 17th century were several persons residing at Rotherham, who appear to have been rather extensively engaged in commerce. But the commerce of Rotherham declined as that of Sheffield advanced. The improvement of the navigation of the river acted less beneficially on Rotherham than on Sheffield; till in the year 1746, the three brothers, Samuel, Aaron, and Jonathan Walker, from the neighbouring parish of Ecclesfield, established a *work* for the manufacture of articles of cast iron, which finally, in the amount of the capital employed, and the extent of the ground covered by the mills, furnaces, and other apparatus belonging to it, eclipsed all the puny efforts of past commercial enterprise in this part of the kingdom, and for many years rivalled if it did not surpass all similar undertakings in other parts of the kingdom. The seat of the work was chosen with that judgment which distinguished all the proceedings of these remarkable men, in a situation which allowed of indefinite extension, near to the supply of coal and mineral, and at a short distance from the navigable stream, with which a water-communication was opened. The Holmes, which had previously been what the name implies, flat meadows near the water, became covered with an active and busy population; and Mashborough from a rural village became one of the centres of one of the great manufactures of England. A new town arose, or rather a new suburb to the town; and when industry, ability, attention, and integrity, had begun to produce their natural effects, the neighbourhood of Rotherham became adorned with villas surrounded with pleasure grounds, exceeding in taste and beauty any thing of the kind which Rother-

ham before had witnessed. There is however a natural restlessness in commerce. The words of Bishop Newton, speaking of the prophecies concerning Tyre, should be kept in mind by every commercial city and commercial nation: 'Trade is a fluctuating thing. It passed from Tyre to Alexandria; from Alexandria to Venice; from Venice to Antwerp; from Antwerp to Amsterdam and London.' The number of persons employed in these works is not equal to what it was; many of the furnaces have been allowed to cool, the families of the original proprietors have for the most part retired to a distance; and the whole establishment was not long ago offered to public sale. A century hence Masborough may have again become a rural village; and the Holmes, relapsed into pasturage, exhibit no evidence that there was cast most of the cannon used in the wars of King George III. and the iron frame of one of the great bridges which span the Thames at London."—p. 12.

We shall conclude for the present with a few etymological observations.

In p. 6, we meet with *imp-yard*, a nursery-garden.

We state a curious fact for Mr. Hunter's information concerning this word. It is probably an original Celtic term, for it occurs in Welsh, Saxon, Danish, English, and French. Steevens* informs us, that "*Ympyn*, Welch, primitively signifies, a sprout and a sucker." Lye has "*impan*, *im-pian*, to *imp*, plantare, inserere."—Cole's Dictionary says, "*Impe*, ympe, Da. a shrub. *Imp*, Br. a young shoot or twig. *Imp*, (f. ente) a graft." Cotgrave has "*Empean*, an *impe*, to graft." Nor is this all; in its sense of grafting it was applied to falconry, for Cole has "*Imp* (a hawk's feather), *graft*, a new piece on an old broken stump;" and Steevens† has "*Imp* (v.) from falconry, to *imp* a hawk, was to supply feathers that had dropped out." He does not seem to have known that it was a mere derivative from its sense of "inserere."

Managium and *saltatorium* (in p. 27) Mr. Hunter will find in Cowell's Law Dictionary.

In p. 29, Mr. Hunter says,

"Sir William Gascoigne, by deed dated 34 Henry VI. granted to Robert and John his younger sons, all his mines of coal and *maratinorum* in Gresebrook and Rawmarsh. *Maratinum* is not found in Ducange or Carpenter's Supplement."

Nor in Cowell, but *mara* is *marsh*, and *Rawmarsh* is one of the places named. As the word is used in conjunction with coals for firing, we think that *maratinum* may imply *peat*. There is no such word as *peat* in our old general dictionaries; the general word is *turf*. For all we know, *peat* may be a provincialism, and from Du Cange (v. *turbarium*), it will appear that there was a difference between *Blescia*, turf pared from the surface, the *escoratio moræ* of Hovedon, and *digging turves*, the *foditio turvarum* of the same author. We feel more inclined to this possible sense of '*maratinum*,' because the old French *marrer* means "to dig, labour, worke, open or breake up (also to cut, or fetch up weeds,) with a (French) mattocke." See Cotgrave.

In p. 58, we have

"A basin and ewer silver gilt, with an eagle in the midst, and an '*apoly*,' saying, 'It is good to have a long throat.'"

From the connection with an *eagle*, we are inclined to think "*apoly*" a corruption of "*apologue*," if it be not a misreading for a *posy*. "*Apologue*," says Cotgrave, "is a pretty and significant fable or tale, wherein fruit or dumb things are fained to speak."

In p. 172 Mr. Hunter identifies *fovera* with *forea*, and makes it a pitfall for wolves. He says that he cannot find the word in the usual dictionaries. We beg to refer him to Ducange, v. *foverare*, and the extract from *Fleta*, which is as follows, "*Inquiratur—quantum pastura regis foverata fuerit* [i.e. the fodder carried off], aut deteriorata per animalia quæ exeunt a domibus illis." *Fovera* thus should mean a pasture fed down.

In p. 204 the etymon of *Nostel* Priory is queried. In Dugdale's Monasticon (ii. 34) it is called *Nostla*; and that with *Nogle*, *Nogle* is pure Anglo-Saxon, for *fascia*, *viitta*, *capital*, *corona*, *diadema*, and *ansa*. One of these terms might have been applied to it, *honoris ergo*.

Letters addressed to R. Thoresby, F.R.S.

(Concluded from p. 144.)

THE letters of Abp. Nicolson, (53 in number, from 1691 to 1716,) form a valuable addition to the Correspondence of that eminent antiquary, published by the late Mr. Nichols in 1809

* Shakspeare, v. 607, ed. Johns. and Steev.

† v. 171.

(see vol. lxxix. p. 742). The following extract shows how philosophically Nicolson bore the lash of the critics of his day.

"DEAR SIR, Nov. 30, 1697.

Your's was kindly welcome, after a silence that I knew not what to make of. I was afraid my friends and supporters were thinking of deserting me, at a time when I should most need them. Mr. Milner is kind in his remarks on the second part of my book, if (being a critic) he finds no greater faults than what you mention. Others are widely differing from him in opinion. I assure you, I have had far rougher entertainment for what I have last published, than ever I had for any thing in the former part. I am told, that I dissemble truths, and trump on mankind what I know to be false; that I have caressed those that flourish, and abused the afflicted; and that all this (and much more) is done with a design rather to better my own fortunes, than to inform posterity justly and honestly as I ought to have done. To such stuff as this have I been forced to make a good many replies, since I wrote to you last. nor can I see when there will be an end to the controversy. I am sure I cannot much brag of the improvement of my fortunes by writing books, any farther than that I have had the good fortune to please some whose opinions I value. But whatever entertainment I meet with, I resolve (by God's assistance) to finish the work in the best fashion I can. and then leave the world to like or dislike it at their pleasure. W. NICOLSON "

The characters of our eminent antiquaries are exhibited to great advantage in this Correspondence :

FROM REV. JOHN STRYPE.

"SIR, May 15, 1707.

"There is a great honour due to such persons who took the pains and ventured their lives (and lost them too) to purge corrupt religion among us, and to transmit an excellent reformation of it down to us their posterity, who enjoy the benefit of it to this day; and this made me, long ago, very desirous to know as much as I could of these men. And partly this, and partly to see on what foot our Reformation stood, made me diligent to look into manuscripts of those times, to give me the better and the surer information; for printed histories are defective and imperfect, and too often false and erroneous.

"Since Archbishop Cranmer's memorials have been so acceptable to you, perhaps it may not displease you to read the lives of some other learned and good men, and near contemporaries with him, which I have published; viz. Sir Thomas Smith, Sir John Cheek, and Aylmer, some time Bishop of London.

"Sir, I do design to go on with the Archbishops of Canterbury, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, if God give me life, and learned men encouragement. I am called upon to publish the Life of Archbishop Parker; the materials whereof I have in good readiness. I have the Life and Acts of Grindal, the next Archbishop, ready finished, lying by me. And now I mention him, I would most gladly have some intelligence what account you have of him; that if it prove somewhat that I have not already, I may hereafter obtain the favour of some transcript of it from you, as you kindly offer.

"I have now ready an Ecclesiastical History of England, commencing at Queen Elizabeth's access to the crown; and so reaching unto the thirteenth year of her reign. It will make about one hundred and fifty sheets in folio; so that the bookseller is loth to venture upon it without a subscription."

But our zealous Antiquary did not allow his literary employments to divert his attention from his pastoral duties. It is amusing to observe, that Strype describes his going from London into Sussex as "a long journey :

"Next week, God willing, I take my journey to my Rectory in Sussex; a long journey for my age: for though it be a sinecure, and an honest Vicar resident, yet as long as God gives me health, I resolve once a year to go and preach the gospel to them, and to do the best offices I can for their souls, and to see what proficiency the children I keep there at school do make, and leave some good practical books of devotion with them.

"I am put on afresh to review and prepare Stow's Survey for the press, which the booksellers concerned are now resolved to hasten the printing; which makes me lay aside my other designs, and particularly the continuation of the Ecclesiastical Histories under Queen Elizabeth. I intend to add the Life of Stow to this edition."

After the Restoration many of the officers who had served during the Civil War, entered into holy orders. A curious piece of auto-biography is given in a letter from the Rev. Edmund Hickingrill. He was the third son of Mr. Hickingrill, and was born at Aberford in Yorkshire, Sept. 17, 1631. In 1646 he was admitted a pensioner in St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1650 chosen fellow of Gonville and Caius College. But "Mars being lord of his ascendant," he accepted the commission of Lieutenant in Col. Daniel's regiment under General Monk, and was Governor of Mackloer Castle, on the skirts of

the Highlands. He afterwards saw foreign service, being appointed a Captain in Major-gen. Fleetwood's regiment. He embarked at Hull, with his company (125 private soldiers, besides officers), and landed at Hamburg. Soon after he was made Governor of Buckstaho, a Swedish garrison in Bremen; and was at the siege of Elsinore. He was afterwards appointed Captain of one of the Swedish men of war, called the North Star, and was in a naval engagement with the Dutch fleet under Admiral Falconbridge. After the peace, he sailed to Portugal, the Canaries, Surinam, Barbadoes, St. Christopher's, Hispaniola, and Jamaica. The Governor of Jamaica, Col. Doyley, being his intimate friend, sent him with letters to Charles II. to whom he dedicated his work, "*Jamaica Described*." In requital, that King made him Secretary for Jamaica under the Earl of Windsor. Whilst waiting a year in England in this employment, he became acquainted with Dr. Saunderson of Lincoln, who persuaded him to enter holy orders; and he became Rector of All Saints in Colchester, where he continued a minister 40 years; having "a competent temporal estate of 250*l.* or 300*l.* per annum, enough for his seven children." He resided at Pond-hall, near Colchester; where he died in 1708, aged 78. The titles of 18 books composed by Mr. Hickeringill are enumerated in vol. II. pp. 16—17.

The next Letter in this collection commemorates a much better divine and critic, if not so brave a commander, than honest Mr. Hickeringill:

"John Milner, B.D. Vicar of Leeds, was born Feb. 9, 1627, at Skircote, near Halifax, being the 2d son of John Milner, by Mary, daughter of Mr. Gilbert Ramsden. The foundation of his great learning was laid at the Grammar-school there; from whence he was sent, at fourteen years of age, to the University of Cambridge, and admitted in Christ's College. At the happy Restoration of King Charles the Second, he commenced Bachelor of Divinity, and was minister of Beeston Chapel, in the parish of Leeds; from whence he was removed to be minister of the New Church in Leeds, of which he was the second minister. He continued minister of this church till 1677; and in the beginning of August of that year, was instituted and inducted Vicar of Leeds.

On the 29th of March, 1681, he was made Prebendary of Ripon. After the Revolution he was deprived of these preferments, because he could not, with a safe conscience, comply, and take the oaths imposed; which although he could not do, yet he did not separate from the Church, but constantly attended the service thereof. Upon his preferments being disposed of, and his being debarred the exercise of his ministerial function, he removed from Leeds, and went to St. John's College, in Cambridge, in which learned society he spent the last years of his life with great satisfaction. He died very much beloved there, Feb. 16, 1702, and was buried on the 19th in that chapel."

Mr. Milner printed nine critical treatises, a list of which is given in pp. 20, 21.

"These treatises do demonstrate his great skill in the oriental languages, church history, divinity, chronology, and all manner of critical learning. Besides these printed works, he left behind him some learned manuscripts, several of which he did not live to perfect."

Dr. Gower, master of St. John's College, thus speaks of Mr. Milner:

"Great learning and piety made really a great man. He was eminent in both, and nothing but his humility and modesty kept him from being more noted for being so. I had the happiness of much of his conversation, but still desired more: he was a blessing to the whole society, by the example he gave in every good thing. He died beloved and much lamented here, and his memory is honourable and precious amongst us, and will long continue so."

Bp. Nicolson also alludes to the same gentleman:

"Your cousin Milner is indeed a great ornament (as well as benefactor) to the town of Leeds, and will be remembered with honour when the chief of those that now condemn him are forgotten. I wish there were more of your neighbours that could give such evidence, as he has done, of a sound judgment and useful knowledge of men and things."

In the same letter the Bishop thus notices the high excitement of the nation, caused by Dr. Sacherevell and his adherents, in November 1710:

"The extraordinary ferment that is now in the kingdom cannot (in the common course of nature) be of any long continuance; but we must, ere we are much older, return to our senses. It is a woeful prospect that we have of an Establishment, if none are churchmen but those that (in their hearts and consciences) prefer Queen Elizabeth's wholesome severities to Queen Anne's more wholesome moderation."

These Letters abound with bibliographical information, communicated by his correspondents to Thoresby, for his Catalogue of the Works of Yorkshire Authors. Letters from Dr. G. Hickes (vol. II. pp. 114, 208,) give a catalogue of all the "Books, Sermons, and Tracts made and published by him;" and also a list of "Dedictory Recommendations and Prefaces written by Dr. Hickes before the books of other authors." This list is the more curious as it enumerates several pamphlets Hickes wrote anonymously after the Revolution.

Two long letters from the Rev. W. Smith (vol. II. 164—183) give a copious account of his collections relative to University College, or the University or town of Oxford; in which he defends the claim of University College as the first founded at Oxford, in opposition to Wood, who wished to place Merton College at the head. The arguments used in this letter were afterwards more fully developed by Mr. Smith in his "Annals of University College," 1728.

One of Thoresby's most eccentric correspondents was the Rev. George Plaxton. The effect of gold on all ranks is humorously narrated in the following specimen of his epistles:

FROM REV. GEORGE PLAXTON.

"Dear Ralpho, *Saturday, Oct. 1, 1709.*

"Your last maintains an odd paradox, and you contradict the common usage of mankind. Do not all old people wipe their eyes with Jacobuses when they meet with them, as an optalmique charm to mend the sight: but you tell me that gold blinds the eyes both of the godly and wicked, and casts such films before them that they cannot distinguish the colours of right and wrong. I know there are very strange powers in gold, and wonderful are the operations of that almighty metal; it rules in church and state, court and camp, conventicle and cloister; it makes bishops and mars priests; it blinds the eyes of justice, corrupts juries, and blunts the sword of the greatest generals; it is as arbitrary as the Mogul, as imperious as the Czar, as victorious as Eugene, and is able to conquer both Marlborough and his Duchess; it represents emperors, kings, and sovereign princes; it is stamped with a powerful authority, and bears the impresses of majesty, rule, and greatness; it is supreme in all dominions, domineers in all governments, swaggers in all corporations; and whilst you maintain that it blinds the eyes of too many, I aver that it only opens their optics, and shows

them the way to slavery and folly. The generality of mankind are its slaves and vassals, and it makes more conquests than powder and bullet. Let you and me keep out of its reach, lest we become captives to its power and supremacy, lose our liberties and freedoms, and turn idolaters in our declining years, as too many have done. As yet, I hope we are pretty free, and secure from its insults. Let us stand upon our guard, and rather conquer than yield to its force and power; for it useth all its prisoners like galley-slaves, and keeps them in a perpetual drudgery; it is an idolater in the Indies, a Jew all the world over, a Mahometan at Constantiouple, a false Christian at Rome, and every thing in Great Britain; what it is at Lee is your Aldermen can tell. I am sure it has little footing at Barwick, where we are all poor Palatines and Camisars, i. e. hardly worth a shirt. Adieu, my friend. I am your's more than gold's,

G. BARWICK."

Another letter from Rev. George Plaxton, dated Feb. 18, 1715-16, commemorates two common friends of Thoresby and the writer.

"You tell me the sad news of the death of two of my dear friends, Mr. John Killingbeck [Vicar of Leeds], and the upright Chancellor. Mr. Killingbeck was a man in whom my soul delighted; a man without guile or cozenage; a friend who, by above fifty years' acquaintance, was not only engrafted but grown up into my affections, and united in a happy friendship with me. The worthy Chancellor (Dr. Pearson) was my fixed and constant friend; dear to me since our first happy meeting: all that was good in this vain world was to be found in him; learning without affectation, justice without lucre; religion without pretence; sincerity without pretending compliments; truth without surliness; and good manners without the niceties of this age; true to the interest of his God, his church, and friend; beloved by all good men, and even a stranger to ill-will, and the rancour of bad men. These bright and blessed stars, you tell me, are set, and gone down to everlasting rest; whilst we, dull meteors, cast a glaring light, and are almost obscured in this pall of misery."

In vol. II. p. 33, is a letter from Mr. Henry Giles, an artist of York, dated 1703, complaining of want of encouragement; and in a subsequent letter from Charles Townley, esq. of York, dated Nov. 1709, Mr. Giles is thus noticed:

"I suppose you have heard of the death of good Mr. Gyles, our *glass painter*, without leaving any behind him to transmit to posterity that art."

Mr. C. Townley was of the family of that name of Townley in Lancashire. He was living at York in 1709, with "age and distempers coming fast upon him." He was the translator of "*Ars Cogitandi*," a work written in French by Mons. Arnaud; and which passed through many editions.

Mr. Jonathan Priestley, in a letter to Thoresby, says,

"I am glad you did not foul your book with Farnly-wood plot, as it was then called; for, so far as I ever understood, it was a pure piece of malice and revenge, to draw in some not very ill-meaning people that had a favour for Oliver's government, where-in good people and ministers (notwithstanding there were a great many sectaries to disturb the Church) were generally favoured. I never yet heard of any overt act (as the law calls it, and without which I never knew it called treason,) in the Farnly-wood plot. But I am glad you do, and I hope ever will, keep to the principles of your education."

On this passage the Editor of Thoresby's Correspondence remarks:

"The learned editor of Thoresby's *Ducatus* [Dr. Whitaker], has devoted many pages to the Farnly-wood plot of 1652: but they are for the most part filled with the information of an approver, who shows himself in these proceedings to be regardless of the most sacred obligations. It is to be regretted that the learned Editor did not think it within the line of his duty to enter into a critical examination of the credit due to this approver, who strikes at names by some still cherished with a warm regard; and into the origin of the plot itself. About twenty persons suffered death, amongst whom was the father of Rymer, to whom we owe the *Fœdera*."

We cannot close these Volumes without thanking the Rev. Joseph Hunter (whose more important work forms the subject of the preceding article) for the able manner in which he has edited them; and for the advantage the work possesses of an excellent Index to the "Diary" and "Correspondence," an addition which much increases the utility of so miscellaneous a collection.

Plan for the Augmentation of small Benefices, and for promoting the Residence of the Clergy, in conformity with the provisions of Queen Anne's Bounty.

THE great disproportion of Church preferment in this kingdom, as respects the parochial Clergy *having cure of souls*, has been long deplored.

A mode not of equalizing, but of rendering a portion of the Church property available to the objects above stated, recommends itself by its simplicity, its equity, and the facility of its adoption.

By 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, the First Fruits and Tenths of all Church preferments in England ceased to be paid to the Pope. By 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3, the Chancellor of England had power to direct commissions to the Archbishops and Bishops, and others, to inquire into the true yearly value of all manors, lands, tithes, &c. appertaining to any benefice or promotion. By 1 Eliz. c. 4, Vicarages not exceeding the yearly value of 10*l.* upon the valuation made in 26 Hen. VIII., and Parsonages not exceeding the yearly value of ten marks, were discharged from the First Fruits.

By 2 and 3 Anne, a Corporation denominated the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, was established, by whom the revenues of the First Fruits and Tenths of all dignities and benefices, should be applied to the augmentation of small benefices and the maintenance of Parsons, Vicars, and Curates; and power was given to grant estates towards the augmentation of benefices which were small.

By 5 Anne, all benefices *with cure of souls* not exceeding the clear yearly value of 50*l.* by the improved valuation of the same, were discharged from the payment of the First Fruits and Tenths; and the Bishops were required to ascertain the value of every benefice which *had the cure of souls*, and return the same into the Exchequer, that it might be discharged of First Fruits and Tenths.

By 1 Geo. I. sec. 1, c. 10, the Bishops were empowered *from time to time* as they shall see occasion, by witnesses and other means, to inform themselves of the clear improved yearly value of every benefice, *with cure of souls, living, and curacy*, in their dioceses, though the same be exempt from the Bishops' jurisdiction, and to certify the same to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty.

The Governors of the Royal Bounty have proceeded in the regular course of augmentation of small benefices, in conformity with the Acts above recited, with great discretion.

There were 5597 livings certified from under 10*l.* to under 50*l.* per an-

num, and computing the Bounty to make 55 augmentations yearly, it will be 339 years from the year 1714 (the first year of augmentation), before all the livings can exceed 50*l.* per annum!! And it is computed that if half such augmentations may be made in conjunction with other benefactions (which is improbable), it will require 226 years before all the livings already certified will exceed 50*l.* per annum! — See Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, vol. II. under the First Fruits and Tenths.

Nothing can be more equitable or requisite for the welfare and permanency of the Church, than that all Church preferment which *has not the cure of souls*, shall contribute a part of its revenue *to those who have the cure of souls*, and are inadequately remunerated for their services.

Therefore, if a valuation were now made of the Church property to which *no cure of souls is annexed* (which it is supposed the Bishops have authority to do by the said Act of 1 Geo. I.) the First Fruits and Tenths of such *present valuation*, under the direction of the Governors of the Royal Bounty, would in a very few years render every parochial benefice adequate to the residence of a Minister, and remunerate his services. This mode of augmentation of small benefices is in strict conformity with the Acts relative to Queen Anne's Bounty, and it would not entrench on any private right in Church or lay patronage, as all the Church property to which *no cure of souls is attached*, is in the patronage of the Crown, and Archbishops and Bishops, consisting of Canonries and Prebends.

There are preferments in the kingdom, perhaps of the value of 2000*l.* per annum, to which *no cure of souls is attached*; and there are parishes containing a population of 2000 souls, in which the benefices do not exceed 150*l.* per annum!

If the whole operation of this plan were progressive, as in the case of the Curates' Bill, the advantage would be slow; but if the Tenths were immediately applied on the new valuation, the benefit would be earlier and gradually experienced.

It is requisite that there should be inequality of emoluments in all professions. This mode of augmentation would leave ample prizes in the

Church. There is no country in which the Clergy are placed in so honourable a situation as in England; and it is universally acknowledged that the literature and science of Europe is more indebted to the Clergy of the Church of England than to any other profession.

The Easter Gift, a religious offering. By L. E. L. pp. 47. Fisher, Son, and Co.

MISS LANDON, we understand, was pleased to consider the notice of her poems which appeared in our pages so far back as November 1829 (vol. xcix. ii. p. 440), as unnecessarily severe. We then thus addressed her:—"What we require of this poetess is, that she will not forget that there is such a volume as the Bible, nor continue to write as though 'the weary and heavy laden' had no solace, and no remedy but the tomb. If all she has uttered be true, then has consolation been offered in vain from the highest source, and the 'broken hearts,' of which it is her pleasure to write, may well find a refuge in 'early graves.'" This admonition was used by us in the true spirit of Christian kindness; and that Miss Landon now considers what we said to have been intended for her good, we are willing to be convinced by the publication of the *Easter Gift*. Beautiful and faultless is this volume, whether it appeals to the eye, by its costly embellishments; to the ear, by the musical harmony of the verses which illustrate them; or above all, to the heart, by the pure devotional spirit which breathes throughout every line. In the preface, Miss Landon tells us that "the following pages have been written in a spirit of the deepest humility, but whose fear is not 'of this world.'" "I believe," she adds, "I myself am the better for their existence; I wish their effect may be the same as others. In this hurrying and deceitful world, no page will be written utterly in vain, which awakens one earnest or heavenward thought, one hope, or one fear, in the human heart."

The popularity which Miss Landon's poetry has obtained, would render it unnecessary for us to quote a specimen, did we not desire to show this lady to our readers in the new and nobler character which she has

assumed.—We will therefore transfer from the Easter Offering, the following verses, which accompany the print of "Christ blessing the bread," from Carlo Dolci's celebrated picture.

"Bow thee to earth, and from thee cast

All stubbornness of human will;

Then dare to drink the sacred cup*

Thy God and Saviour died to fill.

If thou art humble as a child,

When lisping at his mother's knee,

His first meek words of earnest prayer,

That sacred cup may be for thee.

But if within thy sinful heart,

Lurk earthly crime or earthly care,

If hate, which broods upon the past,

Or pleasure's feverish dream, be there;

If thou against the widow's prayer,

Or orphan's cry, hast closed thine ear,

In mercy to thyself forbear,

Drink not thine own destruction here.

But from thee put all thoughts of earth,

As erst from Israel's camp was flung;

Each worldly and unholy thing,

To which the secret sinner clung.

Come with thy guilt new washed in tears,

Thy spirit raised in faith above,

Then drink, and so thy soul shall live,

Thy Saviour's blood—thy Saviour's love."

We must add, that the engravings, fourteen in number, all represent sacred subjects, and are admirably executed, after pictures by Carlo Dolci, Claude, Murillo, Baroccio, Carlo Cignani, Rembrandt, L. Caracci, Sir Joshua Reynolds, West, and a drawing by Sir Thomas Lawrence, which last forming a vignette on the title-page, has been most exquisitely copied by Mr. Humphrys; and as a work of art, is a perfect gem.

National Portrait Gallery of illustrious and eminent Personages. With Memoirs by William Jerdan, Esq. F.S.A. &c. Vol. III.

THE first and second Volumes of this national work were noticed by us in our number for July last (vol. CI. ii. p. 43).

A collection of the Portraits of distinguished persons of any age is perhaps one of the most agreeable and instructive that can be formed, but those of our contemporaries possess a peculiar and a lively interest from our personal knowledge of the originals. Accompanied by authentic and judicious Memoirs, they become a collection of the highest historical import-

ance—a character which, in our opinion, Fisher's National Portrait Gallery has assumed; and as the publication proceeds, so will its value increase. A series of resemblances of illustrious individuals, whose intellect, bravery, or acquirements, shed a lustre over the age in which we live, and whose reputation exalts that of their country, engraved in an uniform manner, and suited to the library of the higher, and we may add to the pocket of the more humble ranks of life, was a work much required. Let us not be misunderstood from our phrase of the more humble ranks of life, and be supposed by this expression to qualify our commendation of the manner in which the work is executed. On the contrary, the execution of many of the engravings cannot be surpassed; we will instance those of Lord Grey, Lord Eldon, and Warren Hastings. And when we say that little of the grace or beauty of Lawrence (after whom ten out of the thirty-six portraits in the present volume have been engraved,) is lost in the transfer from the canvas to the steel, it is awarding high praise. An enormous sale, either actual or anticipated, could alone justify the very low price at which the National Portrait Gallery is produced; but, however the case may be, we trust that the proprietors have found or will find their ultimate account from the improved manner in which every department of the work progresses. And we are assured by them in the opening address to the present volume, that "neither diligence nor expenditure will be spared in endeavours to make it still more deserving."

As in our former notice, we will proceed to classify the contents.

Kings and Royal Family.—William the Fourth, Leopold the First, the late Duke of York, Duke of Sussex, Prince George of Cumberland.

Marquis Cornwallis.

Earls—Aberdeen, Albemarle, Eldon, Grey.

Viscount Exmouth.

Lords—Bexley, Collingwood, Dundas (Lord Chief Baron of Scotland), Gardner, Holland, Howe, Kenyon, Lyndoch, Melville (late), Northesk.

Bishop—Gray (Bristol).

Right Honourables—John Wilson Croker, John Philpot Curran, Sir Thomas Plumer.

Sirs—Ralph Abercromby, Astley Cooper, Rufane Donkin, Alexan. Johnston, Thos. Lawrence, Walter Scott.

Miss—Hannah More.

Messrs.—Thomas Campbell, William Gifford, Warren Hastings, Thomas Moore.

We are assured by the result, that there is no falling off of public interest in the characters introduced; and the spirit in which Mr. Jerdan has written the *Memoirs* is thus candidly stated:

"We wish it to be always understood in these *Memoirs*, that the writer of them never ventures to assume the post of a Judge, and would ill discharge his task were he to allow himself to appear as a partisan. His knowledge of public men is sufficient to enable him to see them as they see each other,—the most opposed on either side, frankly and willingly bearing testimony to the truth and worth of their greatest adversaries,—the most prejudiced compelled to confess, while they may condemn their views, that virtue and honesty are to be found in the ranks arrayed against them. Indeed the monopoly, or rather pseudo-monopoly, of perfection, is to be met nowhere in the upper warfare of politics; this exclusive principle exists among the servile satellites of power alone, or is feigned by the utterly corrupt, acquainted with no noble quality, and far less with such as might, in the eye of candour and justice, redeem those from whom we differed the farthest, from an idea of obloquy and shame.

"Of all the cants of the day, let the fair and right-minded reader be assured, the worst are those of heartless and affected liberality, which has no fixed rule of appreciation or conduct; and of narrow and selfish assumption, which denies every merit out of its own pale. The basest of mankind are not *nulla virtute redemptum*; and in the common conflicts of life, whether political or social, it is well to believe that there may be as much good on one hand, as on another, though certainly every one is bound to fancy that he is himself nearest to the right."

The third volume of the *National Portrait Gallery* fully merits the continuance of our good word and our best wishes. To all concerned in the undertaking, it is a creditable publication, and one of which every Englishman must feel proud.

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Domestic Manners of the Americans. By Mrs. Trollope. 2 vols.

IT has been doubted by many if Mrs. Trollope, who has so freely pub-

lished her opinions upon American manners, ever, during her Transatlantic sojourn, entered into good American society; and, to say the truth, from what rank or station in life the pictures which she sets forth as national are drawn, this lady has left somewhat indefinite. We even go beyond the doubters; and venture to assert the probability of her not having had the means of studying the polished society of any nation. Would any well-bred woman of any country designate her husband by the levelling term, "Mr. T.?" Such an appellation may be heard at a Mansion-house ball, we doubt not, and thus its meaning and its vulgarity are established.

A fact which supports our assertion is, that Mrs. Trollope (not Mrs. T.) saw many things which no refined Englishwoman would have seen, or seeing would have understood—still less have written and published.

We frequently find too, that travellers shut their eyes when at home, and open them only abroad, when every thing appears to be new, because perhaps it has been hitherto unnoticed. In our English House of Commons Mrs. Trollope may see gentlemen wearing their hats and lolling their extreme length on benches. Nor need she confine herself to an American theatre to observe the unceremonious method of throwing coats over the fronts of boxes, flinging orange peels, and often more offensive missiles on the stage. Nay, let her refer to the work of her contemporary Prince Puckler Muskau (vol. III. p. 123) and here as he refers to some of the minor theatres, he has not overcharged his picture: and she will learn that the English audiences are by him accused of the very same acts of barbarity which she appears to have been unconscious of till she began to look for them—in AMERICA.

Mrs. Trollope also notices as worthy of comment, that some ladies in Washington, less fastidious than others, will take the arm of a gentleman who is not their husband or brother. She needed not to have journeyed so far as America to witness a point of etiquette that prevails much nearer home. In Ireland a lady never accepts the arm of any gentleman, unless he be her near relative, or is about to become so. A departure from this rule would be considered a tacit avowal of betroth-

ment to the elected beau. What renders this whim more amusing is, that when absent from her own country, she will waive this piece of ceremony.

The description of an American boarding-house is, with scarcely an exception, so forcible a likeness of an English establishment of that kind, that we give Mrs. Trollope, in this particular instance, unusual credit for accuracy of sketching. It was once our own fate to be domesticated for three months in a London boarding-house, where precisely the same selfish insipid economists formed, and may naturally be expected to form, the party. The ladies dressed—it may be said—with desperation; for when it comes to this 'tis "neck or nothing." On the dinner-table the same sulky decanters appeared at intervals; and the boarders retired to their respective rooms after the discussion of their meals—the females to prepare fresh finery for the evening campaign, the men to enjoy their wine or grog. Or if any of them after dinner chose to adjourn to the drawing-room, and dispel the slumbers of the ladies, their conversation ran entirely upon horse-flesh or politics. Besides a pair of married couples, there was a certain, and certainly a very disagreeable old maid in this boarding-house of ours, who used to squabble for the tit-bits, much in the style of Mrs. Trollope's egg-seeker. The gentlemen did not wear their hats in the house, nor spit, for as "the German Prince" has it, "an Englishman's spitting-box is his stomach;" and in these respects only the likeness does not hold good.

The "March of Literature" attracts the animadversion of Mrs. Trollope. She tells us,

"If you purchase a yard of ribbon, the shopkeeper lays down a newspaper, perhaps two or three (query, newspapers?) to measure it. I have seen a brewer's drayman perched on the shaft of his dray, reading one newspaper, while another was tucked under his arm."

Listen to us Mrs. Trollope; we went last week into our tallow chandler's shop to pay our bill. While diving into our pockets for the wherewithall, we disencumbered our arms of sundry Reviews, which we deposited upon the shop counter. The "man of wicks" took up one of the volumes, it might be the Quarterly, or Fraser's Magazine, we are not certain which; for we confess to reading both

one and the other. At all events, it was something we had considered to be quite beyond his greasy element; when turning over the leaves, he addressed us with a familiar air; "This has a great sale, I believe, Mr. Urban?" We are sure Mrs. Trollope will agree with us, that the *smell* of a tallow-chandler is atrocious enough; one ought not to be condemned to the infliction of his *taste*.

Farewell Mrs. Trollope. Our compliments to "Mr. T."

◆

The Contrast, by the Author of "Yes and No." 3 vols.

A MOST interesting tale, evincing great knowledge of human nature, and skill in the developement of character, while our attention is kept awake, and our sympathy sustained to the last. It is written by Lord Mulgrave, and we cannot but remark how perfectly devoid of "finery" it is. The "Contrast" is the history of a nobleman who marries in a rank of life below his own, and the disappointment necessarily attendant on his realized romance. We remember an anecdote of one of these sudden elevations, which has always seemed to us very affecting. The Duke of Chandos, while staying at a small country inn, saw the ostler beating his wife in a most cruel manner; he interfered and literally bought her for half a crown. She was a young and pretty woman; the Duke had her educated; and on the husband's death married her. On her death-bed, she had her whole household assembled, told them her history, and drew from it a touching moral of reliance on Providence; as from the most wretched situation, she had been suddenly raised to one of the greatest prosperity; she entreated their forgiveness if at any time she had given needless offence, and then dismissed them with gifts; dying almost in the very act.

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The History of Spain and Portugal. Vol. 1. Cabinet Cyclopaedia. No. 29.

ONE of the best volumes of a series, on which, if we except Macintosh's History of England, Crowe's History of France, and Herschel's History of Philosophy, has been expended as little talent as possible. A History of Spain has long been a desideratum in our literature, and the present pages contain a great mass of information.

FINE ARTS.

SUFFOLK STREET GALLERY.

We often wonder for what purpose criticism on works of Poetry, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Music are written; when really, as far as our observation goes, the class of persons for whom the writer intends his observations, not only never think of troubling themselves with reading such criticisms, but for the most part care little, if any thing, about the works criticized. Yet almost every periodical, monthly, weekly, and daily, from the most humble penny publication upward, raises its puny voice on these subjects, and through its penny trumpet disperses praise or blame with a confidence only to be equalled by its usual accompaniment—ignorance.

We believe, however, that some are led by these critiques, and that they have therefore a certain influence. Few possess knowledge enough in Art to judge for themselves;—and they submit accordingly to be guided by the printed opinions of their equals in this respect, perfectly satisfied to look with the eyes of another, although they may gain nothing by the exchange.—Indeed we often think that the highest work of genius may be lowered, or the lowest raised; or to put the case in perhaps a truer point of view, we think that a mediocre production, one equally distant from dazzling excellencies or glaring defects, may be endowed with these qualities according to the caprice of an eloquent speaker or a ready writer, in the estimation of the herd of people who prefer being taught what to think, to learning the art of being able to think for themselves. But we at first expressed a doubt whether well-informed persons took the trouble of even reading critiques. We confess that we somewhat too hastily made that assertion, from the recollection of having been in the habit of seeing for years back the same round of worthless criticism on the various Exhibitions, which open almost monthly at this season. We, as fond of the Arts, cannot but smile contemptuously upon the puerile mawkish absurdities which are written, printed, and published, under the name of criticism upon the Annual Exhibitions of the Royal Academy and other bodies. We are, though contrary to our custom, spurred into this display of acidity by the long pattering fire of notices of pictures, which has been kept up since the opening of the British Institution this year, and is now going on through the nine hundred works of the Suffolk-street Gallery, which is only the chain of connection leading on through the Society of Painters in Water Colours to end in the grand depot at Somerset House, with its thousand and one pictures, the contri-

tious to form which exhibition were re-

ceived on the 9th and 10th of this month. For what purpose, we ask, are these three or four sentences of true and commonplace praise given? the painters themselves laugh at them, quoting to each other ironically what the last critic said; and we veily believe, would be delighted at a little censure, so copiously has insipid stuff been lavished upon their “design,” “execution,” “composition,” “colouring,” and so on.

Take, good reader, a sample of this small talk.—No. 100, *The lillet doux*, very tender, delicate, and metaphorical, Mr. Su and So is perhaps the only artist of the present day, &c. &c. &c. But we have said enough, perhaps too much, about this matter to please some. We wish it to be understood that, in the notices we see occasion to give respecting the progress of the Fine Arts, strong truth is our only guide; and our own opinion our only bias. Thus, our praise is more like praise, and a little must go a great way.

In the exhibition this year, of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street, there are upwards of 900 works of art, pictures, statues, prints, &c. Now, if we allow that there are 20 supreme things, 50 good things, and many better things, and slide down this easy descent in the degrees of comparison through the mediocre department into the “bad, little less than bad, worse, worst,” and so on, we compass the whole, and have, to use a most extraordinary phrase, a good 500 bad. The Suffolk Street exhibition, nevertheless, improves yearly. The rooms are better adapted for exhibition, and the artists get better chances of their works being placed according to merit here than either at the British Gallery or Somerset House, the former place being proverbial for the display of favouritism. We have a great deal more to say generally, but for the present our limits control us. We must therefore proceed to particularize a few works.

No. 182 is a *portrait of a young Lady*, by Mrs. James Robertson, a half-length picture in oil colours, life size, which we boldly say would do credit to any artist now alive, and yet this beautiful performance has, we believe, been passed over by every critic. Mrs. Robertson is best known as a miniature painter, but it is clear to us that she could do any thing after this display.

Underneath, No. 181, hangs “A mother and child rescued from a watery grave by the intrepidity of a British seaman,” by H. E. Dawe. A bowsprit is the principal figure in this composition, and it does great credit to Mr. Dawe’s talent as a grainer and wood decorator. On this big beam which pierces the picture, is seen a pair of feet and an arm stretched out, grasping a rope; at the other end of the rope dangles the British

sailor, clutching the mother, who clutches the child. Man, woman, and child, as ugly, as ill drawn, and as badly coloured as need be. "What a painful subject, it harrows one's feelings to look at it," remarked one young Lady to another in our hearing—"Not in the least," was the reply—"fortunately it is so ill expressed it does not touch my feelings." Mr. Dawe had a similar composition last year, where the mast was the chief point of attention, and there was also something about a woman and child. We observe that the public have been treated with a print of this subject.

No. 155, a grotesque resemblance of *The King*, by the same hand, which ought to be given in the catalogue as Portrait of His Most Gracious Majesty's Robes, for his head is merely a secondary consideration,—a peg on which the robes are badly hung, but we are willing to allow every man his merit. Mr. Dawe is a first rate caricaturist, as well as grainer, leaving Rowlandson, Bunbury, and Gilray far behind.

Mrs. W. Carpenter has most skilfully dressed up a head of Lawrence's, No. 164, suiting the head by drapery, which interferes not; thereby displaying a peculiar sort of ability, and a modesty, in agreeing to be second to the master whose work she only wishes to display. We have seen many beautiful heads and hands by Lawrence, completely destroyed by their having been committed to bombastic pretenders, who had no notion of remaining negative, or of how to conduct themselves in good company; but whose positive bad manner was made more obvious by the contrast.

No. 13, *Ruins*, a composition by Roberts, a most worthy picture, the surfaces, textures, and touch of which cannot be surpassed.

Hurlestone unites good and bad points in his pictures, in very curious contrast, bits of feeble drawing, and powerful colour, a hint of beauty, and a positive deformity, and so on, but we think he "has it in him," as the phrase goes.

Inskipp hits off a bit now and then worthy of Sir Joshua, and again he only reminds us of the smooth surface of a snuff box or a tea tray. In No. 386, *The Itinerant*, as in all Mr. Inskipp's other works, every thing is sacrificed to his peculiar effect. His object seems to be to look scrupulously the same; and we can conceive him quite indignant with a person mistaking or being for a moment in doubt as to his work. Every thing must be subservient to his manner, his low horizon must be "dragged" with a rich red, and over that with a yellow; his sky must be subburnt, and also his complexions; he mimics the tone of old pictures with a fresh surface, like an old friend with a new face, or an old picture in all the gloss of the most radiant copal.

The same observations apply to Faulkner,

who with Inskipp, and Buxall, and Vickers, and half a dozen other young artists, are in our opinion running mad after a flimsy wavering execution. They cannot draw and they trust to accident, making a dash at a touch; they bless their lucky stars if it happen well, if not they try again, whip up their palette knife, or pencil, and give it another trial. The wonder is that they fling things off so well. One might make a picture like Vickers by huddling a canvass horizontally, putting equal portions of bright and brown colour in a peculiar unctuous state, and so judiciously floating it about as a skilful cook with a pancake, into the semblance of a picture. His are dreams or hints of pictures; we may see such on a dirty ceiling, or in the fire, or on a weather-stained wall.

J. P. Knight is a very clever fellow, but let him above all things get some notion of female beauty, or see his model with a more flattering eye. No. 247, and all the pictures we have seen of his, are from the same face. To have always what we like is bad enough, but in the *toujours perdrix* manner what we dislike always is unbearable, but only look at No. 295, *The Auld Friends*:

"Then here's a fig for snarling time,
Wi' features long and grim,
Come prime the cup, my auld auld friend,
And pledge me brim to brim."

and see if you can fancy such a subject treated better, or with more suitable execution.

No. 208, *Jamie Hogg*, our friend the Ettrick Shepherd, looking very differently from what we have seen him, with his eyes puckered up by wrinkles, his cheeks and lips, and teeth, expressing the most natural laughter; here he looks as if sitting were no joke.

No. 224 begins with "The first picture of a series," for the length of the picture see Exhibition, and for the description vide Catalogue, when we got so far we could not help saying, "*first of a series*"—series!—is he serious? it cannot be!—loes the King intend to build a national gallery for Mr. R. B. Davis's long winded discourses? we would recommend His Majesty to have them mounted on rollers and kept coiled up for state days and holidays.

Lonsdale has some of his meagre, hard, dry pictures. No. 466, *Lord Brougham*, looks like an owl in an ivy bush.

No. 492, *Lucy Ashton at the Mermaid's Fountain*, &c. T. Duncan. We do not know any thing of you, Mr. Duncan; but you have done well. The lady's face has a beautiful expression and a luminous half-tint most agreeable to us.

Simpson has some mimicries of Lawrence, which, but that they are so, are otherwise quite as good; at least we say that No. 97, *Tyrone Power*, is just what Sir Thomas would have made him, in the act of controlling the humorous tendency of his eyebrows, and the wanton expression of his eyes and lips

into the half-bred simper of the fop, the expression completed by the tips of the fingers bearing a quiz. No. 107, *D. Roberts*, by the same,—Lawrence would have made Mr. Roberts look more like a gentleman.

Who J. Z. Bell is we know not,—oh, a Scot, if we may judge from the Catalogue, “Canongate, Edinburgh.” His *Lady Jane Grey refusing the Crown*, is very clever. The shadows—but we must not mind trifles—the conception is original and peculiar. In these days, when every artist seems to aim at nought but the display of glib and flippant execution, where the end is sacrificed to the means, and the means made so obtrusive and offensive; when painters seem too happy to sink the ideality of art and exalt the mechanic, thinking nothing of a good thought but a great deal of a touch; it is comforting to us to see a picture of this sort, and to forget for a moment the little popularities, in the shape of ladies looking at you, and from you with eyes up and down, with flowers and miniatures, smiles and tears, letters and rings. And men,—horrid men, with white foreheads, and dark hair, in every tint of cravat, and every cut of coat, from the shooting jacket to the bedizen uniform. Many an ugly rogue there is in this Exhibition, looking out at us with a smile upon him, his neck and pomum Adami displayed in the Byron mode; a hand most carefully painted from a model, which accords not in character or proportion with the head delineated; three books, in three different coloured bindings, piled on the damasked table; a red or green curtain, with tassel to correspond, a pillar, and a bit of blue sky. We imagine, although we do not approve the taste of the composition, that we are beholding some one illustrious for something or other; we refer to the catalogue, and there we find No. — Portrait of *John Sims, Esq.*! or some equally distinguished individual. After all, the artist at least deserves greater credit, than if he exhibited the man as he is. Portrait painters should deal in flattery; nothing is to be done without it; let them take our word for that.

In the Water Colour Room we have the usual associates, good, bad, and indifferent. The ladies show off here. We had only time for a hasty glance; but by it we detected a sketch which must be Richard’s; and its pendant, which we are equally sure was by M^cClise—both pretty ladies, looking their very best. By the latter a drawing of *Old Northcote in his Study*, is so clever, that, if it is for sale, we must become the purchaser of it. We recommend Mr. M^cClise to mount his drawings better,—this and some of his other sketches are shabbily mounted; we cannot even tell him

Enough of Suffolk Street, and its certainly improving Exhibition.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS must do better; there really is nothing beyond mediocrity. The usual number of portraits of places, with windmills, castles, cottages, coast scenes, Wind-sors, Tintern Abbeys, hares hanging up by their tendo Achilles, pheasants, glasses of ale, cheese-knives, grapes, and shell, done to and from “the life,—still life.” We may as well say there are some facile things by C. Bentley, who uses touches of body colour with good effect, a means which the original water colourists (truly to deserve the name we suppose, though their productions are sometimes milk- and waterish enough) would not hear of. T. Uwins has some finished drawings, Buss some sketches, and Hart some more from life. Knight has copied his oil pictures, and so has Farrier his, in Water Colours, and Richard has a few neat miniatures, which we had seen before. We had better mention no more names. Nor does the Society make amends by their Oil Colour productions; the only work of that description is outside the door in the shape of a sign. This sign is painted in the worst taste, with some yellow offensive letters on a bright tawny ground, to state that the Exhibition is now open, and that “*Adelaide Regina*” is Patroness: thus damning the place as a vulgar spot (though in Bond Street) in the eye of a man of feeling. The only novelty is that of some Artists exhibiting Sketches in Books. We wish the New Society every success, and hope they may profit by our hints.

THE OLD MASTERS’ works may be seen in Exeter Hall, Strand, all in illustration of Sacred History. It is an extremely interesting and instructive Exhibition.

Nos 23—32 of that cheap and interesting publication *The English School*, contain outline etchings of twenty-four pictures by our best native artists, and representations of six works in sculpture. Among the former are several of most able productions painted for the Shakespeare gallery; the series of Shakespeare’s Seven Ages, by Smirke; and several of the works of Reynolds, West, and Wilkie. Among the sculpture, is the statue of Newton at Cambridge by Roubiliac; and, as a worthy pendant, that of Addison by Westmacott, lately erected in Westminster Abbey; and the very classical bas-relievo of the Muses, which ornaments its pedestal.

Preparing for publication.

The Byron Gallery: a series of historical embellishments to illustrate the Poetical Works of Lord Byron. A very exquisite specimen, engraved by W. Fladen from a design by H. Richter, is in circulation.

* And if the picture we are forced to blame, We’ll say most handsome things about the frame.”

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Theology of Natural History; or, Treatises on the Power, Goodness, and Wisdom of God, as manifested in the Creation. Written in conformity with the Will of the late Rev. and Right Hon. T. H. Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater, by John Kidd, M.D., Rev. J. T. Chalmers, D.D., P. M. Roget, M.D., S^r Charles Bell, Knt., Rev. W. Kirby, Rev. W. Buckland, Rev. W. Whewell, and W. Prout, M.D.

The Encyclopædia Ecclesiastica. Containing a full and compendious Explanation of all Ecclesiastical Rites and Ceremonies, &c. &c. By T. A. TROLLOFF, LL.B.

The Veracity of the Historical Books of the Old Testament, from the Conclusion of the Pentateuch to the Opening of the Prophets. By the Rev. J. J. BLUNT.

Vol. II. of Bishop SUMNER'S Exposition of the Gospel.

Parochial Sermons. By the Rev. C. GIRDLESTONE, Vicar of Sedgley, Staffordshire.

A Second Edition of the Divarication, or Rational Division of the Scriptures into Doctrine and History, by THOS. WIRGMAN, Esq; considerably enlarged.

A Life, &c. of the late Rev. Wm Roby, of Manchester. By the Rev. J. FLETCHER, D.D.

Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of Religion.

A Course of Lectures on the Coinage of the Greeks and Romans, delivered in the University of Oxford. By EDWARD CARDWELL, D.D.

Bibliotheca Scotæ Celtica; or, an Account of all the Books which have been printed in the Gaelic Language. By JOHN REID, Esq.

Horatius Restitutus; or, the Books of Horace arranged in Chronological Order, according to the Scheme of Dr. Bentley; with a Preliminary Dissertation on the Chronology and the Localities of that Poet. By JAMES TATE, M.A.

Lectiones Latinæ; or, Lessons in Latin Literature. With interlinear and other Translations. By J. ROWBOTHAM, F.R.A.S.

Trials of Charles the First and the Regicides. By C. E. DODD, Esq.

The Emigrant's Companion to the Canadas. By ANDREW PICKEN.

Indian Recollections. By the Rev. JOHN STATHAM.

Popular Zoology. Containing the Natural History of the Quadrupeds and Birds in the Zoological Gardens.

An Indian Tale, and other Poems. By BENJAMIN GOUGH.

Sketches of Vesuvius. By M. AULDJO.

The Immortality of the Soul, with other Poems. By DAVID MALLOCK.

Maternal Sketches, and other Poems. By ELIZA RUTHERFORD.

Idolatry, a Poem. By the Rev. WM. SWAN.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

March 29. George Rennie, esq. V.P. in the chair.—Read the report of a paper, "On an equality of long period in the motions of the Earth and Venus," by G. B. Airy, esq. Plumian Professor at Cambridge. Professor Airy, on revising, in the year 1827, at the request of the Board of Longitude, the elements of Delambre's Solar Tables, discovered an inequality of 240 years in the earth's motion in longitude, in consequence of the action of the planet Venus; and the present memoir contained a revision and extension of the author's calculations relating to this inequality. In the report of this memoir, drawn up by Mr. Lubbock and Professor Whewell, it was remarked, that the only similar investigation to which this of Professor Airy could be compared was the celebrated memoir of Laplace on the Theory of Jupiter and Saturn, contained in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences for 1785 and 1786; and they regarded it as the first step made by an Englishman since the time of Dr. Halley towards the improvement of the elements of the solar tables, both from its numerical processes and from the detection of an inequality so small in amount and of such long period.

April 5. Davies Gilbert, esq. V.P.—Read, a report on Mr. Faraday's "Experimental Researches on Electricity," second series; and a further portion of Dr. Davy's "Observations and Experiments on the Torpedo."—The following Fellows were elected: Marshall Hall, M.D. Archibald John Stephens, esq. Sir William Russell, Bart. M.D. Sir David Barry, knt. M.D. and Charles Boileau Elliott, esq.

April 12. The Duke of Sussex, Pres. The sequel of Dr. Davy's paper was read; and a communication of Sir John Byerley, on a mode of converting bone into gelatine. The Society then adjourned to the 3d of May.

It is the intention of the Council to publish abstracts of all the papers printed in the Philosophical Transactions from the year 1800 to the present time.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

April 11. The third annual general Court was held this day, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The Marquis of Bute, Lords Bexley and Henley, the Bishops of London, Bangor, Chichester, and Lichfield, Sir R. Inglis, and other persons of distinction, were present. The Report presented by the Council afforded a gratifying proof of the success of the Insti-

sution. The whole number of students in all departments entered on the books of the College, up to the present time, is 764. Many liberal donations of books, &c. to the Library, and of botanical and other specimens, anatomical preparations, and various articles for the museum, have been made by proprietors and other individuals; and his Majesty has presented it a very ingeniously constructed model of the human frame, intended to assist the studies of medical pupils.—The ground on which the College is erected, having been granted by his Majesty's Government on the express condition that the river front should be completed at a period not later than June 1834, the Council are desirous of proceeding immediately with that part of the work; but they find that, in consequence of many sums being withheld by a number of the original subscribers, amounting on the whole to more than thirteen thousand pounds, the means remaining at their disposal are wholly inadequate to its execution. Books are therefore opened for raising a fund in the way of donations, and of subscriptions for shares of 100*l.* each, towards erecting that part of the building, the expense of which has been estimated by Sir Robert Smirke at 12,000*l.* In submitting to the General Court the financial report, the Council announced the munificent legacy of 1000*l.* left to the College, by the late Mrs. Duppa, and many other additional donations and subscriptions for shares.

BLAKE'S MEDAL.

His Majesty has lately purchased from the executor of the late Mr. Trattle, a medal given by the Commonwealth to Admiral Blake, together with another gold medal, and also a silver one of the Commonwealth. These three beautiful medals are published in Van Loon:—Blake, t. 2, p. 366; 2d, p. 23, no. 3; the 3d, p. 23, no. 4.—In Dr. Mead's Catalogue, 1755, Blake's medal is said to have been bought by Dr. Burton for 21*l.* The one in Mr. Tyssen's Catalogue, 1801, is described as having belonged to Greffier Fagel, and was bought by the late Mr. Trattle for 148*l.* 1*s.* Whether or not the same medal is described in both of these Catalogues, may be easily determined by the weight. Dr. Mead's weighed 3 oz. 6 dwts. 20 grs.: if that bought by Mr. Trattle should be found to agree with this weight, there can be no doubt that it is the same; if not, there must of course be some other cabinet.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLES.

There are two obelisks known by this name. One of them was given to the French, and a French vessel, *Le Dromedaire*, been at Alexandria for the last two years

for the purpose of conveying it to France; but nothing has yet been done towards its removal. The reason of this is, that it has been discovered that before the shipment can be effected, it will be necessary in the first place to erect a pier. A large raft must then be constructed to convey the obelisk from the pier to the vessel; but, as the raft will have to cross a bar over which a heavy surf breaks, fears are entertained that the raft will be swamped on the passage. The other obelisk has been presented by the Pacha to the English, and it is now in contemplation to bring it to England, for which purpose a vote of Parliament has granted 10,000*l.* The inscription on that part which is exposed to the south-west, is said to be completely defaced, but the other sides are covered with curious hieroglyphics.

LADY CHAPEL, ST. SAVIOUR'S.

March 31. The friends to the restoration of the Lady Chapel dined together at the Adon Tavern, J. I. Briscoe, esq. M.P. for 'ey, in the chair. Among the company were, C. Barclay, Esq., N. P. Leader, Esq. M.P., C. Pitt, Esq. Treasurer, Sir W. Heatham, Messrs. Saunders, Kempe, Nichols, R. and A. Taylor, and other members of the Society of Antiquaries; Rev. Dr. Dakin, Mr. Ety, R. A., S. and W. Paynter, Esqs.; J. Sydney Taylor, Esq.; Messrs. G. Gwilt, Cottingham, Savage, and Wallace, architects; and about 150 highly respectable individuals.

The toasts and sentiments were introduced by the Chairman with neat and appropriate addresses. The first toast was—"Success to the measures then in progress for the restoration of the Lady Chapel, and the opening of the view of the Church."

On the health of Mr. Saunders being given, that gentleman returned thanks, under the influence of strong feelings. Our readers already know the success of the measure is principally owing to his exertions.

Besides the excellent speeches of the Chairman and Mr. Saunders, the Company were addressed in the course of the evening by Mr. W. Paynter, Mr. Sydney Taylor, and Mr. Cottingham, in very eloquent terms. It appears that 30,000*l.* has already been expended by the parish of St. Saviour's on that Church, and that 20,000*l.* more will be required, as the whole roof of the nave is entirely removed, and without speedy restoration, that part of the Church will soon become a ruin. To repair the Lady Chapel, (with the expenses attendant on the struggle in Parliament, &c.) will require about 3500*l.*; about 2000*l.* of which has been obtained. About 300*l.* were collected during the evening.

Lists of the subscribers were read by Mr. Saunders.—The meeting did not separate till a late hour.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

KING'S THEATRE.

March 30. A new opera, the production of Donizetti, entitled *Olivo e Pasquale*, was produced. As a musical and dramatic composition, it was well received.

The same evening a new ballet, called the *Magic Ring*, excited universal applause. The scenery and dresses were truly splendid; and from first to last, the "Magic Ring" appeared like a magic illusion.

April 10. An opera by Vaccai, called *Gisetta e Romeo*, was brought forward. The music was of a high class, the chorusses spirited, and the respective characters well sustained.

DRURY LANE.

Feb. 20. A new opera, entitled *The Demon*; or, *The Mystic Branch*, was produced. The music was good, but the dialogue insipid; and the piece was but indifferently received.

March 20. A grand romantic opera, called *Der Alchymist*, was brought forward. The title is a German one, but the scene of the plot is laid in Spain. Though the performance was good, the piece as a dramatic production, was very indifferent.

April 5. *The Compact*, a play in three acts, from the pen of Planché, was produced with complete success.

April 23. The Easter piece was a grand oriental spectacle called *The Magic Car*, or *Three Days' Trial*. The scenery was very splendid and imposing, which perhaps was its only merit as a dramatic representation.

April 26. A play, called *The Merchant of London*, attributed to the pen of Mr. Serle, was produced. It was very favourably received.

COVENT GARDEN.

Feb. 21. An opera, called *The Fiend Father*, with Mr. R. Lacy's score of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," was brought forward. The piece was comparatively short; but dramatically more interesting than the opera produced at the rival theatre.

March 15. A tragedy by Miss Fanny Kemble, entitled *Francis the First*, was produced. The plot and characters are purely historical, and connected with the court intrigues of the splendid reign of the French Monarch whose name it bears. There are innumerable poetic beauties in the composition of the play; and it was throughout enthusiastically received.

March 17. A comic afterpiece, under the title of *Born to Good Luck*, or *An Irishman's Fortune*, was played with great success, and announced for repetition amidst unanimous applause.

April 5. A romantic drama, the production of Mr. Sheridan Knowles, entitled *The Hunchback*, was brought forward. The piece is replete with genius and true poetic writing. It was announced for repetition amidst enthusiastic applause.

April 23. The Easter piece was a grand tale of enchantment, entitled *The Tartar Witch* and *the Pedlar Boy*. The scenery, with all its surprising changes, appeared almost magical, and gave general satisfaction.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 29. H. Hallam, esq. V. P. in the chair.—The Auditors' Report of the Treasurer's last year's accounts was read.

William Jerdan, esq. F.S.A. exhibited an impression of a seal for woollen cloths for Hampshire, temp. Edw. II. found near the wall of Winchester. It represents the King's head between two feathers, and is inscribed: S. SVSSIDII PANNORVM SVTIC'.

Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P. communicated the Proclamation issued by King Henry the Eighth on his divorce from Queen Katherine, and marriage with Anne Boleyn; an historical document hitherto unpublished, of which the present copy has been found at Norwich.

J. A. Repton, esq. F. S. A. transmitted some further historical observations on Hats, and extracts from several old authors, as additions to his former dissertation on the same subject. See vol. ci. i. 453.

T. Crofton Croker, esq. F.S.A. communicated. MAG. April, 1832.

nicated, from a collection of papers belonging to the family of Roche, of Cork, two singular documents: 1. a release from Catherine Blake, who had been the reputed wife of James Roche, alias M'Henry, the chief of his name, of her title to dower, dated 1596; 2. a memorandum dated 1623, showing that a mortgage for 43*l*. had been redeemed by James Roche with a ring of gold, presumed to have been one of those massive ancient bracelets which have from time to time been found in Ireland.

W. A. Porter, esq. exhibited a deed without date, of the reign of Edward I. by which Thomas Charles of Honingdene conveyed to Ralf Hardel, citizen of London, forty acres of land, thirty of which, lying in Hornington, the former party says, *lucratu fuit per duelum*; and four were in Stanorde, at Haasingbroc, of the fee of William Rieher and Maud his wife. The warranty is remarkable, being *contra omnes gentes Christianos et Judæos*.

April 5. H. Gurney, esq. V.P. The meeting was delighted with the exhibition of an extraordinary assemblage of Roman antiquities, lately extracted from the smaller range of barrows at the Barlow Hills, in Essex, and already noticed in p. 162. They were accompanied by a very elaborate dissertation by John Gage, esq. Director, in which he reviewed a variety of former discoveries in which many articles of a similar description had been brought to light, and introduced a very minute chemical analysis of the several substances, made by Mr. Faraday.—It is proposed by Viscount Maynard in the course of the summer to investigate the larger barrows.

April 12. H. Hallam, esq. V.P. A communication was read from the venerable father of the Society, and late Treasurer, Mr Bray, who, in an accompanying letter, begged it might be accepted as a last token of his respect and regard, at the advanced age of ninety-six. The subject was a gravestone carved with a cross flory, in the churchyard of Great Bookham, which was overlooked by the authors of the History of Surrey: and which Mr. Bray conjectures may have covered the grave of John Rutherwyk, Abbot of Chertsey, who was the builder of the church, as is recorded in the dedication stone, which is engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiii. pl. 25.

Henry Ellis, esq. Sec. communicated a description of a MS. (preserved in the Bodleian Library) of Cædmon's Paraphrase of Scripture History, an Anglo-Saxon poem composed about the year 1000; and a notice of the fifty-two illuminations, engravings of which will be published in the volume of *Archæologia* now nearly ready for delivery, as is the edition of Cædmon, printed at the expense of the Society in octavo.

Samuel Woodward, esq. communicated an account of the judicial proceedings at Norwich in the year 1650 against some royalists, who were treated with great severity, and several of them executed.

April 23, St. George's day. At the anniversary election, the officers were all re-elected, as were the Duke of Sussex and Wm. Young Ottley, esq. as Members of the Council, to which the following new members were added: Lord Bexley, John Buckler, esq. John Caley, esq. F.R.S., the Bishop of Chichester, F.R.S., Charles Purton Cooper, esq. F.R.S., Edward Hawkins, esq. F.R.S., Francis Palgrave, esq. F.R.S., Sydney Smirke, esq. William Sotheby, esq. F.R.S., and Sir William Wodda.

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

In our last we presented a brief analysis of a series of Lectures delivered at Tooting, by Mr. J. Clarkson, on Egyptian History and Antiquities. During the past month this gentleman's lectures, on the same subject, have been continued at Highgate. In treating of the hieroglyphic language of the

Egyptians, Mr. Clarkson emphatically declared that he was at total variance with Champollion's recent hypothesis,—that the whole language may be read alphabetically; and, on the contrary, maintained that it was purely ideographical, speaking to the eye and not to the ear. He had expressed doubts till lately as to the practicability of translating ideographically the whole of the Egyptian hieroglyphical inscriptions. He entertained those doubts no longer. We possessed the grammar of the ideographical language, and a considerable groundwork for a dictionary. A corner of the veil was lifted, and nothing but research was wanted to withdraw the whole, and pour a flood of light on the deeply momentous early history of the human race. The mathematical logic of the deciphering art had furnished us with a key, which was infallible, to the penetralia of the whole mystery. Among other translations, Mr. Clarkson read part of the hieroglyphical inscription on the Rosetta stone, pointing out the mathematical certainty on which the interpretation rested; and concluded with reading the ideographical inscription on the Flaminian Obelisk, in which he shewed that Hermapion's reading, hitherto repudiated, was a correct translation of the symbols. It asserted, in the spirit of Hindoo theology, that *Rameses* was an Avatar, or Incarnation of God, commissioned as his vicegerent to establish one universal empire over the earth.

The principal novelty, however, which presented itself during his lectures, was a comparison of the Egyptian with the Chinese hieroglyphical language, which latter, Mr. C. argued, would throw a strong ray on the structure of that of Egypt, being originally constructed of the same imitative symbols as the Egyptian, but broken up into their present uncouth rectilinear forms, for the purpose of classifying under easy heads of reference, in the great Chinese Dictionary. The symbolic combination of some of the Chinese words, as exhibiting the domestic manners and proverbs of the Chinese, produced great amusement and laughter, such as the representation of *strife* by the juxtaposition of two females; *friendship* by two moons, no friendship of longer duration being conceivable by the exclusives of Peking. He was almost afraid in the presence of ladies, Mr. C. said, to unriddle the two last of these symbolic enigmas, such as *quiet* being represented by a female relegated to the inner apartment; and *happiness* by a wife being placed (in the spirit of a song in Don Giovanni) under ground. It might be at least some gratification to the fair portion of his audience, to reflect that the cause of gallantry was avenged by the exposure thus made of the domestic discomfort and demoralization of the people who were so coarse and unpolished as to invent such libellous symbols.

KNIGHTS' TEMPLARS.

At the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society, on the 8th of April, Mr. Wm. Bell read an elaborate paper on the Proceedings against the Knights Templars in 1312, and the charges against them in connection with the Idol Baphomet, said to have been worshipped by them. Mr. B. concluded that the charges brought against these knights, were void of foundation, although some of the minor vices might have been generally practised by them. He stated Von Hammer's view of the subject, particularly as to the form of the idol, which that Orientalist had borrowed from an early number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

SAXON COINS.

In the beginning of the present year a large discovery of Saxon coins was made

near Eye in Suffolk, by some labourers on the estate of Mrs. Shppard of Campeey Ash. They were felling an old pollard oak, when they discovered two parcels of the coins, inclosed in thin lead cases; one of them quite embedded in the solid part of the root. Many of them are divided into halves and quarters, which evidently shows that at that remote period these divided parts were circulated as halfpence and farthings. A Correspondent has seen about 200 coins, and is informed that about 600 are in the possession of Mr. Page of Woodbridge; perhaps 100 more may have been variously distributed. It would be very desirable to ascertain the exact number of pieces discovered, also a correct list of the types, towns, and moneys, many of which were probably new.

SELECT POETRY.

To the assertion of an ingenious Correspondent, *W. T.* in his paper on our *Minor Periodical Literature* (page 198), respecting the poetry published in the *National Omnibus*, we must make an exception in favour of the following verses, which appeared in a recent number of that paper.

STANZAS

By Mr. W. F. N. BAYLY.

WIND!—wind!—wind!
In the coral cavern born;
Where the green old billows came to sing
Their joy at its wild birth-morn!
Wind!—wind!—wind!
It sweepeth across the sea;
And the tall ship over its foamy track
It wafteth merrily!
Its womb is the trackless deep,
Its children are the waves; [storm,
And it grieveth with them, in the hour of
Over the seamen's graves.
It comes with the birth of morn,
It howleth the dirge of day;— [night,
And when evening shadows are merged in
It singeth its loudest lay.
Its playthings are the trees,—
Its conquerors are the rocks [peaks,
That rise on the earth, with their tall black
In scorn to its fiercest shocks.
It loveth the waters blue,
But its power is on the land; [ears,
When it thrasheth the wheat from its golden
Or raiseth the desert sand!
Away—away—away
Over the mountain top
It rusheth on with the roaring speed
Of a torrent, that may not stop.
Away—away—away!
The Spirits ride on its wings;
And their voices ring in the hollow caves,
Where Echo her answer flings.
On—on—on!
It pitieth not the flowers;

For the lilies bend as it passeth by,
And the snowdrop droops and cowers.
On—on—on!
It waveth the warrior's plumes, [grass
And it stirreth the wild long churchyard
That grows on our fathers' tombs!
But it hath a milder voice,
And it hath a summer song,
More sweet than its winter melody,
And not half as loud and strong.
It cometh at morn from the west;
It singeth that song to the sun,
And the glad green trees are its listeners;
For it moveth them every one.
It scattereth balm from the rose,
It whispereth low in the grove;
And the lightest breath it hath ever blown
Was a wing for the voice of love.
Below—below—below,
It lullabies the sea!
And a calm comes over the waters blue,
When its song hath ceased to be.
Above—above—above,
It sweepeth along the sky
The clouds that send us summer rain,
When the earth is parched and dry.
It hath lived as long as Time;
It will blow on the glorious day,
When the warning cometh, fast and far,
That the world must pass away!
It will whirl in the heart of storm,
It will fly on the lightning's path;
It will follow the thunder fearlessly,
In the midst of its mightiest wrath.
Wind!—wind!—wind!
It will sing the brave and free,
Out of the [and life
Into Eternity!

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 27.

The House went into committee on the PLURALITY OF BENEFICES BILL. On the first clause being read, Lord Suffield moved an amendment, prohibiting Bishops from holding livings in commendam.—The Bishop of London thought that some restrictions in this respect were necessary.—The Archbishop of Canterbury objected to the amendment, and thought it scarcely worth while to legislate for a few Benefices.—Lord Kintore said that livings held in commendam, and those attached to sees, were equally objectionable, and complained that the curates of collegiate and other ecclesiastical bodies were worse paid than those employed by individual rectors.—The Earl of Harrowby said that, with respect to dignitaries of the church holding livings, nothing, in his opinion, would be more injurious to the Church than the prohibition of that description of pluralities.—The Duke of Wellington said that the church certainly was in an anomalous condition. One of the Bishops had only 500*l.* a year, and others possessed but scanty revenues, wholly insufficient of themselves to enable them to maintain a requisite appearance in the world. There were undoubted abuses in the system of pluralities; but in some cases it was impossible to provide for Bishops without allowing them to hold commendams.—Earl Grey said that as it was a question affecting the Royal Prerogative, he was authorised to declare that his Majesty was prepared to give his assent to the Bill. He wished the Noble Lord (Suffield) not to press his amendments until the whole question should come before the House.—Lord Suffield then agreed to withdraw his amendments.—The various clauses were then agreed to; the amendments which were proposed on several of them having been either withdrawn or negatived.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Sir F. Trench moved for documents connected with the expenditure incurred by the building of BUCKINGHAM PALACE. He observed that to fit it for State purposes, would altogether cause an outlay of 1,443,000*l.*; and added, that the situation was unwholesome, and the very garden, formed from the filth and rubbish of all parts of the town, was now of itself a nuisance in the neighbourhood. The basement story was below the river at high water, and the premises were kept dry only by art. The Hon. Member's proposal was, to appropriate part of the Palace to the use of King's Col-

lege, to set apart portions of the building for national picture and statue galleries, to let the garden on building leases, and out of the money to be thus raised to erect a suitable and splendid palace for the residence of their Majesties.—Lord Althorp stated in reply, that it had been resolved by a select Committee, specially appointed to consider of the subject, that it would be advisable to finish Buckingham Palace, and fit it for the residence of their Majesties, and the House had acted on the suggestion.—The motion was then put, and negatived.

The House then went into committee on the IRISH TITHE question. In the course of the debate which ensued, Mr. Ruthven moved an amendment on the resolution declaring that the Church System of Ireland required revision, particularly with the view of reserving a portion of it for the benefit of the poor.—Mr. Stanley opposed the amendment; while Mr. Grattan and others contended that what was now proposed by the Government would be any thing but satisfactory; if the people of Ireland were dissatisfied with the tithe, they were not very likely to approve of the charge in any other shape, whether it were imposed on the land or raised in any other form. The amendment was at length negatived on a division.—After some further debate three of the resolutions were agreed to.

March 28. The House went into committee on the ARMY ESTIMATES, when Sir J. C. Hobhouse stated that, although Government had anxiously endeavoured to make a considerable reduction in the Estimates, it had been found impracticable to do so, consistently with the present circumstances of the country. It had been found necessary to increase the number of men; but a diminution had, notwithstanding, been made in several items of expense.—Sir H. Parnell complained that the suggestion he had made while in office had not been carried into effect, and said that, if such had been the case, the sum of six hundred thousand pounds might have been saved.—Lord Althorp stated that the Estimates of the Right Hon. Baronet were in such a crude and undigested form, that they could not be reduced to a system; but if their practicability could be hereafter shown, he should be happy to adopt them.

The discussion respecting IRISH TITHES was resumed; and after some debate the subject was postponed.

March 30. In a Committee of the House it was resolved, after considerable debate,

that there existed an absolute necessity for a change in the TITHES SYSTEM OF IRELAND; and that the maintenance of the clergy should be secured by a commutation.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 2.

On the motion for the third reading of the RESTRICTION OF PLURALITIES Bill, Lord *Suffield* rose for the purpose of opposing it, as one that would not be productive of any beneficial effects. There were 6,124 parishes without resident incumbents; out of 7,167 of the richer benefices, there were 3,611 parishes without resident incumbents, and 3,000 were non-resident. He maintained that measures ought to be taken to render the residence of the Clergy in their parishes more general; and that, in fact, pluralities should be wholly abolished.—Earl *Grey* trusted that the Bill would receive their Lordships' support, as he viewed it to be the first step towards an amendment of the Church Establishment. It was then read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 6.

On the motion for the second reading of IRISH TITHES Bill being brought forward, some discussion ensued.—Col. *Torrens*, Mr. *Wyse*, and Mr. *J. Grattan* spoke against proceeding precipitately to coercion.—Mr. *Stanley* said that the Bill must pass, to suppress that organized resistance, which, if it were not put down, must spread to the injury of the country, and the disgrace of the Government.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said that the Government and the House were pledged not to use coercive measures without adopting means of redress. On a division there appeared—for the second reading 119; against it 21.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 9.

Earl *Grey* rose to move the second reading of the REFORM BILL; and supported the motion in a long and eloquent address. His Lordship proceeded to notice the general features and details of the measure, observing that, though the principles of the present were similar to those on which the Bill lately before their Lordships was founded, alterations had been effected of such a character as, he trusted, would recommend it to approbation and adoption. His Lordship then explained the various alterations which had been made in the measure. The number of boroughs proposed to be subtracted from the representation was 56; the number to be partially disfranchised was 30 (instead of 41, as included in the last Bill.) With regard to the 10l. franchise, his Lordship contended that it was strictly accordant with the principles of the Constitution. *Serjeant Gleanville* had said, that, if a new writ were to be issued to any great town or other place, for the return of members to serve

in Parliament, and if there were no definition in the writ, as to who should, or who should not be, the electors, the right of voting would be *ipso facto* in the resident householders. The present Bill merely reintroduced the ancient right of the inhabitant householders to vote. It was, in truth, nothing but the present moot and lot right of voting, limited to householders of 10l. a year, and with the further limitation of requiring that the rates and taxes of such householders should be paid before they could be qualified to vote. After some further remarks, his Lordship said, that he should feel happy to listen to any amendment, or adopt any suggestion for the improvement of this part of the Bill, provided that the proposed changes did not alter the extent of the qualification. His Lordship then begged the House to weigh well the deliberate sentiments of a mighty and intelligent people, which had been emphatically expressed in favour of the Bill, adding, that there could be no regulated authority, no consolidated power, no permanent security, under a government which set public opinion at defiance. His Lordship said, that while, on the one hand, the difficulties resulting from opposition had not deterred him from proposing the measure of Reform; on the other hand, he had not allowed himself to be forced by unreasonable clamour to prosecute his end by means which, while other grounds of hope prevailed, would certainly have been evil. He had done what he believed to be right—and having followed, as became him, the suggestions of his conscience, he should leave the event to the disposal of a higher Power.

Lord *Ellenborough* opposed the second reading of the Bill. He was prepared to receive and consider with respect and favour any measure brought to the bar of that House by the House of Commons, more especially a measure affecting their own government and interests. But when he recollected how often material alterations had been made in the Bill,—that no less than eleven times had that most important principle of the uniform qualification been remodelled—when he saw a town enfranchised at the very latest moment—when he considered that among 46 boroughs in the original Bill, there had been no fewer than 47 changes—keeping these things in view, with the fact that no alteration so sweeping had ever been proposed in the constitution of a great country, nothing could induce him to accede to the adoption of this last emanation of the changing mind. To the measure he said *Not Content*; because he believed that it would necessarily bring upon the country the most afflicting calamities, and happen what might his opposition should be continued throughout all its stages. The Noble Lord concluded by moving, as an amendment upon the original motion, that

the Bill be read a second time that day six months."—Lord Melbourne supported the Bill; he considered that their Lordships would, by their vote, decide whether they would agree to entertain the general subject of Reform, or whether they were determined to negative the principle altogether. The speech of the Noble Baron who had just sat down was completely and entirely a speech against any Reform whatever.

—The Bishop of Durham opposed the Bill. He affirmed that he had not heard a single argument to prove that any practical good would result, or any practical evil be avoided by the passing of this measure. A spirit of innovation existed against the ancient establishments of the country, because they were ancient and respected. There was a general inclination to make the people rulers, and the rulers subservient to the people: and he felt convinced that this measure would tend to increase such notions.

—Lord Stourton supported the Bill; and the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Bathurst opposed it.—The Earl of Haddington said, that although he had been all his life opposed to Parliamentary Reform, and had voted against the measure on a previous occasion, he had now made up his mind to vote for the second reading of this Bill, because he thought that, however great and tremendous the evils to be anticipated from the measure, still the second reading should be conceded from motives of expediency, under the conviction that the sooner the question was settled by parliamentary interference, the better it would be for the country. In voting for this Bill, he pledged himself to no more than the words of the preamble sanctioned; and when in Committee, he should feel himself at liberty to support every amendment which would go to limit the Bill, and deprive it of its noxious qualities.—The Earl of Wicklow said, that he had voted against the second reading of the Reform Bill last session, because he abhorred the principle of it; and, on the same grounds, he was determined to vote against the second reading of the Bill now before their Lordships.—Lord Gage said, that, although he had voted against the last Bill, he should support the motion for the second reading of the present one. It was impossible to prevent the people from having a Reform, and, by refusing to go into Committee on this Bill now, their Lordships might deprive themselves of the opportunity of introducing such amendments as might be advisable into the measure.—The Marquis of Londonderry said, that he should offer his decided and most uncompromising opposition to the measure in every stage.

The debate was then adjourned.

April 10. After the presenting of several petitions in favour of the REFORM BILL, the order of the day was read for resuming the adjourned debate. The Earl of Shrewsbury

supported the measure. After observing on the necessity of yielding to expediency, his Lordship, addressing himself to the Bench of Bishops, said, that if now the Clergy knew their own interest, they ought at this time to stand forward, and do their duty to their country and the people. Hitherto they had but too often shown themselves indifferent to the public good, and had proved themselves the willing agents of every system of tyranny and persecution. The time had now, however, arrived when it would be seen whether they were capable of appreciating the spirit of the times, and of endeavouring, as far as lay in their power, to remedy the evils which they had had too large a share in producing. His Lordship then adverted to the declared resolution of many Peers to vote for the second reading, with the object of mutilating the Bill in Committee, observing, that it would be more manly to oppose the measure *in limine*.—The Earl of Limerick, in reply to the Earl of Shrewsbury, said that he regretted having voted in favour of concession to Ireland, and affirmed that that country was at present disturbed by an alarming and well-organized system of intimidation, carried on by a party whose first object was the overthrow of the Established Churches of England and Ireland.—The Earl of Mansfield opposed the Bill in an energetic speech. His opinion distinctly was, that there was no necessity for a Reform of Parliament, arising from any defect in the present state of the representation—it being one thing to admit the possibility of improvement in the representation, and another thing to say that an immediate and extensive change was necessary.—Lord Colville said, that he coincided with the preceding speaker in giving his unqualified disapprobation of the measure.—The Earl of Harrowby, although opposed to the former Bill, should vote for the second reading of the present one, under the impression that the difficulties of the measure might be successfully struggled against and overcome in the Committee. He considered that great amendments might be made in the measure, without rendering it unpalatable to the other House of Parliament. His Lordship concluded by saying, that, although aware of the obloquy which might be cast upon him by reason of the course he had taken, he had come to his present conclusion without hope or fear.—The Duke of Wellington expressed his regret at the speech just delivered,—coming, as it did, from one with whom he had served for so many years. His Grace's objections to the Bill, however, still continued. He thought that it went to overrule the whole system of the representation of the country,—that it destroyed unnecessarily for the purpose of Reform, and wholly disfranchised 56 boroughs, and dismembered 30 others,—that it wholly revolutionized the representation of Scotland;

and that it put an end to all those arrangements, which, only three years ago, had been entered into for the final settlement of the Catholic question. His Grace expressed himself of opinion, that the people of England cared nothing about the Bill, and that His Majesty took no interest in the matter. His Lordship observed, in conclusion, that should his Noble Friend (the Duke of Buckingham) bring forward the measure of which he had given notice the previous evening, he would give it every consideration.—Lord *Grantham* said, he had voted against the second reading of the former, and he should also vote against the second reading of the present Bill.—Lord *Wharncliffe* contended that this Bill must be read a second time, unless their Lordships had determined on encountering greater difficulties and misfortunes than had ever before assailed the country. It was his opinion that if they read this Bill a second time, they might get rid of all those parts against which a strong objection was felt; at all events they would, by such a course, be enabled thoroughly to consider its provisions. The present Bill had been twice carried by great majorities in the House of Commons, it was approved of by the Crown, and it was backed by the people; these circumstances afforded sufficient reason for going into Committee. His Lordship, in conclusion, said, that he was most anxious as to the result of this measure, and felt that no resolution had ever, in the history of the country, been taken by that House, of such all-important consequence as that which would be come to upon this subject.

The debate was then adjourned.

April 11. The debate on the REFORM BILL was resumed by the Earl of *Winchelsea*, who strongly opposed the measure. Although a reformer, he had the strongest objections to the details of the Bill, which would, in his opinion, annihilate the Throne and the Peerage.—The Duke of *Buckingham* regretted that he had heard the speeches made by three Noble Lords who had formerly spoken against the Bill. His Grace affirmed, that the present Bill was as democratic as the last; and were it read a second time, their Lordships must prepare to see revolution take its usual course. The event would be, that the destinies of England would be placed in the hands of sullen radicals, of domestic tyrants, of canting puritans, or of some ascetic statesman, who retired now because his plots were not ripe.—The Earl of *Radnor* defended the Bill, and declared that it should have his strenuous support.—The Bishop of *Lincoln* said, that he felt himself, as on a former occasion, called upon to decide between a choice of evils. He had before voted against the Bill, but now he thought the best and safest mode would be to allow the Bill to go into Committee; and with the hope that the Bill would be so im-

proved and amended as to produce a reconciliation between their Lordships and the country, he should feel it his duty to vote for the second reading; but at the same time he declared that he would never consent to do so, did he not entertain a reasonable expectation that the clause respecting the 10*l.* franchise would be altered and amended.—The Earl of *Falmouth* opposed the Bill, observing that the purpose of that House was rather to consider the interest of the people than to bend to their will.—The Marquis of *Bristol*, although the friend of civil and religious liberty, and anxious for a safe and effective Reform, felt that he should be disgracing himself, in the evening of his days, if he yielded his support to a revolutionary Bill, which at once was fraught with ruin to the civil liberties of Englishmen.—The Bishop of *London* commenced by stating that it was well known to have been his intention to vote for the second reading of the former Bill, with a view of introducing some modifications in the Committee, and added, that he should pursue that course on the present occasion. An extensive reform was called for by a great majority of the Commons, and at least by a formidable minority of their Lordships; it was, therefore, advisable to give the measure the fullest consideration, with a view to the introduction of some amendments. In his opinion, it would be as vain to expect that the sun would trace back his degrees on the dial, as that the people of England would ever return to the same channel of thought and of opinion as before the introduction of this measure.—The Bishop of *Exeter* declared it to be his determination to give the Bill his most strenuous resistance, as a measure which, by way of reforming abuses, went to the extinction of rights, to spoliation, and robbery.—The Bishop of *Llandaff* contended that he might conscientiously vote for the second reading of the Bill, and afterwards reserve to himself the right of opposing any objectionable portion of it in Committee. The reason why he opposed the Bill in the last Session was, because he considered time ought to be given for consideration. He felt that tranquillity could not exist in the country, unless their Lordships consented to go into Committee on the Bill.—The Marquis of *Lansdowne* advocated the Bill in a speech of great ability, in which he replied to the arguments of those who had opposed the measure, observing that it was the object of Ministers to allay that irritation, heal those wounds, and cement those connexions, which were every day becoming more and more divided and separated.

After some discussion the debate was adjourned to Friday, the 13th.

April 13. On resuming the debate on the REFORM BILL, Lord *Wynford* addressed their Lordships, and said that the Bill before

the House was extremely partial in its enactments, inasmuch as, though it professed to destroy rotten boroughs, it passed over many of those rotten boroughs which were in the hands of the Whigs. He objected most strongly to the 104 franchise clause, which gave the right of voting, not to property, but according to its relative value to the occupier. He contended, if the present Bill passed into a law, the whole legislative power would not be vested in the master manufacturers, but in their journey-men.—Lord *Durham* energetically supported the measure, and designated the arguments of the Bishop of Exeter against the Bill, as founded on misrepresentation and false induction, dressed in his peculiar style of pamphleteering slang. [Earl *Winchelsea* rose, and with great warmth, moved that the words “false” and “pamphleteering slang,” be taken down; but after some desultory conversation relative to a letter of the Duke of Buckingham’s, addressed to the King, having appeared in the *Times* Newspaper, the subject was dropped.]—The Earl of *Carnarvon* opposed the Bill, and maintained that it would be injurious to the working classes.—Lord *Goderich* supported the measure, and strongly deprecated the borough system, which was contrary to the law and institutions of the country.—The Earl of *Eldon*, in reply, said that the law for centuries back had recognized the sale of borough property, and nothing could be more unjust or dangerous than to deprive the owners of that property without granting them compensation.—Lord *Tenterden* said that he had heard no reasons sufficiently cogent to convince him of the necessity of considering the Reform Bill in the Committee. He felt it his duty to give it his most uncompromising opposition, and if it were to pass he would never again enter the walls of that house.—The Bishop of *Rochester* contended, that the opinions entertained by many, that much good would result from the Reform Bill, were quite fallacious.—The Bishop of *Gloucester* was not opposed to Reform, but he was to the present Bill. It was supported by the enemies of the Church of England, by Catholics, by Deists, by Infidels, and for that reason it ought to be opposed.—The Lord Chancellor, in a luminous and rather sarcastic speech, recapitulated the arguments he had used on a former occasion in support of the measure. He combated the objections of the Noble Lords opposed to the measure, and maintained that the excitement in its favour was

solely attributable to the declaration of the Duke of Wellington, that no Reform was necessary. In reply to the objection that a government under a Reformed Parliament could not be a strong government, as it could not exercise patronage for its support, he should admit that such a government must stand on its own merits, and would obtain the rational support of the whole people. As soon as the existing grievance was removed, government would be restored to its proper place in their affection. He entreated the House not to lose this opportunity of improving their place in the esteem and respect of their countrymen.—Lord *Lyndhurst* objected to the Bill *in toto*, and said that if main principles were retained, he regarded not minor details. He knew that if the Bill passed through its present stage nothing would prevent its becoming an efficient part of the law of the land. He therefore conjured their Lordships to reject it.—Earl *Grey* replied to the main arguments which had been advanced against the Bill. Adverting to the creation of Peers for the purpose of carrying the measure, his Lordship stated that if he saw hopes of passing the Bill through Committee, unamutilated in particular points, he would be the last to advise his Majesty to the exercise of his prerogative; but if, on the contrary, he saw no hopes of such a conclusion—if he saw danger to those parts of the Bill upon which the people, both in petition and through their Representatives, had expressed a decidedly favourable opinion—he could not give any pledge as to what his future conduct might be.

At half past six in the morning the House proceeded to a division; when there appeared—for the motion—present 128; proxies 56; total 184.—against it—present 126; proxies 49; total 175.—Majority for the second reading 9.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 16.

The third reading of the *IRISH TITHES* Bill, after some debate, was carried by a majority of 52 against 10.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 17.

On the motion of Lord *Melbourne* the *IRISH TITHES* Bill was read a first time; when their Lordships adjourned for the recess, to the 7th of May.

On the 18th the HOUSE OF COMMONS adjourned to the 7th of May; having been several days occupied in the forwarding of numerous private bills.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

France has at length been assailed by that dreadful pestilence, which has been

desolating various parts of Europe; and the fact of its having broken out in the capital, without appearing previously in

any of the ports, would induce us to conclude that the disease is not personally contagious, but conveyed atmospherically from one place to another. The Cholera made its appearance in Paris towards the end of March: and according to the official returns, from the date of the 26th of March to the 10th of April, 5908 persons had been attacked, of whom 2235 had died within the walls of Paris alone. On the 10th, the day on which the disease appeared at its climax, and showed the greatest virulence, the number of deaths were stated to be about 1,100; on the 11th, 980; 12th, 900; 13th, 850; 14th, 750; and 15th, 620. The disease not only spread over all quarters of Paris, but to all the surrounding country within the range of 100 miles. It seems particularly to have followed the course of the Seine, and to have occasioned great mortality in all the towns and villages on the banks of that river. Its ravages appear to have extended chiefly among the lower classes; but the higher orders of society have not been exempt. Among the sufferers of note were the Marquis de Croix, the Marquis de Malleville, peers of France; Mr. Chedeaux, M. Crignon Bouvallet, deputies; General Colignet, M. Chauvelin, Dr. Fleury, &c. The life of the Prime Minister was for some days in great danger.

The following remarks have been communicated by a Parisian correspondent:—

"Paris may be styled the city of death; gloom, terror, and despair are written on every countenance in capital letters. Government acknowledges the loss of fourteen thousand, but it is supposed to be much more: generally four hours illness decides the fate of the patient. Every physician varies as to treatment, which shakes the confidence of the lower classes. One unfortunate Englishman has been set mad by means of *cold baths*, and it is feared he will never recover; the shops are deserted, the wing of pleasure are completely lowered, and almost every one has lost a friend; notwithstanding, however, the ravage, which the Cholera makes here, one becomes reconciled to an inevitable misfortune; but what must ever be lamented, is the death of eight men who were killed as poisoners by the '*bon peuple*;' one of them was stabbed to death with scissars by the women of the '*Halle*' or general market. The Prefects gave out, in the commencement of the malady, that the royalists employed people to poison the wine, meats, &c., so that for several days the people were afraid to eat.—Our weather is cold and

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rainy; and, if doctors are to be credited, the exhalations from the earth are pestiferous; they have consequently issued public notices never to walk in damp. The Royal Family have behaved very well, and immense sums have been given by all parties. As it is however difficult to some to do good without blame, the *liberal* journals have taken care to give out that the ancient noblesse have only shared their riches with the poor for the purpose of making disturbances, and buying the affections of the Parisians. An army of skeletons would be little useful in the cause of the old race; therefore, if such be the motive of their generosity, it is a bad speculation. The truth is, whatever may be the faults of the '*ancien regime*,' or rather those who belong to it, they have much more compassion and sympathy for the sufferings of the lower class than the newly made place-men; that is, generally speaking; for there are exceptions amongst all parties.

"I can give you no political news, because opinions vary so much as to the future that it would be difficult to discern who is the true prophet; some give us foreign war, others civil discord, some a famine, and the Saint Simonites announce us peace and plenty."

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a manifesto, dated March 25th, which at once annihilates the future independence of unhappy Poland.—The kingdom of Poland (declares this document) is for ever incorporated with the Russian Empire, and forms an integral part of it. The kingdom will have its separate administration; its own civil and criminal codes of laws, and the laws and privileges of the towns and communes remain in force. The coronation of the Emperor of Russia and King of Poland will in future take place at Moscow, in one and the same act, in the presence of deputies appointed for the purpose. In case of a regency in the empire, the powers of the regent will extend to the kingdom of Poland. The freedom of religious worship is guaranteed: the Catholic religion, as being that of the majority of the inhabitants, will be the object of the especial care and favour of the government. The kingdom of Poland will contribute its proportionate share towards the general expenditure of the empire, &c.

EAST INDIES.

By an hurricane which took place at Balasore, on the last day of October, at least 10,000 persons are said to have been drowned in one district, and twice the number, it is thought, will not ex-

ceed the whole loss of life. The sea inundated at least 150 square miles, from 10 to 15 feet deep. Men, tigers, buffalos, cows, &c., lay on the ground heaped together, and it was feared a pestilence would follow from inability to bury the dead. In one estate of thirteen villages

eleven were swept away, and not a soul survived; not a seed of grain remained at Balasore for sale, and almost all the salt had been lost. Between Hanson and Rol thirty-seven villages had been destroyed, and the total number swept away is estimated at 300 villages.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 5. Wm Markham, esq. to be Colonel of West York Militia.

March 22. Knighted, General Martin Hunter, G. C. H.

March 23. 79th Foot—Maj. Robert Ferguson, to be Major.

Unattached—Capt. J. Waller Samo Waller, 96th Foot, to be Major.

March 26. Robert Popplewell Steer, of Temple Belwood, co. Linc. esq. in compliance with the will of Wm. Popplewell Beltingham Johnson, esq. to take the name of Johnson only, and quarter the arms of Johnson.

March 30. Unattached—Capt. J. Fitz Maurice, to be Major of Infantry.

April 6. 39th Foot—Major Donald Macpherson to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Francis C. Crotty to be Major.

April 9. John Beaumont, esq. to be Gent.-Usher of the Privy chamber in ordin.

April 10. Major-Gen. Hugh Fraser, to be K.C.B. William Woods, esq. to be Officer of Arms attendant on the Knts. Commanders and Companions of the Bath; and Sir N. Harris Nicolas, to be Secretary of the Knights Commanders and Companions.

April 12. Knighted, Wm. Woods, esq. Clarenceux King of Arms.

April 13. Engineers—Major-Gen. H. Evatt to be Col.-Commandant.

1st Foot Guards—Lieut.-Col. Wm. Gordon Cameron to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

75th Foot—Lt.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fuller, G.C.H. to be Colonel.

96th Foot—Major-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B. to be Colonel.

April 20. 1st Foot Guards—Lieut. and Capt. B. Broadhead to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.

31st Foot—Lieut.-Col. Chatham Horace Churchill to be Lieut.-Colonel.

72d Foot—Lieut.-Col. John Peddie to be Lieut.-Colonel.

95th Foot—Capt. H. Dundas Maclean to be Major.

Unattached—Major Cha. Collins Blane to be Lieut.-Col.

Staff—Lieut.-Col. T. F. Wade to be Dep.-Adj.-Gen. at the Cape of Good Hope.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dan. Wilson, D.D. to be Bp. of Calcutta.
Rev. Lord E. Chichester, to be Dean of Raphoe.

Rev. W. Dalby, Preb. in Salisbury Cath.

Rev. H. J. Ridley, Preb. in Norwich Cath.

Rev. G. Wells, Canon in Chichester Cath.

Rev. B. Armitage, Peterchurch V. Heref.

Rev. — Bennett, Coisham V. Wilts.

Rev. J. Burrows, Steeple Aston R. Oxon.

Rev. A. Carrington, Barrow R. Suffolk.

Rev. — Chapman, Kilcormuck R. co. Kilkenny.

Rev. E. H. Dawson, Sudeley R. co. Glouc.

Rev. R. Duffield, Thorington R. Essex.

Rev. W. Evanson, Blewbury V. Berks.

Rev. P. Gurdon, Cranworth R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. C. Hall, Cressingham Magna R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Hickey, Wexford R. Ireland.

Rev. T. S. Hughes, Hardwicke R. co. Northampton.

Rev. E. James, Alton V. Hants.

Rev. J. James, Maxey V. co. Northampton.

Rev. J. Jennings, St. John's R. Westminster.

Rev. E. Jones, Colvingstone V. Glamorgan.

Rev. C. Mackenzie, Ch. of Shieltach, co. Ross.

Rev. A. M. Macgregor, Ch. of Aucharacle, co. Argyle.

Rev. B. Philpot, Andreas R. Isle of Man.

Rev. W. S. Robinson, Farley Hungerford R. Somerset.

Rev. J. Stevenson, St. Peter's Cheeseshill R. Hants.

Rev. W. P. Thomas, Witheridge V. Devon.

Rev. E. G. Walford, Chipping Wardon R. Northampton.

Rev. J. B. Wilkinson, Holbrook R. Suff.

Rev. J. Wood, Dawley P. C. Salop.

Rev. R. G. Curtois, Chapl. to the Forces.

Rev. A. Scott, Chap. to the Marchioness of Lothian.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Le Mesurier, Sec. Mas. of Bedford Gram. School.

Walter Bourne, esq. Clerk of the Crown of the King's Bench, Ireland.

Rev. J. Romilly, Registrar of Cambridge University.

BIRTHS.

March 6. The wife of the Rev. John Ward, Vicarage, Great Bedwyn, a dau.—24. At the Rectory, Woodborough, the lady of the Rev. Jasper Peck, a son.—25. In Grosvenor-square, the lady of J. A.

Hankey, esq. a dau.—31. Lady Elizabeth Drummond, a son.

Lately. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. W. Eden, of Christ Church, Oxon, a dau.—At Cowes, the wife of Gen. Browne, a son.—The wife of Major Birch, Clere Park, near Farnham, a son and heir.—The wife of F. T. Baring, esq. a son.

April 3. The wife of the Rev. Renn Dickson Hampden, Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, a son.—At Dawlish, the lady of Sir Edw. Astley, R. N. a son.—5. At Taplow-court, the Countess of Orkney, a dau.—8. The wife of Major Birch, of Clere, Hants, a dau.—At Broadmayne Rectory, co. Gloucester, the wife of the Rev. Fred. Urquhart, a son.—9. At West Dean Rectory, the wife of the Rev. E. F. Arney, a dau.—10. At Egham Park, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Salwey, a son and heir.—11. At Tendring Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Benj. Cheese, a son.—14. At Aston-hall, Shiffnal, the wife of Maj. George Austin Moultrie, a son.—16. The wife of W. Lytton Bulwer, esq. M.P. a son.—17. The lady of Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 21. At Patna, Henry Torrens, esq. eldest son of the late Adj.-Gen. Sir H. Torrens, to Eliza-Mary, sister to Sir Thos. Roberts, Bart.

Feb. 21. C. J. Bishop, esq. M.D. of Oxford, to Eliz. Copland, eldest dau. of C. Tawney, esq.

March 18. At Gretna Green, William Owsley, esq. of Blaston, Leicestershire, to Miss Farrer, eldest dau. of the Rev. Rich. Farrer, rector of Ashley, Northamptonshire.—22. At Buckden, the Rev. H. W. Beauford, vicar of Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, to Isabella-Eliz. dau. of J. Linton, esq. of Stirlow-house, Huntingdonshire.—24. At Manchester, Alfred Newby, esq. to Louisa, dau. of J. Ryle, esq. of Cheetwood-lodge.—At Falmouth, J. L. Nogueira Da Gama, esq. eldest son of Col. Da Gama, to Emma, fourth dau. of Thos. Andrew, esq. Penryn.—26. At Martock, Somerset, John Wood, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. Bernard Coleman, rector of Church Stretton, Shropshire.—28. At Thornbury, the Rev. W. I. Cross, to Margaret-Anne, widow of the late Capt. F. Shearman, 26th Regt.—At Buckby, Leicestershire, the Rev. G. Straton, rector of Somersall Herbert, Derbyshire, nephew to the late Earl of Roden, to Elinor-Katherine, dau. of Rich. Norman, of Melton Mowbray, and niece to the Duke of Rutland.—29. At Tottenham, E. Wolff, esq. of Leeds, to Bethiah, eldest dau. of Rev. Dr. Schwabe, of Stamford-hill.—31. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Curtis, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick square, to Sarah, dau. of

Benj. Hawes, esq. F.S.A. of Russell-sq.—At Kemmenham, Berkshire, J. Moring Green, esq. of Torrington-square, to Louisa-Eliz. eldest dau. of Reginald Graham, esq.—At Weston, Geo. Price, esq. son of the late rector of Burstock, to Eliz. Hugessen Russell, of Shute-house, Devon.

April 2. At Chardstock, Dorset, R. Hetzler, C.B., Col. Bengal Artillery, to Eliz. Langdon, eldest dau. of W. Loveridge, esq. of Paradise-lodge.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Samuel Hay, second son of the late Earl of Erroll, to Louisa, only dau. of the Hon. D. Pleydell Bouverie.—3. At Dedham, Essex, the Rev. M. J. Jennings, to Mary-Maria, dau. of Capt. Daniell, R.A.—E. Legh, esq. of Lewisham, Kent, to Catherine, dau. of the late Rev. E. Owen, rector of Llanistyn.—5. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Lieut. J. Smail, R.N. to Fanny, second dau. of E. Horton, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-sq.—At St Pancras, Capt. H. Van Heythuysen, to Mary-Ann, dau. of J. Sich, jun. esq. of Chiswick.—At Mary-la-bonne Church, Col. Berkeley Drummond, to Maria, dau. of the late Wm. Arth. Crosbie, esq.—At Woodbridge, Suffolk, Benj. Phillips, esq. of Cavendish-square, to Eliz. dau. of W. W. Page, esq.—At Deptford, W. Preller, esq. of St. John's Grove, Brixton, to Mary Sophia, second dau. of C. Lang, esq. of his Majesty's Dock-yard, Deptford.—6. At St. Martin's, Strand, J. Osborne Burridge, esq. of Lillesden-house, Hawkhurst, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Mr. Ald. Winchester, of Buckingham-street, Adelphi.—7. At Sheffield, the Rev. H. Holdsworth, to Jane, dau. of the late Thos. Holy, esq. of High Field House, Sheffield.—8. At Weston, Geo. Price, esq. rector of Burstock, Dorset, to Miss Elz. H. Russell, of Shute-house, Devon.—10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, F. Acton, esq. of Gatacre-park, Salop, to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late Rev. H. Suckling, rector of Barsham, Suffolk.—At Haydon, co. Lincoln, Sir E. Cholmeley Dering, Bart. of Surrenden Dering, Kent, to the Hon. Jane Edwardes, dau. of Lord Kensington.—11. At Bathwick, Robert Coles, esq. to Letitia, dau. of the late Emanuel Bayly, esq. of Pulteney-street, Bath.—12. At St. John's, Lambeth, James Dunn, esq. Purser R.N. to Lucy, only dau. of the late Rich. Dore, esq. formerly Deputy Judge Advocate of New South Wales.—14. At Aston, Herts, J. W. Smith, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Margaret-Anne, eldest dau. of W. Hudson, esq. of Frogmore-lodge, Herts.—At Kensington, the Rev. M. Harrison, rector of Church Oakley, Hants, to Margaret, dau. of the late S. Beachcroft, esq. of Beaulieu, East Indies.—20. Henry John, son of the late Daniel Mulville, esq. of Knockanaira, co. Clare, to Maria, relict of Capt. White, 61st Regt. and of Rich. Anderson Rose, esq. of Foxhall, co. Tipperary.

OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL WILLIAMS-FREEMAN.

Feb. 11 At Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, aged 90, William Peere Williams Freeman, esq. senior Admiral of the Fleet.

This venerable officer was a grandson on his father's side of William Peere Williams, esq. the celebrated law reporter; and, on his mother's, of Dr. Robert Clavering, Bishop of Peterborough. His uncle, Sir Hutchins Williams, having raised a regiment in 1745, was for his zeal and loyalty created a Baronet in 1747; he was succeeded in that title by his sons Sir William-Peere Williams and Sir Booth Williams, with the latter of whom it became extinct in 1784. (See in our vol. LIV. p. 152, a notice of Sir Booth, and an account of the family in Kimber's Baronetage, 1771, vol. iii. p. 124.)

The Admiral's father was the Rev. Frederick Williams, D.D. Prebendary of Peterborough, and Rector of Peakirk, Northamptonshire, the third son of the Reporter. The Admiral was born in the episcopal palace at Peterborough on the 6th of January, 1741-2, and lost his father at the age of five years. From a school at Stamford he was removed to Eton, where he remained until he commenced his naval career at the age of fifteen, during the reign of George the Second, entering in 1757 as a midshipman in the Royal Sovereign; and in September 1757 he was appointed acting Lieutenant of the Rainbow, by Commodore (afterwards Rear-Admiral Lord) Colville, Commander-in-Chief on the North American station.

As the character of the future man is often developed in youth, perhaps the following instance of coolness, intrepidity, and humanity, may with propriety be introduced here. Whilst serving on a foreign station as midshipman, young Williams (for he did not take the name of Freeman until late in life) and a brother mid. had each a favourite dog on board. W.'s dog, by some means, gave offence to the other youngster, who threatened to throw the animal overboard. "If you do," rejoined Williams, "then yours shall follow;" and each kept his word. Enraged at the loss of his dog, the other mid. demanded satisfaction and offered to fight.—"Be calm," replied young Williams coolly, "you have acted most brutally towards my poor dog, and I have retaliated on yours, as I promised you I should do. You are entitled to no satisfaction from me, but

your unoffending brute is, and therefore I propose to save the life of yours, if you will do the like by mine." The proposal was accepted, and Williams instantly leapt overboard, swam to the dog and secured him in preference to his own, returned to the ship, and with the dog under his arm was hauled up by a rope thrown over the side for him to hold by. He then, to his great delight, witnessed the sousing which his brother mid. (the aggressor) had to undergo in his turn, and who was equally successful in the performance of his task. The youths, however, had been guilty of a breach of orders in thus risking their lives, and were mast-headed by way of punishment.

In 1768, Mr. W. was made Master and Commander, and in 1769 appointed to the Otter sloop of war. In 1771, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and successively appointed to the Wolf and Active frigates, stationed in the West Indies.

Early in the year 1771, Capt. Peere Williams married Miss Henrietta Wills, a lady to whom he was most tenderly attached through life. She accompanied him immediately after marriage to the West Indies, and whilst on that station they both narrowly escaped destruction from a hurricane which swept away the house in which they resided, scarcely allowing them time to escape. The storm drove his frigate from her moorings, and cast her a wreck on shore. He afterwards exchanged into the *Lively*, in which he served on the Boston (North American) station, until ordered home at the close of 1773. Four years now elapsed before he was again actively employed; he was then appointed to the command of the *Venus* frigate, stationed at Rhode Island; from which he exchanged into the *Brune*, and in 1778 was ordered to attend, on their return to England, the Commissioners for negotiating with the Americans.

In April 1780, he was appointed to the *Flora* Frigate, belonging to the Channel fleet; in which, on the 10th of August following, being on a cruise off Ushant, he engaged an enemy's frigate and a cutter, the former of which he captured after a most desperate action. She proved to be *la Nymphé*, of 32 guns, pierced for 40, and 291 men, 63 of whom, including her commander, were killed, and 73 wounded. The loss sustained by the *Flora* was 9 killed and 27 wounded. She had,

in addition to 36 guns, 6 eighteen pounder carronades; and this action is supposed to have been the first in which any ship of war was armed with carronades, a species of ordnance which has since repeatedly proved of such essential service. On a print representing this engagement, it is thus described:—

“This gallant action was fought off Ushant with equal bravery on both sides for one hour, when, the *Flora*'s wheel being shot away, she fell on board *la Nympe*; the French then quitted their great guns, and attempted to board the *Flora*, but, unable to make impression on the determined courage of the English seamen, were repulsed and drove back to their own ship; the English following them sword in hand cut down their colours and carried *la Nympe* by storm.”

This action, though not so noticed in the official accounts, was the result of a challenge transmitted by the Captain, the Chevalier du Roman, of *la Nympe*, then in the port of Ushant, to the Captain of the *Flora*, and by the latter willingly accepted. A magnificent crucifix, with a certificate under the Pope's hand that it was formed of a part of the cross on which Christ suffered, incased in silver, form a trophy of this victory, now in possession of the victor's family. It was found on board the *Flora* when the battle was over, and undoubtedly had been thrown there from *la Nympe* to stimulate the ardor of the French sailors on boarding.

In the following March, Captain Williams accompanied the fleet under Vice-Adm. Darby, to the relief of Gibraltar, from whence he proceeded to Port Mahon. On the 30th of May following, the *Flora* and *Crescent*, the latter commanded by the present Adm. Sir Thomas Pakenham, sustained a furious engagement with two Dutch ships, near the coast of Barbary. After it had continued without intermission for two hours and a quarter, the vessel opposite the *Flora* struck her colours. She proved to be the *Castor* of 32 guns and 230 men, of whom 22 were slain, and 41 wounded. The *Flora* had 9 killed and 32 wounded. Between the other combatants, the fortune of war was in the opposite direction; but, after Capt. Pakenham had been reduced to the painful necessity of striking his colours to the *Brille*, Capt. Williams was enabled by great exertions to place the *Flora* in such a situation as to induce the enemy to forego the advantage he had obtained, and to make sail from the scene of action. However, all the ships were so extremely disabled, particularly the *Crescent* and *Castor*,

that they were with some difficulty kept afloat; and, after five days' sail, the *Castor* was retaken by one of the enemy's frigates, and in the following night the *Crescent* also fell into their hands.

The family are in possession of a book in the Dutch language which was presented to Captain Williams by Captain P. Melvil, of the *Castor*, whilst a prisoner on board the *Flora*, as a mark of his respect. Such is the conduct of the brave towards each other. There are in the possession of Robert Routledge, esq. two curious engravings, one describing this action, and the other the “*Fin du Combat*,” done on steel and executed by a native of Japan; the hulks of the ships, colours, and streamers, are shewn by gold curiously inlaid, and the sails perforated with shots in steel of a lighter colour.

Captain Williams was afterwards appointed to the *Prince George* of 90 guns, and was in the several engagements off St. Kitts with Comte de Grasse on the 25th, 26th, and 27th Jan. 1782. He also was, in the month of April following, in that ship in the battle between Lord Rodney and the Comte de Grasse, the *Prince George* forming a part of Admiral Drake's division. The loss he sustained on that occasion was 33 killed and wounded.

With the termination of the American war ended the naval services of this brave officer. At the commencement of the French war he tendered his services again, but they were declined. The Admiral was liberal in his politics, which did not suit the Pitt Administration; and thus the country was deprived of his further services, and he of those laurels which were awarded to others. By succession to his paternal estates, he had acquired ample independence, and retired into private life. Gifted with an energy of spirit and a physical strength of frame, which time seemed scarcely to impair, he lived in his retirement distinguished by a generous hospitality, employing his ample means in deeds of benevolence, known only to those who were its objects.

Captain Williams attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1794, that of Vice-Admiral in 1795, and of Admiral, Jan. 1, 1801. He was advanced to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, together with Lord Gambier, only two days after the accession of our present Sovereign, June 28, 1830; and his Majesty shortly after sent him a splendid baton as an ensign of that rank. This baton had been presented to his Majesty when appointed Lord High Admiral by his brother the late King, and has an inscription on it to that effect. The period selected by

the Sovereign for conferring this gracious mark of his esteem was most appropriate; it was whilst the body of the Admiral's lamented son still remained uninterred. The person selected was most grateful; it was the gallant Admiral Sir Edward Thornborough, who was the first Lieutenant of the *Flora* during her glorious engagements, and under whom the King had himself served when Prince William. He went to Fawley Court for the purpose by the express orders of the King. Admiral Freeman had previously been for nine years the senior Admiral of the Red, from the time when the Earl of St. Vincent was made an Admiral of the Fleet, at the Coronation of King George the Fourth; and, with the exception of the Duke of Clarence, he was the senior officer of the Royal Navy, from the death of the Earl of St. Vincent, March 15, 1823.

Adm. Williams assumed the name of Freeman upon the death of Strickland Freeman, esq. of Fawley Court, Buckinghamshire, which occurred Nov. 25, 1821; pursuant to the will of Sambrooke Freeman, esq. dated June 1, 1774. He then succeeded to the large estates of that family, consisting of the Manor and Advowson of Fawley, Bucks, and the Manors of Henley on Thames, Oxon, and Remenhall, Berks, besides a considerable property in London, including that celebrated and unique specimen of architecture, Crosby Hall. The inheritance was derived from his maternal grandmother, the wife of Bishop Claverling; who was Mary Cooke, sister of John Freeman, of Fawley Court, esq. which name he took instead of Cooke on succeeding to that estate. The Admiral's amiable wife, who had attended him through the perils of the sea, and had been his affectionate nurse when labouring under the yellow fever in a tropical climate, died at Hoddesdon, Sept. 3, 1819, aged 73. This was the most severe affliction that had befallen him through life. He had by her two sons, Frederick-Peere, a promising youth, who died when at the University of Glasgow, in 1798, in his 18th year, and is interred in the Cathedral there; and Wm. Peere Williams Freeman, esq. of Fawley Court, a magistrate for the counties of Buckingham and Oxford, and High Sheriff of the latter in 1826. He married in 1811 Frances-Dorothea, daughter of R. Willis Blencowe, esq. of Dallington, Northamptonshire, esq. and died July 18, 1830. The Admiral is succeeded in his large estates by his two grandsons, who with a granddaughter

are the only issue of his late son, and are all at present minors.

On the 17th of Feb. the remains of the venerable Admiral of the Fleet were removed from his residence at Hoddesdon, and interred in the family vault at Broxbourne, Herts, by the side of his late excellent wife, and his grandfather, the celebrated lawyer. His funeral was at his own request private, and attended by his grandsons, Mr. W. Peere, and Mr. F. Peere Williams Freeman, chief mourners; his great nephews, Mr. G. and Mr. H. Farquharson; his executors, Mr. R. Willis Blencowe the younger, and Mr. R. Barnett; and his solicitor and medical attendant, Mr. Routledge and Mr. Harrison; besides numerous carriages of the neighbouring gentry, and groups of the inhabitants, who thus bore ample testimony how much he was beloved and respected by all who knew him.

We conclude this memoir with the relation of a circumstance alike confirmatory of the true character of the subject of it, and of that of our patriotic Monarch, who is so capable of distinguishing and appreciating genuine merit. The Admiral's grandson applied through Sir Herbert Taylor, to know his Majesty's pleasure as to the return of the baton, which had been presented to his grandfather in the manner already stated. The reply through the same channel was—"I am honoured with his Majesty's commands to acquaint you, that it is not his desire that you should return the baton, but that he wishes it to be retained by you, and preserved in your family, as a memorial of the late Admiral Freeman's long services and the high professional rank he had attained, and in proof of the estimation in which his character was held by his Sovereign and brother officer."

OWEN WILLIAMS, Esq. M.P.

Feb. 23. In Berkeley-square, Owen Williams, esq. of Temple House, Berks, M.P. for Marlow in ten Parliaments; brother-in-law to Lord Dinorben.

Mr. Williams was the son and heir of Thomas Williams, Esq. of Llanidan, in Anglesea, a great proprietor of copper works and mines, who purchased, in 1788, Temple-mills, in the parish of Bisham, in Berkshire, and erected the mansion of Temple-house, situate on the banks of the Thames. He represented Great Marlow in three Parliaments, from 1790 to his death in 1802. (See a brief notice of him in our vol. LXXII. p. 1167.)

Mr. Owen Williams was first returned to Parliament for the same borough, to-

gether with his father, in 1796, after a sharp contest with Mr. Fiott; and was re-elected on every subsequent occasion. He voted in favour of Parliamentary Reform on the present Premier's motion in the year 1797; but, in his advanced years, had opposed the Bill recently proposed for a similar purpose by Earl Grey's ministry.

Mr. Williams married Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kenmel Park, co. Denbigh, and sister to the present Lord Dinorben.

M. MARTIGNAC.

April 3. At Paris, M. Martignac, ex-Premier of France.

He was known as a man of capacity, and celebrated as one of the best speakers of the Chamber for the last fifteen years; but up to the termination of M. Villele's ministry he acted only an inferior part in office. On the French expedition to Spain, M. de Martignac was employed by Villele as the guiding genius of the Duc d'Angoulême; and all the moderation and sagacity which was shewn by the Prince, until his cousin Ferdinand relieved him from his task at Port St. Mary, may fairly be ascribed to the counsels of his Mentor. M. de Martignac took a part in the overthrow of his former patron, M. de Villele, but caught his falling ministerial mantle, and his measures (or rather the promises he held forth) procured a transient popularity for Charles X. He remained in office for about a year, when he was succeeded by Prince Polignac.

At the trial of the ex-ministers, he made an eloquent speech in their defence; his health had failed from the period of that exertion. He had announced a history of his Spanish mission, but a fragment only has appeared, in the shape of a pamphlet.

E. H. DELME RADCLIFFE, Esq.

Feb. 26. At his residence in Conduit-street, aged 60, Emilius Henry Delmé Radcliffe, esq. of Hitchin Priory, Herts, Gentleman of the Horse to his Majesty.

Mr. Radcliffe was the son and heir of Peter Delme, esq. who died when M.P. for Morpeth in 1789, by Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Henry fourth Earl of Carlisle, afterwards the wife of Capt. Charles Garnier, R.N. who was drowned in 1796.

Having married Anne Millicent, daughter of Charles Clarke, esq. by Anne, sister of John Radcliffe, esq. of Hitchin Priory, he, in 1802, succeeded in right of his wife to the estates of the Radcliffe family, and thereupon assumed their

name and arms. This took place on the death of his wife's aunt, Dame Penelope Radcliffe, widow of Sir Charles Farnaby Radcliffe, Bart. of Kippington Park, Kent, and Knight in Parliament for that county, who had assumed the name in 1784 on the death of his brother-in-law, John Radcliffe, esq. M.P. for St. Alban's, the last heir male. (See a pedigree of the family in Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire, vol. iii. p. 23.)

Mr. Radcliffe served the office of Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1805. He was appointed Gentleman of the Horse to the late King, and all the racers belonging to the royal stud have run under his name.

He died suddenly whilst in conversation, at his own house, with the Earl of Albemarle and Sloane Stanley, esq. and his death is attributed to the rupture of a blood vessel in the heart.

Mrs. Radcliffe died in 1808; and their eldest son of apoplexy whilst hunting, Nov. 11, 1830. (See our vol. c. ii. 573.)

G. J. LEGH, Esq.

March 17. At High Legh, Cheshire, in his 65th year, George John Legh, esq.

This gentleman was the representative of one of the most ancient families in Cheshire, of which a pedigree is given in Ormerod's History of that county, vol. i. p. 358. He was the eldest son of Henry Cornwall Legh, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Hopkinson, of Heath, in Yorkshire, esq. He succeeded his father in his estates in 1791, and served the office of Sheriff of Cheshire in 1805.

Mr. Legh married July 14, 1803, Mary eldest daughter of John Blackburne, esq. of Hale Hall in Lancashire, and Knight in Parliament for that county; and had issue, three sons: 1. George-Cornwall Legh, esq. born in 1804; 2. John-Cornwall, who died an infant; 3. John-Cornwall; and five daughters. 1, viz. Mary; 2. Anna-Elizabeth, who died an infant; 3. Anna-Elizabeth; 4. Frances; and 5. Harriet.

HENRY SMEDLEY, Esq.

March 14. At his house in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, Henry Smedley, Esq.

Mr. Smedley was born about the year 1785, the eldest son of the Rev. E. Smedley, Usher of Westminster school, and Vicar of Meopham, Kent, (a brief notice of whom will be found in vol. xcv. ii. 284.) He was educated at Westminster School, and having entered, at an early age, as a commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, he soon obtained a Studentship. He took the degree of B.A. 1807, M.A. 1810. In the year 1806 he was admitted a

member of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, and called to the bar in Michaelmas term, 1812. For some years he went the western circuit, and attended the sessions for the county of Somerset, impressing on the minds of all who knew him a very high opinion of his talents, and attracting the particular notice of Mr. Justice Bayley and Sergeant Lens; but, finding the laborious profession of the law unsuited to his inclinations, and being eager to devote his time and attention to other more congenial pursuits, he soon withdrew from active practice in the courts, and discontinued his attendance at Westminster Hall.

No man ever possessed in a greater degree than Mr. Smedley the qualities which adorn and enliven society. To the acquirements of a scholar, he added a remarkably cultivated taste in the Fine Arts: but political science, with all its numerous and interesting branches, was the favourite object of his life, and may be said to have been his passion. His views of social government were of the most enlarged and liberal nature, and oppression of any sort he was accustomed to denounce with honest indignation, not considering what might be the consequence to his own worldly interests. That he had qualifications, which fitted him in a peculiar manner for high office, has been very generally allowed; and, owing to his having been from his youth attached to those principles which distinguish the present Administration from its predecessors, and from his having supported those principles on several public occasions with zeal and ability, there is every reason to believe that, had it pleased God to spare his life, he would not have been overlooked in the distribution of patronage. Of the important measure lately pending before Parliament he was a bold and uncompromising advocate, and afforded much valuable information to elucidate the various schedules.

Mr. Smedley was peculiarly happy in his mode of communicating his antiquarian and historical lore, as well as his political researches; and whether it might be to heralds or genealogists, draftsmen or topographers, painters or engravers, sculptors or medalists, magistrates or statesmen, who all, it may be stated without exaggeration, from time to time consulted him, he was ready to afford the benefit of his advice and to dispense with no less promptness than modesty, the immense and diversified treasures of his mind. His memory was no less extraordinary than that of the late illustrious Dr. Thomas Young, which we

have seen thus happily described, and which is equally applicable to the subject of this biographical notice: "Nothing which had at any time interested him, and to which he had given his attention, ever escaped from his recollection. All his knowledge, indeed, seems to have been written or rather engraved, as it were on a tablet of brass, in indelible characters, which he could read off whenever occasion or necessity required." In addition to his oral communications, he was in the constant habit of conveying to his friends for their amusement a number of ingenious little disquisitions, written in a small beautiful Porsonian hand, and couched in a terse, lucid, and classical style, on any curious subject of inquiry which might be brought forward in conversation. These papers, which might in many cases be dignified with the name of Essays, would, if collected together, make a most interesting volume, worthy of being placed on the same shelf with Hallam, Sharon Turner, or Gough.

His kindness and liberality to artists was very conspicuous, and many there are who can testify to the advantage they derived not only from the correctness of his judgment, but from his friendly introduction to more opulent patrons. His extensive and valuable collection of etchings, his large portfolios of engravings, his rare specimens of Niello, and his curious works on the fine arts, were always open to their inspection; and if he was at home himself to comment on their rarity or excellence, he astonished by his knowledge of the old masters, in which he had few if any superiors in this country. Mr. Smedley was seldom without a pencil in his hand, and amused himself with annotating the margin of almost every book and every print he had in his library.

Mr. Smedley's personal appearance was highly prepossessing, and he was every where remarked by strangers for his elegant and gentlemanlike air. In private life he was a most affectionate husband, father, and friend. The first and only blow to his domestic happiness was the loss of his eldest daughter, a child of great promise. This bereavement laid the foundation of a disease from which he never recovered. During a long and painful illness, his interest in public affairs continued undiminished, and, though his bodily powers failed gradually and progressively, his mind retained its suppleness and activity to the last.

Mr. Smedley was buried at Camberwell. The funeral was quite private, attended only by his near relative the Rev. Edward Arthur Smedley, and by

his attached friends, the Rt. Hon. Chas. Tennyson, M.P., Thomas Le Blanc, esq. D.C.L., Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and the Rev. John William Mackie, M.A, Student of Christ Church, Oxford, who performed the funeral service.

Mr. Smedley was married in the year 1814 to Elizabeth-Calvert, daughter of R. French, esq. of Derby. By his happy union with this lady, he left issue one son, Charles-Edward, and one daughter, Millicent-Ursula.

We cannot conclude this slight sketch better than by extracting part of a character of Mr Smedley, which appeared in a Stamford newspaper:—

"Stamford will weep for Smedley. Which of us, who knew him, felt not the kindness of his attentions? which of us marked not the benevolence of his nature? which of us admired not the brilliancy of his wit, the elegance and playfulness of his satire? and which of us was awed not into silence by the almost godlike majesty of his manner, when before the assembled electors of Stamford, he denounced what he conceived to be an improper interference with their rights. Long, long will that patriot, that scholar, that gentleman, that philosopher, be remembered by all who knew him,—

Whose eloquence brightening whatever it tried,
Whether reason, or fancy, the gay, or the grave,
Was as rapid, as deep, and as brilliant a tide
As ever bore Freedom aloft on its wave.

REV. ROBERT PLUMPTRE, B.D.

Jan. 23. At Great Gransden, Huntingdonshire, in his 62d year, the Rev. James Plumptre, B.D. vicar of that place.

This truly amiable man was the son of the Rev. Robert Plumptre, D.D., President of Queen's College, Cambridge, from 1760 to 1788, and of whom a memoir will be found in our vol. LVIII. p. 1030. He received his education in the school of Mr. Newcome at Hackney, where he acquired a taste for theatrical performances, which he retained throughout his life. He then represented several characters with applause, as he did afterwards at a private theatre at Norwich. At the age of seventeen he removed to Queen's College, Cambridge, after the death of his father: but not having any prospect of a fellowship there, he became a member of Clare-hall, where he took his first degree in 1792, being 9th junior optime on the tripos, and was elected fellow in the year following. He proceeded M.A. 1795, and B.D. 1808; and was presented by that society to the living of Great Gransden, in the year 1812.

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Mr. Plumptre was the author of the Coventry Act, a comedy, printed in 8vo, 1793; and of *Osway*, a tragedy, 1795, 4to; and to his pen was also attributed *The Lakers*, a comic opera, 1798, 8vo. In 1818, he published a volume of six dramas, with the subjects of only one of which we are acquainted. It is entitled "*Royal Beneficence, or the Emperor Alexander*," being founded on the incident of the Emperor of Russia restoring a drowned man to life. He was led to the subject from having preached a sermon for the Royal Humane Society, at the request of Dr. Lettson, on whose death he wrote some verses which were inserted in our vol. LXXXV. ii. 446, and to whose further honour he formed the design of a drama, to be called, "*Lettson, the Friend of Man*," founded upon the incident of the philanthropist's encounter with a robber.

Mr. Plumptre's other publications relative to the Drama were numerous. In 1796, he published, "*Observations on Hamlet*, and on the notions which most probably induced Shakspeare to fix upon the story of Amleth, from the Danish chronicle of Saxo-Græmmaticus, for the plot of that tragedy; being an attempt to prove that he designed it as an indirect censure on Mary Queen of Scots," (see the Monthly Review, N. S. vol. xx. p. 101); Collection of Songs, Moral, Sentimental, and Instructive, adapted to music by Charles Hayne, Mus. D. Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge, in three 12mo. volumes; in 1810, *Four Discourses* on subjects relating to the amusements of the stage; in 1811, *Letters to John Aikin, M. D.* on his volume of *Vocal Poetry*. in 1812, *An Inquiry into the Lawfulness of the Stage*; and, in three volumes 12mo., *The English Drama Purified*, a selection of seventeen standard plays, in which the objectionable passages are omitted or altered; and in 1820, *A Letter to the Marquis of Hertford*, on the subject of a Dramatic Institution. A Letter to this Magazine, on the same subject, and in justification of the course he had pursued, was printed less than two years ago in our vol. c. i. 585; and in the same volume, pt. ii. p. 506, is an interesting communication from him, pointing out the reasons for presuming that Milton was himself a performer in his masque of *Comus*.

Mr. Plumptre also published the following sermons:—*The House of Mourning* and the *House of Feasting*, preached before the Friendly Society of Hinxton, in Cambridgeshire, where he was sequestrator, 1804; *The Plague Stayed*, a Scriptural View of the Pestilence, parti-

cularly of the Small Pox, two sermons, 1805 (see reviews of these singular sermons in our vol. LXXV. p. 1040, and in the Monthly Review, New S., vol. XLIII. p. 443); *The Waters of Bethesda*, preached for the Margate Sea Bathing Infirmary, 1807; *Joseph's Consideration*, preached in Clare Hall chapel, 1808; *The way in which we should go*, preached at St. Botolph's, Cambridge, for the benefit of the new school, 1809; *The Case of the Jews and the Samaritans*, preached before the University of Cambridge, 1811; *On the Prohibition of Marriage*, before the University, 1813; another delivered before the same learned body, 1813; *Three Discourses on the Animal Creation and the Duties of Man to them*, 1816; *The truth of the popular notion of Apparitions or Ghosts* considered by the light of Scripture, 1818.

Mr. Plumptre had two sisters, Miss Anne and Miss Annabella Plumptre, both of whom have run a successful career as authors and translators of travels and romances.

ALEXANDER NIMMO, Esq.

Jan. 20. At Dublin, aged 49, Alexander Nimmo, Esq., F.R.S.E., and M.R.I.A.

He was born at Kirkcaldy in Scotland, in 1783. His father, although he latterly kept a hardware store, was originally a watchmaker, and, by nature and acquirements, a very extraordinary man.

The son was educated at the grammar-school of Kirkcaldy; afterwards studied for two years at the College of St. Andrew's, and finally completed his studies at the College of Edinburgh. He was an excellent Greek and Latin scholar; and the higher branches of mathematics and algebra were his favourite studies. At the age of nineteen he was appointed Rector of the Inverness Academy, by the unanimous vote of the proprietors, after a severe contest with other candidates of no ordinary attainments, during an examination of three days.

Whilst occupying this office, Mr. Nimmo was first employed in a public capacity, at the recommendation of Mr. Telford, by the Parliamentary Commissioners for fixing and determining the boundaries of the Scottish counties. This undertaking he accomplished during the vacations, and performed it in the most able and satisfactory manner. His report, which is of considerable magnitude, is one of the most interesting documents ever published in that form.

Shortly after this splendid performance, he was again recommended by Mr. Telford to the Commissioners for re-

claiming the Bogs of Ireland. In this situation he became well acquainted with the habits and wants of the Irish peasantry, and his reports and maps of the Irish Bogs would alone have handed his name with credit to posterity.

After completing the Bog Surveys, Mr. Nimmo went to France, Germany, and Holland, and personally inspected the great works of those nations.

On his return he was employed in the construction of Dunmore Harbour, a work of immense magnitude and utility, on a shore much exposed to the roll of the Atlantic, and where the depth of water at the extremity of the pier exceeds that of the Plymouth breakwater.

Mr. Nimmo was employed by the Fishery Board in making surveys of the harbours of Ireland, and constructing harbours and piers all round the coast. He was also employed by the Ballast Board to make a chart of the whole coast, which is now published, and is executed with great skill and accuracy. He likewise compiled a book of sailing directions of St. George's Channel and the Irish Coast, which is now in the press; and, from the paucity of the present information on that subject, promises to be of the greatest use to navigators.

During the great distress in the year 1822, he was appointed engineer to the "Western District" of Ireland, and from the outlay of 167,000*l.* up to 1830, he caused, by the improvement of land and the formation of what may be termed new settlements, no less an increase of revenue in that district than 106,000*l.* per annum.

In reviewing Mr. Nimmo's professional practice, its extent and variety are calculated to excite surprise. Upwards of thirty piers or harbours on the Irish coast, were built under his direction; also Perth Cawl in South Wales; he designed the Wellesley Bridge and Docks, at Limerick; and latterly was engaged in Lancashire, projecting a Railway from Liverpool to Leeds, and also the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Railway.

He was consulting engineer to the Duchy of Lancaster, the Mersey and Irwell Navigation, the St. Helen's and Runcorn Gap Railway, the Preston and Wigan Railway, and Birkenhead and Chester Railway.

In addition to his classical and mathematical knowledge, Mr. Nimmo was well versed in modern languages, particularly French, German, Dutch, and Italian, and was also well acquainted with practical astronomy, chemistry, and geology. To the last named science he was much attached, and wrote an excellent paper,

showing how it might become available in navigation, which was published in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. He was also the author of the article on *Inland Navigation* in *Brewster's Cyclopaedia*; also, in conjunction with Mr. Telford of that on *Bridges*, and with Mr. Nicholson of that on *Carpentry*. Besides these, he wrote several papers for various periodicals, of the greatest interest and amusement. His evidence on the trial, which took place a few years ago, between the Corporation of Liverpool and the Mersey Company, is among the most interesting to engineers and practical mathematicians ever published. The present Lord Chancellor was the counsel by whom Mr. Nimmo was cross-examined; and the latter was undoubtedly the only engineer of the age who could at all have competed with Mr. Brougham's knowledge of the higher mathematics and natural philosophy, on which the whole subject in dispute depended.

CAPT. T. A. TRANT.

March 13. At the vicarage of Great Baddow, Essex (the residence of his only sister), aged 27, Captain Thomas Abercrombie Trant, of the 28th regiment.

He was the only son of Major-General Sir Nicholas Trant, K.C. and T.S., whose services during the Peninsular war, at the head of the Portuguese forces, are matters of history. Capt. Trant was, when a boy, in the Peninsula with his father, and after the war received a military education in France and England. His first commission was in the 38th regiment, which he joined at the Cape of Good Hope in 1830. Soon after his arrival his knowledge of surveying brought him under the notice of Sir Rufane Donkin; who employed him to survey an extensive tract of country, containing seventeen hundred square miles, between the Berg and Oliphant rivers; this service occupied eight months of the sixteenth year of his age.

In 1821 he proceeded with his regiment to Bengal; and during the two years arduous service in Ava, Captain Trant discharged, with singular zeal and ability, the duties of an Assistant Quartermaster-general. In 1826 he was promoted to an unattached company, and returned to England.

In the following year, Capt. Trant was placed on full pay of the 1st West India regiment at Trinidad, and was for more than a twelvemonth in the East Indies. He then obtained the appointment of sub-inspector of Militia in the Ionian Isles; and when the staff in the

Mediterranean was reduced, he was transferred to the 28th regiment in Ireland.

Capt. Trant published the results of his observations abroad in two works, which have been favourably received by the public, "*Two years in Ava*," and a "*Narrative of a Journey through Greece*," which he performed in the depth of winter, being intrusted with despatches by Sir Frederick Adam. His contributions to the *United Service Journal* also reflected much credit on his pen.

Brave, talented, and honourable, his family have lost a relative whose qualities had endeared him to their affections; and his country an officer whose abilities would have entitled him to the highest honours of his profession.

CHIARINI.

Feb. 28. At Warsaw, the celebrated Hebraist, Chiarini, Professor of Divinity, the Oriental languages, and Hebrew Antiquities, in that University.

This learned Israelite was the author of a "*Theory of Judaism*," written in French, in three volumes, which has occasioned considerable sensation among literary and religious circles on the continent. He also published in Latin a Hebrew Grammar and Dictionary, which have been translated into Polish; and was the author of a collection of Italian Poems. He had undertaken a complete translation of the Talmud, the first part only of which has been printed, but several other portions are left among his manuscripts.

EDWARD MARKLAND, ESQ.

March 17. In St. James's-square, Bath, in his 84th year, Edward Markland, esq.

He was the descendant of an ancient and respectable family in Lancashire. On his return from Spain, in 1775, where he had been for some years engaged in commerce, he settled in Leeds, and having been elected a member of its corporation, he served the office of mayor of that borough in 1790 and 1807. He was also a Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Having removed to London in 1810, Mr. Markland was in the following year appointed one of the Police Magistrates at Queen-square, Westminster; an office which, advancing age and increasing infirmities induced him to resign in 1827, when he selected Bath as his residence. Well versed in the criminal law, and uniting great acuteness of observation with soundness of judgment, Mr. M. proved himself an active and most useful magistrate, and both in the ordinary routine of duty as well as in times of emergency,

his conduct was uniformly zealous, firm, and judicious. In politics he was a consistent Tory. His religious creed was that of the Established Church of England, to the communion of which he steadily and piously adhered through life. His habitual cheerfulness and vivacity imparted a charm to his social qualities, and irresistibly attached to him a large body of friends, by whom his memory will be cherished with feelings of affectionate regard; but far higher praise is due to one who, tried—how hardly tried in the school of adversity!—maintained an unshaken spirit of fortitude and of patient endurance, with the higher principles of moral rectitude. Founded as these virtues were on the basis of true religion, they evinced the sincerity of his faith, and proved him to be a conscientious and practical christian.

Mr. M. married, in 1774, Elizabeth Sophia, daughter and coheirress of Josiah Hardy, esq. at that time the British Consul at Cadiz, a family highly distinguished in the naval annals of this country, and by whom he has left three sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM MORLEY, Esq.

Feb. 25. Aged 91, William Morley, esq. of Green Street House, in the parish of East Ham, Essex.

In early life he was well known in the city of London as a corn merchant of the first respectability; and for more than thirty years he was engaged in transactions of the greatest magnitude. During his residence in Broad-street Buildings, he was strongly solicited to become the Alderman of his Ward, but he firmly resisted all civic honours. Soon after the American war, he was offered a seat in Parliament by the then existing administration; but he was too fond of the private scenes and virtues of a domestic and retired life, to engage in the strife of parties. Firmly attached to the English constitution, of which he was a great admirer, even in its present form, he was therefore no advocate for the recent changes and innovations which have become so popular at the present day. He considered most of these changes at least doubtful, if not altogether dangerous, and not likely to lead to any practical good. He retired from commercial pursuits to his garden and farm about forty years ago, in which he felt more than ordinary delight. Those who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance of late years, could recognize in him the real type of an old country gentleman, a blessing to the surrounding po-

pulation, by the employment of the poor, and the support of numerous families. His countenance was expressive, and animated with noble and generous feelings, always lively and agreeable, and a fit companion for the young during the tranquillity of old age; for in his society they could always find interest and delight. A real Christian from conviction and inquiry, and by education and habit attached to the forms of the Church of England, he yet was no bigot, for he admired good and intelligent persons of every denomination of Christians. Whenever he thought he saw any goodness or truth, such principles and virtues commanded his admiration. His health was remarkably fine; he was a water drinker, and opposed to the use of fermented liquors of every kind. After a few weeks illness, his death was peculiarly calm and serene.

His mansion, which is now about to be sold, is an object of great curiosity to the English antiquary, particularly the tower, which furnishes a panoramic view of the surrounding country and the windings of the river Thames. This tower has the reputation of having been built by Henry VIII. for Anne Boleyn; but Lysons remarks that it is evidently of more modern date. A garden of about five acres walled round, and about 150 acres of land, may become an object of attention to gentlemen of like habits and fortune, and fond of a spot possessing so many attractions, as to render it an object of curiosity and pleasure even to strangers.

REV. JOHN EVANS.

Lately. At Euston-house Academy, Euston-square, the Rev. John Evans, B.A., formerly of Bristol.

Mr. Evans was a student at Jesus College, Oxford; and formerly kept a school in Lower Park-row, Bristol. He was the author of the following works:—*A Tour through part of North Wales in 1798*, and at other times, principally undertaken with a view to botanical researches in that Alpine country, interspersed with observations on its scenery, agriculture, manufactures, customs, histories, and antiquities, 1800, 8vo.—*Letters written during a Tour in South Wales in the year 1803*, and at other times, containing views of the history, antiquity, and customs of that part of the Principality, 1804, 8vo.—*War not inconsistent with Christianity*, a discourse, 1804, 8vo.—*The doctrine of Philosophical Necessity considered*, in reference to its tendency, 1807, 8vo.—*The Ponderer*, a series of essays, 1812, 12mo.—*Remains of William Reed*, late of

Thornbury, including Rambles in Ireland, Correspondence, Poems, &c., with Memoirs of his Life, 1816, 8vo.—And, a brief History of Bristol.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Esq.

March 10. William Townsend, esq. of York-place, City-road, and, of Witney, Oxfordshire.

He has left to the under-mentioned Societies, Schools, Colleges, and Institutions, free from legacy duty, as follows:—London Missionary Society 500*l.*; Church, Methodist, Baptist, Moravian, and Home Missionary Societies, each 200*l.*; Academy in Well-street, Hackney, and Highbury College, each 200*l.*; Newport Pagnell Academy, Homerton College, Cheshunt College, and Rotherham Academy, each 100*l.*; British and Foreign Bible Society 200*l.*; Religious Tract Society 200*l.*; Sunday School Society 100*l.*; Hibernian Society 200*l.*; Irish Evangelical Society 200*l.*; Deaf and Dumb Asylum 200*l.*; Female Penitentiary at Pentonville 200*l.*; Blind Asylum, St. George's Fields 100*l.*; Society for the Relief of poor pious Clergy of the Church of England 100*l.*; Congregational School Society 100*l.*; Saint Andrew's School, Holborn 100*l.*; Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford 100*l.*; Oxford Lunatic Asylum 100*l.*; Sea Bathing Infirmary, Margate 100*l.*; Continental Society 100*l.*; Tabernacle Charity School 200*l.*; Sick Relief and Benevolent Society at the Tabernacle 200*l.*; Associate Fund for Poor Ministers 200*l.*; To be invested, and the interest (on the Anniversary of Mr. Townsend's birth) to be laid out in the purchase of blankets or clothes for twenty aged men and women resident in or belonging to the parish or hamlet of Witney, at the discretion of the Ministers of the Independent and Methodist Chapels at Witney, Mr. Townsend's heir-at-law, and one person to be deputed from the Quakers' Meeting there, 400*l.*; To be invested and the interest applied for the support of six poor women in almshouses at Witney, built by Mr. Townsend, and for repair of the almshouses, 2000*l.*

REV. EDWARD VALPY, B.D.

April 15. At Yarmouth, in his 69th year, the Rev. Edward Valpy, B.D. Rector of All Saints, Thwaite, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Walsbam, Norfolk.

He was a brother of the Rev. Richard Valpy, D.D.; under whom he was for many years engaged in Reading School; serving at the same time the church of Stanford Dingley, Berk., a living in the possession of the family. In 1810 he was elected High Master of Norwich School, which he raised to an unprece-

dent height of prosperity. Of the success of his learning, of his talents, and of his industry, many members of both Universities are living examples. Soon after his removal to Norwich, he took the degree of B.D. at Trinity College, Cambridge; and was appointed examining Chaplain to Bishop Bathurst. On his collation by the Bishop (in 1819) to the livings in Norfolk, he resigned that of Stanford, to his son the Rev. Edward J. W. Valpy, a young man of exemplary piety, and great earnestness in the discharge of his clerical duties. About two years ago, (see our vol. C. i. 280) he lost this his only child; since that time, he detached himself from the world, and prepared to meet his son, in the bosom of his Father and his God. His grief was poignant, but his resignation was sincere; in a letter lately written to his brother Dr. Valpy, he said, in the words of Jacob, "My son is yet alive, and I shall go and see him, *but not before I die.*" He married Anne, a sister of the late Admiral Western, who survives him, to revere his memory, to imitate his Christian virtues, and to deplore his loss.

His publications were "Second Latin Exercises, *Elegantiae Latinæ*, illustrative of the elegancies of Latin Prose, in exercises for the use of Schools," 15mo. 1803, and several editions; "The Greek Testament," with English notes, partly original, and partly selected from the best commentators, in 3 vols. 8vo. 1815.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *David Bird Allen*, Rector of Burton, Manordiffy, and Llandewa Welfrey, co. Pembroke, Prebendary of St. David's and Brecon. He was of Trin. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1794, was presented to Manordiffy in 1800 by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, to Burton in 1814 by Sir W. Owen, Bart. and to Llandewa Welfrey (a sinecure) in 1816.

At Beauvillage, near Lausanne, aged 87, the Very Rev. *Richard Allott*, Dean of Raphoe, Precentor of Armagh, Prebendary of Tuam, and Rector of Annaduff. He was descended from an ancient family, a pedigree of which has been lately published in Hunter's History of the Deanery of Doncaster, vol. ii. p. 367. His father, the Rev. Brian Allott, was Rector of Kirkheaton, in Yorkshire, and his eldest brother, the Rev. Brian Allott, was Rector of Burnham, in Norfolk. The Dean of Raphoe was formerly a Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as first Junior Optime 1766, M.A. 1769. His son, the Rev. Richard Allott, is now a Fellow of that society.

The Rev. *Richard Atkinson*, Rector of Mysgrave, Westmoreland. He was of Trin.

coll. Camb. B.A. 1786, as seventh Senior Optime, M.A. 1791, and was collated to his living in 1811 by Dr. Goodenough, then Bishop of Carlisle.

The Rev. *Robert Beaumont*, Minister of Birkenshaw, Yorkshire, and for twelve years Curate of Birstall, in which parish the new church of Birkenshaw has been recently erected.

The Rev. *Thomas Bellamy*, Rector of Stokewood, Dorset, to which he was presented by his own family.

At Winsham, Somerset, the Rev. *W. G. Boyce*, eldest son of the late Rev. W. Boyce, Rector of Dunterton, Devon.

The Rev. *Edward Davies*, of Framlingham, Suffolk.

The Rev. *Robert Hare*, Rector of Hurstmonceux, and Vicar of Ninfeld, Sussex. He was of Oriol coll. Oxf. B.C.L. 1792; and was presented to Hurstmonceux in the same year by Robert Hare, esq. and to Ninfeld by the Earl of Ashburnham.

At Saint Creed vicarage, Cornwall, aged 46, the Rev. *S. Harris*, son of the late P. B. Harris, esq. of Rosemerry.

In Jersey, the Rev. *Thomas Hornsby*, Vicar of Ravensthorpe, N'psh. son of the Rev. Thomas Hornsby, D.D. Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford. He was formerly a Student of Christ-church, by which society he was presented to his living in 1797, having attained the degree of M.A. in 1791.

Aged 36, the Rev. *Thomas Lewthwaite*, second son of the late Rev. S. L. Rector of Hutton, Cumberland.

At Swindon, Wilts, aged 72, the Rev. *George Mantell*, M.A.

The Rev. *J. C. Temple Moore*, Chaplain to the Forces at Chatham. He was of Eman. coll. Camb. B.A. 1812.

The Rev. *John Myers*, Rector of Somerby with Humby, Linc.; to which he was presented in 1819 by Lord Gwydir; and Vicar of Ruskington. He is succeeded in the latter living by his son, the Rev. Charles-John Myers, Vicar of Flintham, and Chaplain to the Bishop of London, who has a dispensation to hold Ruskington with Flintham.

The Rev. *William Smith*, Vicar of Ainstable, Cumberland, to which he was presented in 1797 by R. L. Ross, esq.

The Rev. *William Thompson*, M.A. Minister of Farnworth, Lancashire, to which chapelry he was presented in 1792 by the Vicar of Prescott.

The Rev. *Allison Stoble*, Rector of Wicham, to which living he was presented in 1814 by the Earl of Lonsdale.

At Leamington, the Rev. *Henry Roberts*, Rector of Baxterley, Warw. to which living he was presented in 1827 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Jan. 15. At Newburn, Northumberland, aged 70, the Rev. *James Edmondstone*, Vicar of that place, to which living he was

collated in 1812 by Dr. Goodenough, then Bishop of Carlisle. He fell a victim to the cholera, of which, at Newburn, in a population of seven hundred, there were upwards of fifty cases. The Vicar had been unceasing in his kind offices to the sick. The clerk, the surgeon, and his wife, afterwards fell victims to the pestilence.

Jan. 27. At Woodleigh, Devonshire, the Rev. *Richard Edmonds*, Rector of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1825 on his own petition, and a magistrate for the county. After having taken a walk, he was found on his own lawn in an apoplectic fit, and died after five hours.

At Ganthorpe, Yorkshire, aged 63, the Rev. *Robert Freer*, Perp. Curate of Hovingham, to which chapelry he was presented in 1808 by the Earl of Carlisle.

Jan. 30. In Guernsey, aged 86, the Very Rev. *Daniel Francis Durand*, M.A. Dean of that Island, and Rector of the Town church. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1767, M.A. 1790. His son, the Rev. Haviland Durand, has been his Curate at the Town church.

Jan. 31. At Barnethy-le-Wold, Yorkshire, aged 59, the Rev. *William Edmondson*, Curate of that parish.

Feb. 2. At the house of his father-in-law, A. Kingston, esq. Shalbourne, Berks, the Rev. *Philip Pinckney Rendall*, of Salisbury, and late of Winterbourne Dauntsey. He was M.A. of Exeter coll. Oxford.

Feb. 3. In Harley-street, aged 88, the Rev. *Robert Downes*. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1815, M.A. 1819.

Feb. 6. At Whitestock Hall, Lancashire, the Rev. *John Romney*, only son of the distinguished painter, George Romney, R.A. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1782, M.A. 1785, B.D. 1792. In 1830 he published, in 4to, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of his father*, which work was reviewed in our vol. c. ii. 238.

Feb. 18. At East Clandon, Surrey, in his 90th year, the Rev. *James Weller*, D.D. Rector of that parish. He took the degree of M.A. as a member of Corpus Christi coll. Oxf. in 1765, and those of B. and D.D. as of Alban-hall in 1784. Early in life he had the Rectory of Worth in Sussex, which he resigned. In 1774 he was presented by the King to the rectory of Guildford, which he held until 18... In April 1784 he was presented by George Lord Onslow to the vicarage of Woking, which he resigned in April 1786. He was presented to East Clandon by Peter Lord King in 1788. Dr. Weller married on the 14th July, 1767, Mary, daughter of Richard Ladbroke, esq. younger brother to Sir Robert Ladbroke, Lord Mayor of London in 1747, and sister and coheir to Robert Ladbroke, esq. who died in 1793. By this lady he had two sons, Cary-Hampton and James.

Feb. 21. At Kedleston, Derbyshire, in his 70th year, the Hon. and Rev. *David Francis Curzon*, Rector of that place and of Mugginton; brother to Lord Scarsdale. He was born July 18, 1762, the fourth son of Nathaniel first Lord Scarsdale, by Lady Caroline Colcary, eldest dau. of Charles 2d Earl of Portmore. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1787; was presented to Kedleston in 1795 by his father, and to Mugginton in 1800 by S. Chandos Pole, esq. Mr. Curzon was never married.

Feb. 22. At Mynydd Ednyfed, near Criccieth, the Rev. *O. Jones*, M.A. late Rector of Criccieth.

Aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Holmes*, of Brooke Hall, Norfolk, Rector of Woodton, Norfolk, and of Holbrook, Suffolk. He was of St. John's coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1781, M.A. 1784; was presented to Woodton in 1782 by Mr. Suckling, and to Holbrook in 1821 by S. Holmes, esq.

Feb. 24. At Sandhurst, Berks, the Rev. *John Bayley Somers Carverthen*, B.D. Vicar of that parish, and of Fremley, Hants. He was born April 10th, 1781, graduated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1803, B.D. 1825, and was appointed Preacher of the Bampton Lectures in 1809, when he chose as his subject, "A View of the Brahminical Religion, in its confirmation of the truth of the Sacred History, and in its influence on the Moral Character." In 1829, he published two volumes of "A History of the Church of England," the narrative of which sound, able, and impartial work, extends to the close of Cromwell's usurpation. The third volume, containing the history to the epoch of the Revolution, was completely prepared for the press before the death of its lamented author, and the appearance of it may soon be expected.

At Amotherby, near Malton, the Rev. *W. Sutcliffe*, Curate of that parish for the third part of a century.

Feb. 27. At Laceby, Linc. aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Dixon*, Rector of that parish and of Stainton le Dale, and Vicar of Legsby, Linc. He was presented to all those livings in 1819; to the first by J. Fardell, esq.; to the second by J. Angerstein, esq.; and to the third by Sir Henry Nelthorpe, Bart.

March 2. At Hastings, aged 84, the Rev. *William Webster Whistler*, Rector of All Saints and St. Clement's in that town, and of Newtimber. He was a cousin of Sir Godfrey Webster, of Battle Abbey, Bart. there having been more than one alliance between their families. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1769, M.A. 1803, was presented to Newtimber in 1774, and to the united rectories at Hastings in 1803.

March 3. At Maid's Morton, Bucks, aged 35, the Rev. *W. J. Gilbert*, M.A. brother to the Rev. A. T. Gilbert, D.D. Principal of Brazenose college, Oxford.

At Chilcompton, near Bath, aged 76, the

Rev. *William Moore Newnham*, Rector of Bassingham, Linc. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi coll. Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1779, B.D. 1787, and by which society he was presented to Bassingham in 1796.

March 4. Aged 76, the Rev. *Richard Sykes*, of West Ella, Yorkshire. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1777, as fourth Junior Optime, M.A. 1780.

March 5. At Mornington-place, Hampstead-road, aged 68, the Rev. *Charles Hill*.

March 6. In Hanover-st. aged 66, the Rev. *Edward Williams*, Minister of Hanover Chapel, Regent-st. A coroner's inquest returned as their verdict "That the deceased cut his throat while in a state of mental derangement."

March 7. At Mount-hazel, near Carnarvon, the Rev. *G. B. Lewis*.

March 8. At his chambers, in Barnard's Inn, aged 65, the Rev. *Samuel Philip Sheppard*, of West Wickham, Kent, Rector of Eaton Constantine, Shropshire. He was of Peterhouse, Camb. LL.B. 1793, and was presented to Eaton Constantine, in 1823, by the Marquis of Cleveland.

March 9. At Steeple Aston, Oxfordsh. aged 84, the Rev. *James Armetriding*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Brazenose college, Oxford, when he attained the degree of M.A. in 1772, and by which Society he was presented to his living in 1790.

March 10. At Hemsworth, Yorkshire, aged 76, the Rev. *John Simpson*, Vicar of Thornton Curtis, Lincolnshire, to which he was presented in 1825, by C. Winn, esq. and Master of Hemsworth Hospital.

March 16. Aged 81, the Rev. *William Tandy*, Rector of St. Werburgh, Bristol, to which living he was presented in 1799, by Lord Chancellor Loughborough.

March 18. At Lapford, Devonshire, aged 26, the Rev. *John Spark Cokesley*, Curate of that parish.

March 19. Aged 58, the Rev. *William Hazel*, of Wallingford. He was formerly Fellow of Pembroke-college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1796; and was lately Chaplain of Christ Church.

March 24. Aged 28, the Rev. *James Kennedy Esdaile*, M.A. eldest son of James Esdaile, esq. of Bunhill-row.

March 26. Aged 69, the Rev. *Lancelot Greenthwaite Hallon*, Rector of Thruxton, Hants. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1787 and was presented to Thruxton by Mrs. Sheppard in 1806.

March 30. At Exeter, aged 67, the Rev. *Thomas Bartlam*, a Canon Residentiary and Precentor of that cathedral, Vicar of Pinhoe and Eade. He was of Worcester coll. Oxf. M.A. 1791, was collated to the Precentorship by Bp. Pelham in 1809, to Pinhoe by the same patron in 1813, and presented to Eade in the latter year by the Dean and

Chapter. His remains were interred in the north aisle of the cathedral. On the arrival of the corpse at the great west door it was met by the full choir, chanting Dr. Croft's "I am the resurrection and the life," &c.; The "Dead March in Saul," was played while the body was conveyed to the vault, and the prayers were read in the most impressive manner by the Rev. Dr. Bull. Many clergymen and private friends attended.

March 31. At West Lavington, Wiltshire, aged 78, the Rev. J. Williams, Vicar of Poorstock, Dorsetshire, to which church he was presented in 1822 by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

April 17. Aged 72, the Rev. William Buckle, Vicar of Banstead, Surrey, and of Pyrtton, Oxfordshire. He was formerly a Student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M. A. in 1783. He was presented to the living of Pyrtton by that Society in 1786, and was instituted to Banstead in 1823 on his own presentation. He became a widower in 1826.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 7. At Old Ford, aged 39, Richard Evans, esq. of Queen-st. Cheapside, President of the Cymreigyddion, and conservator of the ancient Welsh MSS. of the Royal Cambrian Society. His purse and time were devoted to the diffusion of useful knowledge among the poor Welsh in the metropolis; a little colony of whom, consisting of nearly twenty families, lived under his patronage near one of his warehouses; and at his expense lectures on mechanics were delivered in Welsh, once a week.

Jan. 26. In the Old Kent Road, Capt. George Ninis, R. N. a native of Topsham, Devon.

Feb. 1. At Woolwich, Major Bentham, R. Art. eldest son of late Lt.-Gen. B. of the same corps.

Feb. 18. At the Hermitage, Old Ford, aged 88, the widow of Thomas Bridge, esq. of Old Ford, and Bread-st.

Feb. 19. At Hampstead, aged 80, J. H. Green, esq.

Feb. 22. Aged 41, Anne, wife of the Rev. Henry Foord, Rector of Foxholes, co. York, and eldest daughter of the Rev. H. J. Todd, Prebendary of York, and Rector of Settrington.

In Princes-st. Hanover-sq. in her 40th year, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Robt. Aitchison, R. N.

In Edward-street, Portman-square, aged 74, Mary Wyndham, wife of the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie (uncle of the Earl of Radnor), and aunt to Lord Arundell. She was born Dec. 20, 1757, the second dau. of the Hon. James Everard Arundell, by Anne, daughter and heiress of John Wyndham, esq.; was marr. to Mr. Bouverie March 9, 1779, and had four sons and four daughters.

Her remains were interred in the family vault at Hanwell, Middlesex.

Feb. 23. In Upper Montagu-st. Philip Hughes, esq. late Commander of E. I. Co's ship Bridgewater.

Feb. 24. Aged 60, Mr. James Robinson. This worthy man was apprenticed as a Compositor to the late Mr. John Nichols, in whose office, and that of his son and successor, he worked, much respected and beloved by his employers and his fellow-workmen, for the long period of 49 years. He was nominated by the late Mr. Nichols for one of the Annuities for Compositors, founded by himself, in the gift of the Company of Stationers.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Juliana, second dau. of the Rev. John Homfray, B.A. and F.S.A. and one of the Ministers of St. George's Chapel, Yarmouth.

In Hamilton-place, aged 20 months, Lady Blanche Leveson-Gower, dau. of Earl Gower.

Feb. 27. Aged 66, George Tennant, esq. of Russell-sq. and of Cadogan-lodge, Glamorgan.

Feb. 28. At Highgate, aged 68, H. Cooke, esq.

Feb. 29. In Bedford-pl. aged 67, William Holden, esq. Secretary to the Exchequer Bill Loan Office.

At Hampstead, aged 76, J. Burgon, esq.

Lately. Aged 76, Mr. Eley, the violoncello player, composer of the celebrated martial tune called "The Duke of York's March," and author of a "Tutor for the Bassoon."

Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Rev. P. Williams, Preb. of Winchester.

In Queen's-sq. Bloomsbury, in her 66th year, Rachael, relict of James Ahier, esq. late of Christchurch, Surrey, and of his Majesty's Customs.

March 1. In Great George-st. Harriet, dau. of the Rt. Rev. Robert Gray, D. D. Bishop of Bristol.

March 2. At Brixton, aged 79, Lucy, relict of the late F. Johnson, esq.

In Golden-sq. aged 77, the widow of Richard Barker, esq. formerly of the 2d Life Gds.

March 3. In the South Bank, Regent's-park, aged 80, Mrs. Denis Withers Wade.

Aged 33, William, third son of the Rev. Harry Davis, of Bloxham.

In her 70th year, the widow of Archibald Cullen, esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel.

March 4. Aged 28, Ingram Rider, esq. of the Middle Temple, eldest son of the Rev. R. C. Rider, and nephew of Thos. Rider, esq. M.P. for Kent.

March 5. At Simmond's Hotel, Conduit-street, aged 50, Henry James Bouverie, esq. resident Commissioner of the Customs for Scotland; eldest son of the lady whose death is recorded above. His servant found him lying on the bed quite dead, with a deep gash across the throat. He had been unusually dejected since the death of his mother.

March 6. At Hoxton, aged 78, E. Routledge, esq. late of the Royal Exchange.

Matilda, wife of Edward Merrick Elder-ton, esq. of Queen's-sq. Bloomsbury.

March 8. At Chelsea, aged 37, Mr. Shirley D. Beare, late partner with Mr. Hatchett, Hotel, Piccadilly.

At Kensington, in his 70th year, Major Edward Blewitt, of Llantarnam Abbey, co. Monmouth; on half-pay 112th foot. He was appointed brevet Major March 1, 1794, and Captain 94th foot in Sept. following.

March 9. At Lambeth, aged 79, J. Littlefear, esq.

John Wainwright, esq. of New Furnival's-inn.

March 10. In Gloucester-pl. aged 76, Mary, widow of the Most Rev. C. Manners Sutton, D.D. late Archbishop of Canterbury. She was the dau. of Thomas Thoroton, esq. of Screveton in Nottinghamshire, was married to the late Archbishop April 3, 1778, and left his widow July 21, 1828, having had issue the present Speaker of the House of Commons, two other sons, the late wife of the Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D. Bishop of Carlisle, and seven other daughters (see our memoir of the Archbishop in vol. xcvi. ii. 175).

At Peckham, aged 12, Elizabeth-Frederica, youngest dau. of Mr. George Browne, and grand-dau. of the late John Browne, esq. Senior Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy.

At Camden Town, aged 58, Winifred, wife of Mr. Robert Burgess.

March 11. At Norris-hill, Catherine, wife of the Rev. Thos. Noel, Rector of Kirkby Mallory, Leic. (to whom she was married in 1796), and dau. of the late Holled Smith, esq. of Normanton Turville.

March 12. In Sloane-st. aged 70, the widow of Cha. Elliot, esq. of Edinburgh.

March 14. In Southwark, aged 69, Phoebe, relict of Capt. T. E. Hinton, R. N. At Peckham, aged 73, J. Skipper, esq.

March 15. In Langham-place, aged 25, Frederick-Musgrave, third son of Sir James Langham, Bart.

In Brunswick-sq. in her 30th year, Harriet, third dau. of the late Charles Rivington, esq. of Waterloo-place.

Aged 71, Mr. P. Lister, formerly one of the cashiers at the Bank of England.

March 16. At Hackney, aged 98, J. Story, esq.

March 17. In Lambeth-road, aged 64, the widow of Andrew Robinson Stoney Bowes, esq. late M. P. for Durham.

At Stoke Newington, aged 89, Mrs. Wyld. At Camberwell, aged 81, Mary, widow of the Rev. H. C. Mason.

Aged 89, T. Bingham, esq. of Great James-st. Bedford-row.

March 19. In Bentinck-st., aged 61, J. Hooper, esq.

March 22. In his 30th year, Thos. Fair, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-Fields, of the firm of

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Prichard and Fair. He was author of "Notes on Law Reports," and other learned works.

At Brixton Hill, aged 63, James Elder-ton, esq. of the Exchequer Office.

March 23. In Bryanston-sq. John Clifton, esq. of Lytham-hall, Lancashire, and the Manor-house, Ealing.

March 24. At Brixton Hill, aged 68, Ann, widow of C. A. Edwards, esq. of Wandsworth.

March 25. In Stratford-place, Harriet, wife of Sir Thomas Philipps, of Middlehill, Worc. Bart. and dau. of Lt.-Gen. Molyneux.

March 26. In St. Swithin's-lane, aged 71, J. Alley, esq.

March 28. At Clapham, Surrey, aged 63, Mr. William Marven Everett, late of Heytesbury, Wilts.

March 29. At the York-hotel, Jermyn-street, aged 41, having poisoned himself with prussic acid, Joseph Robley, esq. a West Indian merchant.

At Staple-inn, aged 82, M.L. Clennell, esq.

March 30. In Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq. Capt. John Gallwey Moseley, only son of J. Moseley, esq. of Glenham-house, Suffolk, by cutting his throat, while labouring under insanity brought on by a bilious fever.

In Gloucester-street, Queen-sq. aged 48, Maria, widow of Thomas Cutting, esq. of Kesgrave, Suffolk.

At Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, Harriet, the wife of Isaac Barker, esq.; and at the same place, on the following morning, Mary, her sister, the wife of John Cockburn, Paymaster of the London District.

March 31. In Montagu-st. Portman-sq. Susannah-Catherine, wife of James Rust, esq. of Huntingdon, and only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Rowles.

At the house of her father Major-Gen. Sir R. D. Jackson, Charlotte, wife of John Dunlop, esq. of Grenadier Guards.

April 1. At Highbury-vale, aged 71, Mr. William Flint.

April 2. In Percy-st. in his 30th year, Charles W. Pegler, esq.

April 3. At Upper Clapton, Christopher Richmond, esq. of the Middle-Temple, barrister-at-law, late of Stockton-upon-Tees.

April 5. In Montagu-pl. Bryanston-sq. aged 29, A. C. Burn, esq.

In Stamford-st. aged 68, the widow of James South, esq.

April 7. In Bedford-pl. Bloomsbury, aged 72, Sarah, wife of Florence Young, esq.

In Dorset-pl. Dorset-sq. Ann, only daughter of John Hodgson, esq.

April 8. At Camberwell, aged 68, Ann, relict of W. Hood, esq. of Blackheath.

April 9. In the Crescent, Minories, aged 33, John Bie, esq.

At her son's, Battersea Rise, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Ashness, late of Banbury, where she was a respected inhabitant for more than sixty years.

April 11. In Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, Jane Amphillia, relict of William George Sibley, esq. Treasurer to the Hon. East India Company, who died in 1807. See a character of that estimable gentleman in our vol. LXXVII. pp. 285, 374.

At the house of her niece Lady Osborne, in Wilton-st. aged 67, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Richard Warde, Vicar of Yalding, in Kent, and eldest dau. of the Rev. James Ramsay, Vicar of Teston.

April 12. Aged 48, W. Johnstone, Esq. of Norfolk-st. Strand.

April 13. In London-st. Fenchurch-st. aged 21, Sarah Edwards, younger dau. of the Rev. Dr. Pye Smith, of Homerton.

In her 12th year, Mary, daughter of W. Wynne, esq. of Camberwell.

April 14. At the London Fever Hospital, in his 30th year, John Dill, M.D.

At Gore-house, Kensington, aged 67, Frances, wife of the Hon. Thos. Windsor. She was a dau. and coh. of John Bagnall, esq. was married Feb. 20, 1793, but had no children.

April 17. Charlotte, wife of J. S. Gregory, esq. of Bedford-row.

Aged 78, W. Barnett, esq. of Brixton-villa.

At Highbury place, aged 48, John Morgan, esq. of the Stock Exchange, justly and deeply lamented by his family and numerous friends. Mr. Morgan married Mary, one of the daughters of the late John Nichols, esq. F.S.A. (see vol. xcvi. ii. p. 502,) by whom he has left seven children.

BERKS.—*Feb. 12.* At Windsor, aged 68, Robert Wright, esq.

March 24. Aged 24, Susanna, fourth daughter of the late E. R. Williams, esq. of Wantage.

April 14. At the Hermitage, Old Windsor, aged 43, R. Isherwood, esq.

April 15. At the Rectory, East Hendred, Emma Barbara, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Wapshare.

BUCKS.—*Lately.* Aged 71, the widow of Edw. Watts, esq. of Hanslope Park.

April 7. At Hanslope, Dorothea-Jane, wife of Capt. Baldwin, R. N.

CHESTER.—*April 10.* Aged 50, Richard Vawdrey, of Kinderton, esq.

CORNWALL.—*March 23.* At Falmouth, Lieut. L. Peters, R. N.

April 12. Aged 87, Ann, relict of the Rev. John Darke, 52 years Rector of Kelly.

DARBY.—*April 18.* At Derby, aged 9 months, Beatrice, only daughter of Captain Ernest Perceval, 15th Hussars, youngest son of the late Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval.

DEVON.—*March 19.* At Stonehouse, aged 32, Mary-Emilia, the wife of Captain William Lauguarne, R. N.

March 20. At Teignmouth, in his 14th year, John-Woulcombe, eldest surviving

son of the Rev. S. O. Attley, M.A. late curate of Cadeleigh.

March 25. At Sidmouth, Edmund Pusey Lyon, esq. eldest son of the late E. P. Lyon, esq. of Staplake.

March 26. Aged 64, Wm. Kendall, esq. attorney of Exeter, a gentleman well known and much respected for his legal knowledge, as well as for his great literary acquirements and accurate acquaintance with the Fine Arts. He published, "The Science of Legislation, translated from the Italian of Filangieri, 8vo. 1792;" "Poems," 8vo. 1793. He was travelling across the county; and his body was found resting against a block of granite, in the River Wrey, near Knowle Bridge, in the parish of Bovey Tracey—Verdict, Found drowned.

March 30. Ann-Shelsbury, wife of Eben-er Wilcocks, esq. of Alphington-house.

March 31. In Barnstaple, aged 94, Benj. Banks, esq.

Lately. At Morebath, aged 71, Ann, relict of the Rev. J. Bere, Rector of Skilgate, and Vicar of Morebath.

April 1. John Terrell, esq. of Exeter, attorney-at-law.

April 3. At Torquay, aged 86, Susanna, widow of the Hon. John Grey, uncle to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. She was a dau. of Ralph Leycester, esq. was married July 22, 1773, and left a widow in 1802 with one son, Harry Grey, esq. who has a numerous family, and four daughters.

April 3. At Dawlish, aged 21, Lydia-Frances, wife of Capt. Sir E. W. C. Astley, R. N. and daughter of Jas. Pitman, esq. of Dunchideock House, near Exeter.

April 8. At South Brent, aged 57, Ann, the wife of W. Lee, esq. an Alderman of Exeter.

April 9. At Alphington, aged 72, Robert Humphries, esq. He was for many years in the East India Company's Factory at Capton, and took eleven voyages from this country to that place, and was in the Canton East Indiaman in 1797 when she was completely dashed in the Pacific ocean.

DORSET.—*March 1.* At Blandford, aged 76, Mr. John Shipp, sen., bookseller and stationer, an old and highly-respected inhabitant of the town.

Lately. At Charmouth, aged 82, Sophia, widow of Major Bullmer, of Lymington.

DURHAM.—*March 27.* Sarah-Alexander, wife of Joseph Wooler, esq. of Whitfield-house, Wolsingham.

March 29. At Streatlam Castle, aged 61, Lady Anna-Maria Jessup, sister to the Earl of Strathmore. She was the younger dau. of John ninth Earl of Strathmore, and Mary-Eleanor, dau. and sole heiress of Geo. Bowes, esq. of Gibside. She was married Jan. 28, 1788, to Henry James Jessup, esq.

ESSEX.—*March 26.* At Bishop's-hall, Essex, Mrs. Matilda Catherine Lockwood, aged 70, second dau. of the late Rev. Edw.

Lockwood, Rector of Hanwell, co. Oxford, and of St. Peter's, Northampton.

April 8. At Plaistow, Wm. J. Lynde, esq.

April 15. Aged 65, T. F. Gepp, esq. of Chelmsford.

GLoucester.—*March 25.* At Winchcombe, aged 76, Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Rogers, esq.

March 26. At Bristol Hutwells, aged 65, Essex Bowen, esq. late of Castlegorford, Carmarthenshire.

Lately. At Dixton, aged 5, Ann, 2d dau. of Samuel Gist Gist, esq.

At Bourton-house, in his 70th year, John Wintle, esq. formerly of Newnham.

At Tewkesbury, Dorothea, wife of the Rev. Charles White, Vicar.

April 7. Frances-Maria, wife of George Gordon, esq. of Oakleaze, Tockington

April 13. At Bristol, aged 61, William Phillips, esq. late Quartermaster 58th foot.

April 15. At Westbury on Trym, Phæbe, third dau. of late R. Lleuellin, esq.

HANTS.—*March 6.* At Yately Cottage, after six weeks extreme suffering from a gradual mortification of the foot, Edward James Mascall, esq. late Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the port of London, and for fifty-two years a meritorious and faithful public servant. He was the author of several publications both on the legal and fiscal regulations of his office.

March 25. At Sandhills, the seat of her grandfather the Rt. Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, in her 4th year, Lady Harriett Douglas, third dau. of the Earl of Morton.

March 26. At King's-terrace, Southsea, Capt. W. Field, R.N.

March 29. At Southampton, Mary, wife of John Barney, esq. dau. of the late and sister of the present Capt. Chads, R.N.

Lately. Elizabeth, wife of L. B. Parkyns, esq. Captain and Adjutant of the North Hants Militia.

Aged 62, Fanny, the wife of Richard Clarke, esq. of Paluce-house, Bishop's Waltham.

Aged 78, W. Bramstone, esq. of Oakley-hall, near Basingstoke.

April 12. At an advanced age, Andrew Naffel, esq. of Bittern, near Southampton.

April 14. At Southampton, Frances, youngest dau. of the late Capt. William and Lucy Baird, and sister of Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart. of Saughton-hall, Midlothian.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Walford, in her 87th year, the mother of the Rev. Thos. Dudley Fosbroke, F.S.A., Vicar.

HERTS.—*March 28.* At Hemel Hempstead, in his 3d year, Charles-Beauchamp, eldest son of the Rev. Charles-Beauchamp Cooper.

April 8. At Dr. Monro's, Bushey, aged 30, Mary Charlotte, the wife of the Rev. Robert Monro, Chaplain to Bridewell Hospital, and the only surviving dau. of the late James Monro, esq. of Hadley, Middlesex.

April 14. At Stock-house, Berkhamstead, aged 74, Harriet, widow of James Gordon, esq. of Hill-st. Berkeley-sq. of Moore-place, Herts, and Portbury, Somerset; the eldest daughter of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. M.P.

April 17. Aged 85, P. Cowley, esq. for many years an inhabitant of Watford.

KENT.—*March 27.* At Thanet-house, Margate, aged 35, Harriet-Maria, third dau. of John Silver, esq.

March 30. At Blackheath, aged 77, Stephen Groombridge, esq. F.R.S. and R.As.S.

Lately. At the house of James Colquhoun, esq. Penshurst, Sarah, relict of late Rear-Admiral Burney, of James-st. Westminster.

At Feversham, aged 86, John Bax, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*Feb. 16.* At Burnley, Ensign Landman, 19th foot.

Lately. At Oldham, aged 23, Martha-Sarah, wife of Lieut. G. A. Barnes, 91st reg.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*March 28.* At Northampton, Richard Arkwright, jun. esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*March ...* At Shillingthorpe, in the house of Dr. Willis, aged 52, the Hon. George Tobias Skeffington Mathew, only surviving brother and heir presumptive to the Earl of Landaff. He was the third and youngest son of Francis the first Earl, by his first wife Ellisha, sister to the Rt. Hon. Sir Skeffington Smith, Bart. He married a daughter of John Willis, esq. and had issue. His remains were interred at Braceborough on the 17th of March.

April 11. At Owston, near Gainsbro', Gervas Woodhouse, esq. during a long series of years an active magistrate for the parts of Lindsey.

MIDDLESEX.—*March 19.* At Strand-on-the-Green, the widow of E. Sykes, esq. of New-inn.

March 28. At Chiswick, Mary, wife of C. Whittingham, esq.

Lately. At Uxbridge, aged 71, James Hartwell, esq.

April 8. At Tottenham-green, aged 66, E. W. Windus, esq.

April 14. At Fiuchley-common, aged 37, James Poole, esq.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—*Feb. 20.* At Monmouth, Lieut. Burton, R. N.

NORFOLK.—*March 22.* At Foulsham, aged 74, John Andrews Girling, esq.

March 23. At Lyan, Miss Bell, dau. of the late Henry Bell, esq. of Wallington hall.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*March 24.* At Wellingborough, Charlotte, wife of George Burnham, esq.

April 1. At Oundle, aged 36, Agnes Sophia Mackie, third daughter of Dr. Arthur Mackie, formerly of Lewisham, Kent.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*March 20.* At Chesters, near Hexham, aged 79, N. Clayton, esq.

OXON.—*March 2.* In her fourth year, Martha-Harriette-Anne, only child of Isaac Spencer, esq. of St. Mary Hall.

March 21. Aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Wm. Stratford, Rector of Holton.

Lately. At Thame, aged 80, Mrs. Field, mother of Benj. Field, esq.

April 6. At her brother's the Rev. Rob. Phillimore, Vicar of Shipton, Oxfordshire, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Phillimore, Rector of Orton-on-the-Hill, Leic.

SALOP.—At Ludlow, in his 63d year, John Molyneux, esq. youngest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart. of Castle Dillon, co. Armagh.

March 30. Deeply lamented, aged 20, Fanny, youngest dau. of William Sparling, esq. of Petton-park.

SOMERSET.—*March 3.* At Bath, Mrs. Anne Horsfall, 3d dau. of late Wm. Horsfall, esq. of Storthes-hall, Yorkshire.

March 27. At Bath, aged 33, Frances-Mary, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. A. Trenchard, of Stanton-house, Wilts.

At Oakhampton-house, aged 80, Jonathan Elford, esq.

April 9. Aged 74, Betty, widow of John Warren, M.D. of Taunton.

April 10. At Bath, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of Thomas Calley, esq. M.P. dau. of the late Mrs. B. Pye Benet, and sister to Geo. Anthony Legh Keck, esq. formerly M.P. for Leicestershire.

April 13. At the house of her son-in-law the Rev. Richard Warner, at Castle Cary, aged 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Pearson, mother of John Pearson, esq. Advocate-General at Bengal.

At Bath, the widow of W. Rochfort Donnellan, esq. of Mount Talbot, co. Roscomm.

At Bath, Marianne, youngest daughter of the late Christopher Wm. Irvine, esq.

Lately. At Bath, Robert Scott, esq. who has bequeathed the following legacies, viz. 1,000*l.* to the British and Foreign Bible Society; 3,000*l.* to the Wesleyan Shetland Mission; 1,000*l.* to the General Wesleyan Missions; 1,000*l.* to the Itinerant Wesleyan Preachers' Annuitant Society; 300*l.* to the Naval and Military Bible Society; 200*l.* each to the Strangers' Friend Society in London, the Schools at Great Queen-street Chapel, the General Sunday Schools, the Baptist Missionary Society, and the Strangers' Friend Society in Bath; 100*l.* to the Tract Society at New King-street Chapel, Bath; 200*l.* to the Strangers' Friend Society in Bristol; 100*l.* to the Tract Society at King-street Chapel; 200*l.* to the London Missionary Society; 200*l.* to the Hibernian ditto; 200*l.* to the Moravian ditto.

At Bath, Mrs. Sarah Child, mother of James Mark Child, esq. of Bigelly-house, Pemb. only surviving sister of Mark Davis, esq. of Turnwood, near Blandford.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*April 15.* At Lichfield, aged 83, Frances, widow of the Rev. Dr. Dodson.

April 17. E. Sneyd, esq. of Byrkley-lodge.

SUFFOLK.—*March 21.* At Stanton Park, R. Wright, esq.

SURREY.—*March 20.* At Egham, aged 78, Catharine, widow of Sir Charles Warwick Bamfylde, the 5th Bart. She was the eldest dau. of Adm. Sir John Moore, Bart. K.B. was married in 1776 to Sir C. W. Bamfylde, who was murdered in 1823 (see our vol. xciii. i. 468.) leaving one son, the present Lord Poltimore.

March 28. Aged 98, S. Waring, esq. of the Oaks, Norwood.

March 30. At Pointers, Catharine, wife of Thomas Page, esq.

SUSSEX.—*March 2.* At Brighton, aged 46, Lady Anne, wife of Sir Charles Chad, Bart. and sister to the Earl of Winterton. She was the second dau. of Edward the second and late Earl by his first wife, Jane, dau. of Rd. Chapman, esq. was married to Sir Charles Chad, June 14, 1810, and gave birth to a son and heir in 1811.

March 25. Harry Bridger, esq. of Buckingham-place, near Shoreham. He was the son and heir of Colvill Bridger, esq. and owned all the parish of Shoreham, except twenty acres.

March 29. At Brighton, aged 72, Richard Sarel, esq. of Berkeley-square.

March 31. At Brighton, aged 69, Mrs. T. Walwright.

WARWICK.—*Feb. 14.* At Warwick, aged 83, Mr. Hamlet Clark, a descendant, it may be presumed, of the Hamlet Clarke, an attorney, who made in 1612 the Inventory of the Mouthe Tavern, printed in our vol. LVIII. p. 582.

Feb. 18. At Warwick, in his 4th year, Alfred-William, only child of the Rev. Wm. Chambers, of Ashbury, Berks.

Feb. 21. At Leamington, Maria-Theodosia, wife of A. S. Ramsay, esq. dau. of the Rev. James Preedy, Rector of Hinton-with-Steanne, Northamptonshire, and Vicar of Wenslow, Bucks.

Feb. 27. At Rugby, Howard, fourth son of Capt. Lake, late of the 3d Foot Guards.

Feb. 28. Aged 44, Lætitia-Mary, wife of Thomas Walker, esq. of Newbold Grange.

March 7. At the Priory, Leamington, aged 68, Harriet, wife of T. P. Sandby, esq. of Englefield Green, Surrey, and second dau. of the late T. Sandby, esq. 50 years Deputy Ranger of Windsor Great Park.

March 15. At Rugby School, aged 14, George-Edward, fourth son of Evelyn John Shirley, esq. of Easington-park.

March 26. Aged 68, Col. Fetherston, of Packwood-house.

March 28. At Newbold-hall, in her 80th year, Selina, widow of Sir Thos.-George Skipwith, M.P. for this county, and the 4th and last Baronet of Newbold. She was the eldest dau. of the Hon. George Shirley (13th son of Robert 1st Earl Ferrers, and grand-

father of Mr. Shirley of Easington above mentioned), by Mary, dau. of Humphrey Sturt, esq.; was married in 1785, and left a widow in 1790 (see our vol. ix. p. 766.)

April 3. At Leek Wootton, aged 60, Philip Williams, esq. late of Rugby.

WILTS.—*March 21.* At his father's, Wingfield, in his 27th year, John Martyn Longmire, esq. B.A. late of St. Edmund hall, and eldest son of the Rev. John Martyn Longmire, late Rector of Hargrave, Northamptonshire.

Lately.—At Corsham, aged 25, Mr. John Tayler, author of "Poetic Buds," "The Sabbath Minstrel," &c.

At Trowbridge, aged 57, Win. Webb, esq.

At Tockenham, aged 81, Abr. Henly, esq.

April 7. At Battle-house, Devizes, aged 23, Richard Strachan Puget, esq. youngest son of the late Rear-Adm. Puget, C.B.

April 10. Alice, youngest dau. of Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. of Hardenhuish.

WORCESTER.—*Feb. 13.* At Great Malvern, Sarah, wife of Sir Harford Jones-Brydges, of Boulthbrook, co. Hereford, Bart. She was the eldest dau. of Sir Henry Gott, of Newland Park, Bucks, Knt.; was married first to Robert Whitcomb, esq. and secondly, Feb. 10, 1796, to Harford Jones, esq. who was created a Baronet in 1807, and assumed the name of Brydges in 1826. She has left by him a son and two daughters, the eldest mar. to John L. Scudamore, esq.

March 25. Richard Vyse, esq. conveyancer, of Yardley.

March 9. Robert, second son of Edward Wright, esq. M.D. of Shipston.

YORK.—*March 23.* Aged 75, John Young, esq. senior surgeon to the Hull General Infirmary.

March 30. At Market Weighton, aged 78, the widow of Dr. Dehraw, Physician-general to the Russian army, who lost his life in some dangerous experiment with Greek fire, undertaken at the desire of Prince Potemkin.

March 31. At Hatfield Manor, Mary wife of Lieut.-Col. Hugh Massey, only surviving sister of the late C. H. Rhodes, esq. of Barlboro' Hall, Derbyshire.

April 5. Joseph Twisleton Thompson, esq. of Sculcoates.

April 6. Aged 84, Mary, relict of Dr. Davidson, an eminent physician of Leeds, only dau. of the late Capt. John Hay, R.N.

April 13. At Harpham, aged 20, Grace, dau. of F. Dickson, esq.

April 16. Aged 63, James Teale, esq. of Wakefield.

WALES.—*Feb. 12.* Aged 64, Elizabeth, widow of John Williams Hughes, esq. of Tregib, Carmarthenshire, dau. and sole heir of Richard Phillips, esq. of the Platt Mills.

Feb. 17. Thos.-Picton-St. George, only son of the Rev. St. George A. Williams, Carnarvon.

Feb. 20. The wife of the Rev. Griffith Thomas, Vicar of Cardigan.

March 2. Aged 7 months, Elinor-Ade-laide, youngest of J. P. A. Lloyd Philipps, esq. of Dale Castle, Pembrokeshire.

March 3. At Bangor, the widow of the Rev. T. E. Owen, Rector of Llandfrydog, Anglesey.

March 4. At Corwen, the widow of the Rev. Richard Morgan, Vicar of Llanfawr.

March 8. In Carmarthenshire, aged 50, T. Rutson, esq. of Hillingdon, Middlesex.

March 22. At Aber-Hirnant, Merionethshire, the seat of her son-in-law Henry Richardson, esq. Esther, wife of Arthur Lemuel Shouldham, esq. of Dunmanway, co. Cork, and late of Deer Park, Devonsh.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 24.* At Melrose, Capt. Stedman, half-pay 90th foot.

Jan. 30. At Doun, Lieut.-Colonel William Claud Campbell, formerly of 3d Buffs. He was the second son of John Campbell, esq. of Glensaddle, Argyllshire, and Newfield, Ayrshire, and great nephew of Gen. John, 17th Earl of Crauford and Lindsay.

Feb. 3. At Whynnyhall, Fifeshire, Lieut. Angus Macdonald. He held the colours of the 92d regt. at Waterloo, until disabled by his wounds, from which he ever after severely suffered.

Feb. 18. At Stirling Castle, Capt. Dr. M'Kay, 42d Royal Highlanders.

Feb. 29. At Glasgow, aged 22, Mr. George Ridgway, one of the "Brothers Ridgway." He was eldest son of the late Mr. Ridgway, of Covent Garden and the Liverpool Circus; where his performance of Harlequin, &c. were held in the highest estimation. His mother was daughter of the late Mr. Loder, of Bath, and sister to the eminent violinist.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Lord Newton, one of the Judges of the Court of Session.

At Valleyfield House, Perthshire, aged 86, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Robert Preston, Bart. She was the daughter of George Brown, esq. of Stockton: was married April 27, 1790: and had no family.

At Grant's Braes, East Lothian, Miss Anne Burns, the eldest sister of the Scottish bard, who for nearly half a century was an inmate of the family of her excellent brother Gilbert, whose death occurred in November 1782.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Hunter, of the Madras Native Infantry, son of Dr. John Hunter, of St. Andrew's.

March 2. At Inverness, aged 64, Lieut.-Col. Robert Gordon, late of the 13th light dragoons, and formerly of 34th foot.

March 28. At Edinburgh, Henry-James Jemmett, esq. Staff-surgeon to his Majesty's Forces.

IRELAND.—*Aug. 31.* Major-Gen. Hayes, E. I. C.

Dec. 6. At Wexford, Lieut. O'Brien, late 2d Royal Veteran Battalion.

Lately. At Dublin, Lieut. Geo. Crispe,

R.N. He served at the battles of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar.

At Cork, Major T. Hill, formerly Brigade-Major at Waterford, and for the last fifteen years District Adjutant at Cork.

In Dublin, Miss Plunkett, sister to the Lord Chancellor.

Jan. 7. At Cork, Captain Thomas McNamara, late of 2d battalion rifle brigade; a magistrate for the counties of Cork, Waterford, and Limerick. He volunteered from the militia into the 95th regiment; was present at the affair of Maldonado, and the unfortunate business at Buenos Ayres. He served during the American war, and was present at Waterloo.

Jan. 26. At Tralee, Capt. A. S. Reoch, 32d regt.

ABROAD.—At St. Helena, aged 56, Capt. R. M. Statham, of the East India Company's Pension Establishment.

At St. Omer, Eliza, only daughter of late Major G. H. Budd.

At Tunis, Thomas Billington, esq. late of Sunbury.

At Versailles, in her 70th year, the Hon. Deborah, widow of Sir Richard Musgrave, of Turin, county Waterford, Bart., and aunt to Lord Waterpark. She was born May 13, 1762; the second daughter of Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. and Sarah, Baroness Waterpark; was married to Sir Richard Musgrave Dec. 20, 1780, and left his widow without issue April 6, 1818, when the baronetcy devolved on his brother.

At Frankfort, his native city, full of years and honours, the celebrated Sommering, whose numerous and most splendid works on anatomy, particularly those on the different organs of sense, have long placed him at the head of the anatomists of Germany, and probably of Europe. He was a foreign member of the Royal Society of London.

At the Hotel of Invalids at Morano, near Venice, an old soldier, named John Chlosick, aged 117 years. He was born at Henne, and when eighteen years old entered the Austrian regiment of Saremberg as a fifer. Under Charles VI. he served against the Turks in Hungary, and in the reign of Maria Theresa against the Persians and French, and in the wars of the Netherlands. Afterwards he took service under the Republic of Venice, and made several expeditions against the Turks. In 1797 he was received at the Hotel of Invalids at Morano, where he remained till his death. His father reached the age of 105, and his paternal uncle 107.

At Funchal, Madeira, in her 25th year, Mary-Ann, wife of Thomas Cuff, esq. of Bath, and eldest dau. of Edw. H. Adams, esq. of Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire.

On his passage from China, Robert Perrott, esq. sixth mate of E. I. C.'s ship *Lady Melville*, second son of the late G. W. Perrott, esq. of Craycombe House.

Feb. 24. At Nogent, near Paris, Capt. Hesse, an Aid de-Camp of the Duke of Wellington, in a duel at the Bois de Vincennes, by Comte Leon, a natural son of the Emperor Napoleon, in consequence of some disputes which took place at a card party. Mr. Hesse had for his seconds the Count d'Esterno, a German, and an English officer; and the seconds of Count Leon were Colonel Fournier and M. May, another French officer. General Gourgaud and the Surgeon Major of the 11th of Artillery, in garrison at Vincennes, were also present. Scarcely were they placed at the distance agreed upon, when the adversaries advanced five paces towards each other. Mr. Hesse fired first, without waiting, and immediately Count Leon fired in his turn, and wounded Mr. Hesse in the chest. M. Leon, on a journey to Rome last year, was received most affectionately by the family of Buonaparte. Queen Hortensia made him a present of a button, recommending him to wear it under any circumstances were he might incur danger, and adding, that it would be fortunate for him. M. Leon wore it, for the first time, on his breast on the above occasion.

March 12. On board his Majesty's ship *Alfred*, off Napoli di Romania, Lieut. Alexander Baring, fourth son of Alexander Baring, esq. M.P.

March 15. At Boulogne, in his 70th year, Edward Worth Newenham, esq. eldest son of the late Sir Edward Newenham, Knt.

March 20. In Lisbon, Maria-Justina, youngest daughter of John Fletcher, esq.

April 21. At Boulogne-sur-mer, after an illness of two days, John Walmesley, esq. late of the Temple, eldest son of John Walmesley, esq. of Ince, Lancashire, and of the Circus, Bath.

WEST INDIES.—Sept. 23. At Jamaica, Lieut. Clarke, 33d foot.

Oct. 2. Major Inthum, late 60th foot, Barrack Master at Jamaica.

Oct. 9. At St. Vincent's, Lieut. May, R. Art.

Oct. 16. At Jamaica, Mr. Frederick Whiteley, surgeon, third son of the late Rev. Joseph Whiteley, Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Leeds.

Nov. 2. At Tobago, Lieut. Knocker, R. Eng.

Lately. At St. Lucia, Colonel John William Mallett, C.B., Lieut.-Col. of the 86th reg. and acting Governor of St. Lucia. He was appointed Ensign of the 56th foot 1794; Lieutenant 1795; Captain 1800; Major 1810; Lieut.-Col. 1818, of 86th foot 1826; and Colonel 1830.

EAST INDIES.—Aug. 8. At Bapoor, in his 21st year, Lieut. John Henry Salter, of the Madras Artillery, son of the Rev. John Salter, of Swindon, Wilts.

Aug. 21. At Cherapoonjee, on the north-eastern frontier of Bengal, David Scott, esq. Senior of the Bengal Civil Service.

Oct. 2. At Neemutch, Calcutta, aged 25, Lieut. Trevor Biddulph, brother of the Rev. John Biddulph, of Frankton, Warw.

Lately. On his passage to Mauritius, Sir George Wm. Ricketts, Knt, one of the Judges at the Presidency of Madras. He was appointed to that post at the beginning of 1825, and knighted on the 23d of March that year.

Jan. 16. At Jamaica, the widow of the late Wm. Holder, esq. and sister to the late Mrs. Pring, of Fordton-house, Crediton.

Feb. 11. At Jamaica, Isaac Higgin, esq. of London-st. Fenchurch-st. and Tooting, Surrey.

Feb. 26. At Demerara, Malcolm, 2d son of Mr. John Weir, of the City Bank, Bristol.

Lately. Drowned, at Bermuda, by the upsetting of his boat, aged 50, Lieut. Thos. Taplen (1802), commanding his Majesty's schooner Pickle.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 28 to April 24, 1832.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males - 1353	} 2709	Males - 1560	} 3058	2 and 5	265
Females - 1356		Females - 1498		5 and 10	97
				10 and 20	117
				20 and 30	236
				30 and 40	309
				40 and 50	335
Whereof have died under two years old		622	Det	50 and 60	352
				60 and 70	389
				70 and 80	271
				80 and 90	105
				90 and 100	10

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated till April 18.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
59	5	34	5	21	2	34	5	34	5	35	0

PRICE OF HOPS, April 23.

Kent Bags.	4l. 10s. to	6l. 15s.	Farnham (seconds)...	7l. 0s. to	9l. 0s.
Sussex	4l. 4s. to	3l. 5s.	Kent Pockets.....	5l. 0s. to	8l. 0s.
Essex.	0l. 0s. to	0l. 0s.	Sussex.....	4l. 15s. to	6l. 0s.
Farnham (fine).....	9l. 0s. to	12l. 0s.	Essex	5l. 0s. to	6l. 15s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 23.

Smithfield, Hay 2l. 18s. to 4l. 15s. Straw 1l. 10s. to 2l. 0s. Clover 4l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, April 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 0d. to	3s. 10d.	Lamb.....	5s. 0d. to	6s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s. 0d. to	4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market, April 23 :		
Veal.....	4s. 6d. to	5s. 2d.	Beasts.....	2,224	Calves 87
Pork.....	4s. 4d. to	5s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs	15,520	Pigs 140

COAL MARKET, April 23.—Wallsends, from 18s. 6d. to 21s. 9d. per ton. Other sorts from 17s. to 19s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 44s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 43s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled 68s. Curd, 74s.—CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, April 21, 1832,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 242½.—Ellesmere and Chester, 76.—Grand Junction, 232½.—Kennet and Avon, 25½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 430.—Regent's, 17.—Rochdale, 81.—London Dock Stock, 64.—St. Katharine's, 77.—West India, 110.—Liverpool, and Manchester Railway, 200.—Grand Junction Water Works, 51.—West Middlesex, 71.—Globe Insurance, 135.—Guardian, 24½.—Hope, 5½.—Chartered Gas Light, 50.—Imperial, 47½.—Phoenix ditto, 3 pm.—Independent, 35½.—General United, 12½ dis.—Canada Land Company, 42.—Reversionary Interest, 108.

For prices of all other Shares, inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26 to April 25, 1832, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.				in. pts.			
26	45	51	43	30, 15	cloudy	11	41	48	30, 13	fair			
27	48	53	44	, 03	do.	12	40	44	, 95	cl'dy & rain			
28	46	50	36	, 09	fair	13	41	47	, 93	do. & fair			
29	41	53	39	29, 95	do.	14	46	59	51	, 10	cloudy		
30	44	54	47	, 90	do. & cloudy	15	43	52	57	, 08	do. & rain		
M.1	43	50	42	, 70	do. do.	16	50		50	, 00	do.		
2	47	52	44	, 80	cloudy	17			49	, 00	do. & fair		
3	48	59	48	30, 10	fair	18			51	29, 67	fair and rain		
4	49	66	54	, 37	do.	19			47	, 68			
5	56	67	57	, 50	do.	20			40	, 68	do. & windy		
6	58	69	52	, 40	do.	21			54	30, 13	fair & cloudy		
7	48	55	41	, 20	cloudy	22			57	, 15	do. do.		
8	49	55	40	, 14	fair & windy	23	58	64	58	29, 74	do.		
9	44	57	45	, 20	fair	24	50	52	44	, 72	cl'dy & rain		
10	43	56	44	, 18	do.	25	48	54	47	, 88	do. do.		

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

From March 30, to April 26, 1832, both inclusive.

Mar. & Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 2½ per Cent.	1 per Cent.	Long Annuities India Stock.	ndBn	S. Ar.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.
30			83			90½			par 1 dis.		10 11 pm.
31			83½			91			2 dis.		10 11 pm.
1			83½			90½			2 dis.		10 11 pm.
2			83½			91					10 11 pm.
3			83½			90½			par		11 14 pm.
4			83½			90½			par 1 dis.		13 14 pm.
5			83½			90½			1 dis. par	80½	13 14 pm.
6	198½	82½	83½	90½	90½	91	99½	16½	par 1 dis.		13 14 pm.
7	198	82½	83½	90	90½	91	99½	16½	par 1 dis.		13 14 pm.
8	194	82½	83½		90½	91	90½	99½		80½	13 14 pm.
9	194	82½	83½		90½	91	90½	99½	par		13 12 pm.
10	194½	82½	83½	90	90½	90½	1	99½	1 dis. par		11 13 pm.
11	195	82½	83½		90½	91		99½	201 1 dis. par	80½	12 13 pm.
12	195½	82½	83½		90½	91		99½	203 1 dis. par		12 13 pm.
13	195½	82½	83½	4	90½	91		99½	16 204 par		12 13 pm.
14	196	83	84	3½	90½	91		99½	16 par 1 pm		12 13 pm.
15	196½	83½	84½		90½	91		99½	16½ 204½ par 1 pm		12 13 pm.
16	196½	83½	84½		90½	91	2	100	16½ 204½ 1 2 pm.	81½	12 13 pm.
17	196½	83½	84½		90½	91	1½	100½	16½ 205½ 1 2 pm.	81½	11 12 pm.
18	196½	83½	84½		90½	91	2½	100½	16½ 205½ 1 2 pm.		
19	197½	83½	84½		90½	91	2½	100½			
20	Hol.										
21	198½	84½	85½		92	92½	3½	101½	16½ 205½ 1 pm.		11 12 pm.
22	199	84½	85½	4½	91½	93	4½	101½	16½ 205½ 2 pm.		12 13 pm.
23	199	84½	85½	4½	91½	93	2½	101½	16½ 205½ 2 pm.		12 11 pm.
24	199	84½	85½	4½	91½	93	3	100½	16½ 205½ 3 pm.		11 12 pm.
25	200	84½	85½	5	91½	93	4	100½	16½ 205½ 3 pm.		11 14 pm.
26	200	84½	85½	5	91½	93	4	100½	16½		

South Sea Stock, April 4, 98½.

New South Sea Annuities, March 30, 81½.—April 7, 82½.—12, 81½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25 PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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London *Gaz.*—*Times*—*Ledger*
Morn. Chron.—*Post*—*Herald*
Morn. Advertiser—*Courier*
Globe—*Standard*—*Sun*. *Star*
Brit Trav.—*Record*—*Lit Gaz.*
St James's Chron.—*Packet*.
Even Mail—*English Chron.*
8 Weekly Papers Sat. & Sun.
Dublin 14—*Edinburgh* 12
Liverpool 9—*Manchester* 7
Exeter 6—*Bath* *Bristol* 3 *Eff-*
field, York, 4—*Brighton*,
Canterbury, Leeds, Hull,
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outh, 5—*Birmingham*, Bolton,
Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,
Chelmsf., Cheltenham, Chester,
Covey, Derby, Durham, Ipsw.,
Kendal, Macclesf., Newcastle,



Norwich, Oxf., Portsm., Pres-
ton, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-
ampton, Truro, Worcester 2—
Aylesbury, Banzer, Barnst.,
Berwick, Blackburn, Bridgew-
water, Carmar., Colch., Chesterf.,
Devizes, Dorch., Doncaster,
Falmouth, Glouce., Halifax,
Henley, Hereford, Lancas-
ter, Leamings, Lewes, Linc-
coln, Macclesf., Newark,
Newc. on Tyne, Northamp.,
Reading, Rochest., Salisbury,
Shields, Staff., Stockp., Sun-
derl., Taunt., Swans., Wakef.,
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

CROSBY HALL.—We are happy to announce that a meeting was held, May 8th, at the City of London Tavern, W. T. Copeland, Esq. M. P. and Alderman, in the Chair, to consider the best means for preserving and restoring that beautiful specimen of domestic architecture, Crosby Hall, and to appropriate it, when restored, to some useful public object. A Committee was formed (of which Octavius Wigram, Esq. was appointed Treasurer, and S. J. Capper, Esq. Hon. Sec.) and several subscriptions were entered into (see p. 424).

A monument to the memory of Sir William Wilson, the sculptor employed at Nottingham Castle (see our Nov. magazine, p. 325), still remains in the church of Sutton Coldfield, in Warwickshire, near Birmingham. The following is the inscription, by which it will be seen that his wife, whom Deering erroneously called "a Leicestershire widow lady, the Lady Putsey," was not a Lady by title before she "got him knighted," but the widow of Henry Pudsey, esq. of Langley Hall in the parish of Sutton Coldfield:—"Near this place lieth the body of Sir William Wilson, Knight, interred here by his own desire. He was born at Leicester; but after his marriage with his well-beloved lady, Jane relict of Henry Pudsey, Esq. he lived many years in this parish, where he also died the 3d day of June 1710, in the 70th year of his age, and generally beloved, and very much and no less deservedly lamented; being a person of great ingenuity, singular integrity, unaffected piety, and very fruitful in good works—the only issue he left behind him.

*Aur tumulis flamma, aut imber subducat honores,
Annorum aut ictu pondera victa ruent,
At non ingenio questum uomen ab ævo
Excidet Artifici: stat sine morte decus.*

"Mr. John Barns set up this marble table in pious and grateful memory of his honoured uncle."—It will be noticed that the sculptor's profession is very slightly alluded to; most obviously, however, in the learned language—unless there is also a *double entendre* in the term "good works," which is not improbable.

A Plan has been proposed to Government by Wm. Bardwell, esq. architect, for improvements in Westminster, on a most extended scale, which, if executed, would have the effect of raising a new city on S.W. side of the metropolis. The grand features of the plan are first, a street 4,700 feet long, and 100 feet broad, from the Abbey to Grosvenor-place; three squares, each 800 feet long, and 100 broad; and a crescent opening into the Park. The houses of Stafford-row and James-street being all swept away, an extensive circle is struck around Buckingham-palace, the periphery of which circle is planted with quadruple rows of trees. The whole of the squares and new street to be raised three or four feet above the present level, and thus secure the important

advantage of good drainage; the want of which now renders this district a horrible nuisance. The houses to be all fire-proof, and have flat roofs finished with a balustrade, forming an agreeable and useful promenade. The National Gallery presents a façade 710 feet long (half the length of the Louvre Gallery), composed of a grand diastyle twelve-columned portico, with wings separated from each other by intervals, decorated with rich niches containing statues of professors of the sister arts. The centre is surmounted by an attic supported by caryatides, and crowned with a lofty cupola. The whole of this superstructure is raised upon a rustic basement of arches, which are filled in with glass, forming shops and dwellings, the rents of which it is presumed will return an interest upon the outlay: so that in fact a National Gallery upon this plan may be built and maintained without expense to the country.

A CORRESPONDENT observes—"It has fallen in my way lately to hear several recently ordained Clergymen read the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles and Nicene Symbols, with a degree of inattention which surprises me, knowing that all of them, except one, are graduates of Oxford or Cambridge. They read *Μη τις παλαμους*, instead of *μη παλαμους*; and lay an improper stress on the substantive verb, as if it were emphatic in the original, where it does not occur at all, being supplied only by the English idiom, 'Rose again,' as if he had risen before; 'Come again,' as if he had never come before. *Θεος εν Θεω*, as if *Θεος Θεου*—and *δι' ου* in immediate connection with *Πατρι*, as if that, and not *Κυριου*, were its antecedent. A moment's glance at the Greek would surely prevent such inaccuracies, through which, in the two last instances, the doctrine is entirely lost."

In answer to INVESTIGATOR (p. 290), a Correspondent states that "the present Stuart of Tillicultrie is the third Baronet. He married a widow lady of the name of M'Lachlan, of the island of Jamaica. I do not know whether he has sons or not. He is a very old man. He was not the son of the 2d Baronet, who married Miss Calderwood of Polton; but rather, I believe, the son of Hugh or James, sons of the 1st Baronet. [Further information is requested.]

There is a little inaccuracy in our review of Mr. Tate's *Horatius Restitutus*, p. 416, respecting the MSS.—Bentley, whom he quotes, p. iii. notices the different position of the *Ars Poetica* in some MSS. but no instance is given of such an inversion of the other works of Horace as the first cited D'Orvillian MS. presents.

The profiles of an African Prince and European Princess, of which a drawing was communicated by X. N. are probably cast from an antique gem. It is certainly not a medal: but, without seeing it, it is difficult to say more.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1832.

NOTICES OF ANCIENT VERULAM—FOUNDATION AND PRESENT DILAPIDATED
STATE OF ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY CHURCH.

Mr. URBAN, *New Kent Road,*
May 17, 1832.

THE following desultory notices have been suggested by the public advertisement of "the resolutions of the meeting held under the auspices of the Earl of Verulam, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Hertford, at the Town Hall, St. Alban's, on Wednesday, 2nd May, 1832, in order to take into consideration the ruinous state of the Abbey Church of St. Alban, and the steps to be adopted in order to save it from destruction."*

This subject, by irresistible association, carries us back to the first germinations of Christianity in Britain.

Whether St. Paul or Joseph of Arimathea first preached the Gospel in our island is a matter with which antiquaries may amuse themselves, without the fear of either opinion being directly refuted. It is more certainly acknowledged that the light of the Gospel had begun to glimmer in Britain as early as the second

century, owing to the facilities afforded for its diffusion by the almost general subjection of the island to the Roman arms; and thus it is that Providence generally works in the gradual maturing of his decrees, not by frequent miraculous interpositions, as visionaries and fanatics would induce us to believe, but by a secret direction of circumstances, which appear at a superficial view to have little connection with His ultimate wise purposes. In this way, for example, we conceive that the admixture of European colonists among semi-barbarous and Pagan nations, will lead those nations to a gradual adoption of their arts and manners, to a desire to participate in their learning, and that thus they will be prepared to receive the truths of orthodox religion, left in these latter days to make its way by natural means. All other expectations and endeavours, however well intended, have for their groundwork a blind enthusiasm, and must therefore end in

* Subjoined is a copy of the resolutions alluded to:—

Resolved,—That this meeting see with the deepest regret the very serious accident which has occurred to this venerable edifice, so fine a specimen of ecclesiastical antiquity, and so intimately connected with some of the most interesting events of our national history.

That this meeting learn, from the report of a survey recently made and now read, that many parts of the Abbey Church are in a ruinously dilapidated state, and demand immediate and extensive reparation, for which the sum of 15,000*l.* at least will be required.

That the funds of the parish are wholly inadequate to meet this emergency, and, unless assisted by a national subscription, this most ancient of our sacred edifices must inevitably fall to ruin.

That this meeting cannot contemplate a circumstance so disgraceful to the present age, and they therefore anticipate that the spirit of liberality and good taste which have so recently rescued York Minster and the Lady Chapel at St. Saviour's, Southwark from destruction will be equally instrumental in the restoration of the Abbey Church.

That the cordial and respectful thanks of this meeting are due to the Right Rev. the Bishop of London, and the Rev. Dr. Watson, the Archdeacon of St. Alban's, for their munificent donations and kind support.

That, in order to carry the objects of this meeting into effect, a public meeting be convened for Wednesday, the 23d day of May instant, at one o'clock, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street.

That such meeting be advertised in all the leading papers, and that the respective editors be requested to advocate the cause.

That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to the Earl of Verulam, the Chairman, for his able conduct in the chair, and his furtherance of the purposes of this meeting.

Signed, VERULAM, *Chairman.*

The meeting at the Thatched House has been postponed in consequence of the party dissensions which divide and distract the public mind.

the establishment of false principles, or in disappointment. The Roman *pilum* became indirectly subservient to the spread of Christianity;—so may the British bayonet, when wielded only for the sake of that order and good government which is a real benefit to all—not for oppression or persecution.

There are associations connected with the Abbey Church dedicated to St. Alban, and its immediate vicinity, which irresistibly command respect from the polished and well-constituted mind. Here was the intrenched camp or defensive station of Cassivelaunus, into which the flocks and herds of the pastoral ancient Britons had been driven for security, and which was taken by assault by the Roman legions under Cæsar. From Cæsar's own account of the matter,* we may infer that the resistance of the Britons was very determined. He appears to have been constrained to have recourse to stratagem in order to reduce their citadel, for he attacked it in *two* places; no doubt one attack was a feat or false demonstration, and, while the attention of the Britons was distracted, the whole Roman force was made to bear upon the other point.

In Nero's time we find this spot elevated to the distinction of a municipal city, Verulamium, with its Decuriones, Equites, Senators, Decemvirs, Triumphs, Censors, Ediles, Quæstors, and Flamens. It was destroyed by fire and sword in the revolt of Boadicea; but, after the defeat of her army by Suetonius, arose again from its ruins, and continued a flourishing place until the wars between the Britons and Saxons, when it was finally, like many other Roman stations, laid waste. The plough now passes over its area. The massy fragments, ineffaceably pointing out the circuit of its walls, the coin,† or portion of a figured Samian

vase, occasionally turned up, are the sole witnesses of the existence of ancient Verulamium. "Nunc seges ubi Troja fuit!"

Its name, however, still survived its ruin; and, little disposed as its destroyers were to respect such matters, its universal notoriety obliged them to call it "Weplam Certep." Spenser, in his Ruins of Time, introduces the genius of Verulam lamenting her fall.

I was that city which the garland wore,
Of Briton's pride delivered unto me,
By Roman victors, which it won of yore;
Though nought of all but ruins now I be,
And lie in mine own ashes as ye see:
Verlame I was; what boots it what I was?
Sith now I am but weeds and wasteful grass.

* * * * *
Thereto for warlike power and people's store
In Britanny was none to match with me,
That many often did aby full sore,
Ne Troynovant,* though elder sister she,
With my great forces may compared be;
That stout Pendragon† to his peril felt,
Who in a siege seven years about me dwelt.

But long ere this, Boadicea Britonness,
Her mighty host against my bulwarks
brought;

Boadicea, that victorious conqueress,
That lifting up her brave heroic thought
'Bove woman's weakness, with the Romans
fought,

Fought and in field against them thrice pre-
vailed.

And though by force I conquered were
Of hardy Saxons, and became their thrall;
Yet was I with much bloodshed bought full
dear,

And priz'd with slaughter of their General,
The monument of whose sad funeral,
For wonder of the world, long in me lasted;
But now to nought, through spoil of time,
is wasted.

And where the chrystal Thamis wont to
slide‡

In silver channel down along the lee,
About whose flowery banks, on either side,
A thousand nymphs, with mirthful jollies

* Comment. Lib. v. cap. 7.

† A silver British coin, given both by Camden and Speed, (*Britannia*, by Gibson, p. 298; *Historie of Great Britaine*, p. 30), has on one side an unbridled horse, and the letters *VIC* TAS; on the other *VER*. The first has been read *Tascia* for *Tasc* (British) tribute money. I have never seen the coin, but could the inverted A be read as a V., *CIVITAS VERVLAM* would be an easy solution.

* London.

† Verulam fell into the hands of the Saxons; but Uther the Briton, overcame for his serpentine subtlety *Pendragon*, with much difficulty, after a very tedious siege, recovered it.—*Gibson's Camden*, p. 298.

‡ The tradition that the river Thames formerly ran under the walls of old Verulam, arose probably from the great lake which formed its northern boundary being drained in the tenth century, and being thus reduced into the insignificant streamlet which runs there at this day.

Were wont to play, from all annoyance free;
There now no river's course is to be seen,
But morish fens and marshes ever green!

No modern town would, in all probability, have arisen in immediate connection with the site of old Verulam,—but its limits would have remained at this day like those of that curious cotemporary relic Silchester, a mere boundary hedge to the husbandman,—had it not been for the memory of the courage and sufferings of Albanus, a Roman citizen and Christian martyr, who died for his unshaken devotion to the Christian faith, in the persecution of the church under Diocletian. Nor can we doubt, as we have elsewhere taken occasion to observe,* the piety and heroism of many of these primitive British Christians, however superstitious ignorance or crafty policy may have ascribed to them in after ages a reputation for absurd miraculous powers and ridiculous asceticism. Albanus was the pupil of Amphibalus, who also suffered martyrdom; and the fame of both, with some tradition of the place of their interment, had remained until the end of the ninth century, when the bones of St. Alban were disinterred by the Mercian monarch, Offa, under alleged miraculous guidance, and enshrined in the church of the monastery founded by him on the eminence about three hundred yards north of old Verulam. On the authority of Matthew Paris, the historian, (who it were superfluous to say flourished in the thirteenth century, and was a Monk of St. Alban's Abbey), we learn, that the successive earlier abbots were exceedingly busied in ransacking the site of old Verulam for materials wherewith to construct the church of the monastery, which at first was but a slight and temporary building. Large heaps of Roman brick were collected for this purpose, and used by Paul, who succeeded to the abbacy in the year 1077, and a portion of whose work, consisting of the lofty arches and piers, entirely of Roman brick, which support the central towers, remains at this day an interesting confirmation of Matthew Paris's account.

The Abbey Church of St. Alban's consists of a pile of building extending from east to west about 540 feet, the transepts from north to south

175 feet; behind the high altar is a chapel of the Virgin or Lady Chapel, erected at a somewhat later period than that at St. Saviour's, Southwark, but characterized in language applicable to both edifices as "a structure, the proportions of which are so just and beautiful, and its decorations display so much elegant simplicity, that it may be referred to as a specimen of pure and cultivated taste, and a model that would do credit to any age."†

The nave of the church is constructed for the greater part in the style of the thirteenth century; it has a very interesting painted ceiling of board, which was erected by Abbot Wheatthampstead in 1428; this is divided into square compartments, in each of which are painted *TS* encircled by eight Gothic converging arches; the whole effect of the roof seen from the choir is exceedingly rich. It is, we understand (for we have not yet personally visited the spot), a long portion of the upper part of the south wall of this nave which has given way, fallen upon, and considerably damaged the roof of the adjoining aisle. An appeal, as we have seen, has been made to the public, soliciting their aid to effect the necessary repairs. We have too many recent instances on record of the prevalent feeling in similar matters, to suppose that that appeal can be made in vain, and we hope at no distant day to see a sum of money set apart by Government in aid of the general support of edifices connected with the history of our country, with our national reputation for science, and with our religious faith;—cold, sordid, and mistakingly calculating must that heart indeed be, which can suffer the monuments of its country's ancient glory and existence to crumble silently into dust, and be swept from the earth as obsolete, useless, and forgotten things.

While the page of history has a charm—while the combination of beautiful lines and geometric art can be appreciated—while devotion loves to worship and to linger in temples worthy of the great Author of all things—this can never be! The ancient edifices of England will plead for themselves to an enlightened age with silent but emphatic eloquence, im-

* Hist. Notices of Tavistock and its Abbey.—Gent. Mag. vol. c. i. p. 114.

† Neale's Colleg. and Paroch. Churches, Vol. I.

pressing on the mental ear "You cannot suffer us to fall!" We may be allowed to conclude in the strain of reflection with which we set out. In the early dawns of the gospel light in this country, the finger of Providence may be traced supporting the Christian church (then occasionally tolerated or persecuted at the caprice of the ruling powers) under the most discouraging and fiery trials. Her members were then enabled, by divine support, "to resist" in the cause of truth "unto blood." In the next age the church is seen triumphantly established and allied with the secular power, and it must be acknowledged that her doctrines became tarnished by that corruption of the world, from which in the poor and humble state of her existence she had been free;—on a sudden, when the clouds of priestcraft and superstition had overspread, with midnight intellectual darkness, the Christian horizon, the sun of the Reformation arose to dispel them, and burst forth in the meridian splendour of intellectual illumination on these favoured realms. It must be owing to our own indifference, our lukewarmness, our disunion in matters of decent ceremony and subordination, if the mists should again gather round us and the storm again assail the vessel of the church; with which that of the monarchy and state are so combined, that, whatever modern political economists, quacks, and speculators in liberalism may say, they form but one goodly ship, and must sink or swim together. Every disunion of the close connection which has hitherto interlinked them, makes but a gaping chink in the planks of the bark, through which the waters eagerly rush, throw the ship into confusion, the pilots into dismay, and require all hands to the pumps to throw off the threatening deluge, or to aid in stopping the dangerous leak.

Happy, firm, and irresistible that monarchy in which, like ours, religion and a free and well-balanced constitution are in close bands of mutual support and alliance. The example of a neighbouring kingdom will shew us the converse of this position—a rude unstable democracy, to moderate which a chairman is appointed, who is mocked with the name of king!

Lest, Mr. Urban, you should think me getting too political, when I am only striving to avoid being archæologically

dull, and to incorporate with my notices such reflections as naturally grow out of my subject, I shall conclude by offering you for your next number some account of Crosby Hall, in the city of London, and of Waltham Cross, in favour of the preservation of both which interesting historical monuments such truly meritorious efforts are now in progress.

Yours, &c.

A. J. K.

Mr. URBAN,

May 10.*

THE unqualified replies which Mr. Bedford has thought proper to give to every observation of mine on the detail of Queen-street Chapel, renders it necessary that I should not suffer his observations to pass over entirely unnoticed; although, from the personal style in which his letters to you are couched, it is far from a pleasant task to incur a controversy with such an adversary. Reminding Mr. Bedford that assertions are not proofs, neither is abusive language likely to "enlighten," to use Mr. Bedford's phrase, or to convince, I add that, until I see on paper Mr. Bedford's authorities for the faulty architecture of Trinity Church, I shall not retract one word or one syllable of what I have written.

My veracity, however, being concerned in one of Mr. Bedford's contradictions, I cannot allow that portion of his letter to pass over so easily. With respect to the columns and their hoops, he says that my assertion, like many others (what others?) is at variance with the fact. Does Mr. Bedford mean to assert that the hoops are not painted black? If they are not, why did he not say what colour they are painted with? It is sufficient for my purpose that they appear to the eye to be black, and that Mr. Bedford knows as well as I do; and before he contradicts with so much asperity a second time, I would recommend him to consider whether he does not impeach his own veracity in so doing. As to the hoops in question being intended for use, I am perfectly aware of that circumstance, and never stated they were not. I require not an architect to tell me that hoops are useful things, whether they environ a beer barrel or a column which needs such a support.

As to the specimen of metal bands on columns at Westminster and elsewhere, I shall not take the trouble

of "enlightening" Mr. Bedford on that head, as there is no similarity whatever between those works and the architecture of Trinity Church. To convince me, it is necessary that Mr. Bedford should show such hoops as those on his columns, in some ancient example, and when he does so he will truly enlighten me; until which I shall remain unconvinced by any dogmatical assertions which my opponent may utter.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

MR. URBAN,

British Museum,
April 11.

HAVING lately had occasion to make some researches into the history of the Game of Chess, and the changes it has undergone since its introduction into Europe, one of the subjects of inquiry which attracted my attention was the various forms by which the chess-men were formerly represented, particularly in England. Such notices as I could find in books and MSS. I have elsewhere made use of,* but it has forcibly occurred to me, that among our old English families some specimens of ancient Chess-men must certainly still be preserved; since they are articles not liable to be destroyed by ordinary accidents, but, on the contrary, we might rather expect them to have been carefully hoarded up as curiosities. So early as the time of Edward the First, we meet with mention of sets of Chess-men made of ivory or crystal,† and during the 16th century such entries in the household books of the period are very numerous. A few instances chosen at hazard will best illustrate this. In the inventory of Cardinal Wolsey's furniture, taken during his life-time,‡ is:

"*Chest Boordes.*—Of the same Chests boordes, i. p', with their men.

"*Tables of Boone.*—Of the seide Tables of Boone, with the men of the same, i. p'."

From the Inventory of Henry the Eighth's household stuff, made by warrant under the Great Seal, 1 Edw. VI. § the games of chess and tables (draughts) would seem to have been

constantly played at. In the King's Privy Chamber at Greenwich, we find

"It'm, one payer of tables of bone and woodde in a case of leather."

"It'm, twoo haggess w^t tablemen and chessemen."

"It'm, a payer of tables of bone, w^t chestmen belonging to the same."

In the closet over the "Watersteire" occur two more pair of tables and men, and in the lower Study two additional pair. Again, in the King's Secret Study, called the "Chaier House," at Westminster, among numerous similar entries are:

"It'm, a Standishe of blacke leather, prynted w^t gold, cont' chessemen."

"A case of greane vellat, cont' a peire of Tables of Ibonet, w^t a bagge of greane vellat, cont' tablemen, a case of black leather, w^t Tablemen and Chessemen."

"A paire of Tables or Chesse bourde, w^t dyuerse kindes of tables in it to play it."

In the "Little Study" occur many other examples, and among them:

"It'm, a case of purple veluet containyng a paire of Tables and a chesse borde w^t table men and Chesemen."

A marginal note of the period says,

"Mete for y^e Kyng, and lefte^r forthe for his Maiestie: d'd [delivered] to Mr. Rogers to the Kynges vse, 12^o No. 1549."

This would prove, therefore, that young King Edward played at chess, as well as his father. In the little study called the "Newe Library," I also find,

"It'm, a case of horne w^t table men, garnished w^t the Kingis armes, furnished."

"It'm, one boxe blacke w^t chessemen grauen in bone."

"It'm, one paiar of Tables of brasselle."

"It'm, one bagge of grene vellat w^t chessemen and tablemen for the same."

And at Windsor:

"It'm, a Chessebourde gilte, w^t a case to the same."

These examples may suffice for the 16th century. In the 17th, we know that the game of chess was much cultivated by the Court, and particularly by Charles the First*; in the inventory of whose effects, some very curious entries on this subject are found. Thus in the Tower jewel-house is noticed:

"A Chess board said to be Queen Elizabeth's, inlaid with gold, silver and pearles, valued at 19l. 10s. sold to John Northey, 4 March, 1649, for 23l."

* From Mr. Madden's elaborate article in the volume of *Archæologia* lately published, we have made some extracts in a subsequent part of our present number.

† Household Book of Edw. I.

‡ MS. Harl. 599.

- § MS. Harl. 1419, A, B.

At Somerset House occur the following items :

"A paire of plaine [playing] Tables of inlayed wood garnished with silver gilt, sett with stones and pearls, y^e men of wood part white, part silver gilt, with a box, and a suite of Chessemens of silver, valued 50l."

"A Chest Board of white bone carved and cutt on for a paire of Tables, valued 2l."

At Richmond :

"One old Chess board of cloth of gold, and one old Chess board sett with glass. Sold for 10s."

And among the "Goods valued 28 Nov. 1651," is, "A Chesse board of silver wth 30 men to it, being parcele silver and parcele cristall," valued at 30l. Besides the above, "playing-tables" of mother-of-pearl and cedar are mentioned, which, from the number of men, must have been backgammon-boards.

But what I more particularly wish to learn, by the medium of your periodical, is, whether any sets of chess-men of the reign of Henry VIII. are still in private collections, and I should esteem it a favour if any of your readers can give me this information. The names of the chess-men about that time became partly changed. The ancient terms of *Ferce*, *Alfyn*, and *Roe*, were dropped for those of Queen, Bishop, and Tower; and it was at this time, in all probability, the important variations took place in the moves of the queen and bishop, which proceeded, I believe, from the gallantry of the court of Francis the First. Before that time the queen could only move one square at a time, and was consequently the least valuable piece in the game; whilst the range of the bishop was confined to three squares, including the one in which it stood. The subject has such an interest for myself, that I forget when treating of it, that I become tedious to others; therefore, for the present, I shall conclude.

Yours, &c.

F. MADDEN.

Mr. URBAN,

Hinton St. George,
April 30.

IT having been determined to pull down the Chapel of Mosterton, a village in this neighbourhood, in the

* A magnificent set of chess-men which had belonged to Charles the First, were exhibited in the year 1789 to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Barrington. They were at that time the property of Lord Barrington.

parish of South Perrott, I inclose a short account of it for insertion. As the structure contains nothing peculiarly interesting, so it would not claim a distinct notice in your work, if it were not destined so soon to be numbered with the things that were.

MOSTERTON CHAPEL consists of a nave and chancel, and is situated on the right-hand side of, and at about fifty yards distance from the high road leading from Crewkerne to Beaminster. It is two miles and three-quarters from Crewkerne, and a quarter of a mile from the village of Mosterton.

The nave, 37 feet 6 inches long, and 13 feet wide, is entered by two doorways; one of them, on the north side, is protected by a porch; the other, immediately below a great western window, is relieved by plain mouldings. It receives light through six pointed windows, of which four are of two lights each, with cinquefoil heads and trefoil-headed perpendicular tracery; one is a modern single-light; and the last, occupying the greater portion of the western front, is of four lights, with cinquefoil heads and trefoil-headed perpendicular tracery. Some fragments of painted glass occupy the head of one of the north windows. In the north-east corner is a circular turret, which formerly contained the rood-loft staircase. The ceiling is coved and ribbed.

The chancel, 15 feet 3 inches long, and 12 feet 6 inches wide, communicates with the nave under a pointed arch. It has two windows, one of them, to the east, is of two lights, with trefoil heads and a quatrefoil in tracery, the other is a single-light. The ceiling, like that of the nave, is coved and ribbed.

The western wall of the nave is continued up above the ridge of the roof, and is pierced with two apertures, in one of which a small bell is suspended. The angles of the building are strengthened with diagonal buttresses, and the apex of the eastern wall of the nave is surmounted with a plain cross.

The font is an octagonal stone basin, lined with lead, 2 feet 4 inches across; it rests on a cylindrical pedestal; the height of the whole is 2 feet 9 inches.

The date of this chapel may be referred to the close of the fifteenth century.

WM. SAWYER.



OVERTERDEN PLACE, KENY
the last of the "Whites"

The house was destroyed by fire in 1840



OTTERDEN PLACE, KENT.

MR. URBAN,

THERE are few subjects which afford greater entertainment to the mind than the rise and progress of science; and in reviewing the gradations by which mankind have arrived at their present state of knowledge, curiosity naturally leads us to inquire after the persons by whom, and the places where, any remarkable discoveries have been made; whilst the interest we take respecting them is increased in proportion as they develop to us the laws of nature, avert evils, administer to the necessities, or contribute to the enjoyments of man. Viewed with regard to these objects, the science of Electricity stands pre-eminent.

Electricity is probably "present in every form of matter," and its influence universal.* We have seen in our own day the great progress of the science by the discovery of the relation of electrical to cheinical changes; an agency by which not only various changes are directly produced, but

which likewise influences almost all which take place.† The connection between Electricity and Magnetism has been recently strengthened and confirmed; and interesting researches into electrical induction are still proceeding. The names of the philosophers who have thus advanced the science are familiar to us;‡ and at the Royal Institution have the most important discoveries been made, and the most brilliant experiments exhibited.

Possessed of the means of protection from the destructive effects of lightning, by the labours of former electricians, and by those of later ones, of the most extensive powers of analysis, we may with truth affirm,

τέχνη κρατούμεν ὧν φύσει νικώμεθα.

Eurip.

Under the impression of these observations, I am induced to transmit to you the following memoir, accompanied with engravings from drawings taken by myself.

* *Franklin's Lectures.*

† The father of this article, when very young, was present at an exhibition of electrical experiments at the house of the late John Hunter in Jernyn-street, and he perfectly recollects the observation Mr. Hunter then made to him, "You have seen these beautiful experiments. Of Electricity as a science we at present know nothing; but the time will arrive when it will be found to act a most important part in the economy of Nature."

‡ In Electricity by contact, Galvani, Volta, Ritter, Davy. On the connection between Electricity and Magnetism, Oersted, Wollaston, Faraday, Batlow, Ritchie. On the operation of these forces beneath the surface of the earth, Sully, Fox, and Faraday, in this country; DeBastier and others on the Continent.

Glasg. Mag. May, 1832.

My friend the late Tiberius Cavallo has observed in his treatise on Electricity, that a new era in that science commenced from Stephen Gray, whose experiments led to considerable discoveries; and as most of those experiments were carried on in conjunction with the late Granville Wheler, at Otterden Place in Kent; as several of them were made to carry the electric influence to considerable distances, experi-

ments which led to the positive assertion and proof of the identity of lightning with electricity by Dr. Franklin, and to his invention of metallic conductors;* as the first living animal was electrified by Mr. Wheler at Otterden;† and as the phenomenon of a pencil of light issuing from an electrical point, was first distinctly seen there;‡ I flatter myself your philosophical as well as antiquarian readers

* "June 30, 1729. I went," says Mr. Gray, "to Otterden Place, to wait on Mr. Wheler, carrying with me a small glass cane of about eleven inches long and seven eighth parts of an inch in diameter, with some other requisite materials, designing only to give Mr. Wheler specimens of my experiments. The first was from the window in the long gallery that opened into the hall, the height about sixteen feet. The next from the battlements of the house down into the fore court, twenty-nine feet; then from the clock turret to the ground, which was 34 feet; this being the greatest height we could come at, and, notwithstanding the smallness of the cane, the leaf brass was attracted and repelled beyond what I expected. As we had no greater heights here, Mr. Wheler was desirous to try whether we could not carry the electric virtue horizontally. He proposed a silk line to support the line by which the electric virtue was to pass; with which, together with the apt method Mr. Wheler contrived, and with the great pains he took himself, and the assistance of his servants, we succeeded far beyond our expectations. The first experiment was made in the matted gallery July 2, 1729, about ten in the morning. About four feet from the end of the gallery there was a cross line that was fixed by its end to each side of the gallery by two nails, the middle part of the line was silk, the rest of each end packthread, then the line to which the ivory ball was hung, and by which the electric virtue was to be conveyed to it from the tube, being 30½ feet in length, was laid on the cross silk line so as that the ball hung about nine feet below it. Then the other end of the line was by a loop suspended on a glass cane, and the leaf brass held under the ball on a piece of white paper, when, the tube being rubbed, the ball attracted the leaf brass, and kept it suspended on it for some time."—Phil. Trans. vol. xxxvii. p. 18.

They subsequently made use of a line 124 feet long, in the barn, with the like results; afterwards they repeated the experiment with a direct line of 650 feet. And again from the turret closet window, when the line was 765 feet, when the attraction was not sensibly diminished; and lastly they carried the line out of the great parlour window, and down the spacious field before it to a distance of 836 feet.

† "Some time after, in my absence, Mr. Wheler tried a red-hot poker, and found that the attraction was the same as when cold. He also suspended a live chick upon the tube by the legs, and found that the breast was strongly electrical." And Mr. Gray, in giving an account of experiments they made in concert, at another time, says: "Mr. Wheler, soon after my coming to him, procured silk lines strong enough to bear the weight of his footboy, a good stout lad; then, having suspended him upon the lines, the tube being applied to his feet and hands, and the finger of one that stood by held near his hands or face, he found himself pricked or burned as it were by a spark of fire, and the snapping noise was heard at the same time."—Phil. Trans. vol. xxxix. p. 18.

They also suspended a large white cock upon the lines with the same effects.

‡ "We caused to be made an iron rod four feet long, and about half an inch in diameter, pointed at each end, but not sharp, being left about the bigness of a pin's head. This being suspended on the lines, then the tube being rubbed and held near one end of the rod, and then the finger or cheek being put near either end of the rod, the effect was the same as when an animal had been suspended on the lines with respect to the pricking pain we felt.

"At night we made the luminous part of the experiment, suspending the iron rod upon the silk lines, then applying one end of the tube to one end of the rod, not only that end had a light upon it, but there proceeded a light at the same time from the other, extending in form of a cone whose vertex was at the end of the rod. We could plainly see that it consisted of threads or rays of light diverging from the pores of the rod, and the exterior rays being incurvated. This light is attended with a small hissing noise; every stroke we give the tube causes the light to appear."—Ibid. p. 19.

In concluding this paper, Mr. Gray observes, "Although these effects are but in *minimus*, it is probable in time there may be found out a way to collect a greater quantity of it, and consequently to increase the force of this electric fire, which by several of these experi-

will be gratified in having laid before them views and a description of this mansion, the scene of results which must have astonished and delighted the experimentalists who first witnessed them.

Otterden, written in Domesday book Ottringdene, 4 miles N. W. of Charing, 4 miles from Lenham, and 7 miles south from Faversham, is situate on the chalk ridge which runs from Dover by Folkstone to Maidstone, and continues westward. The village consists of a few houses, scattered over different parts of what is termed Otterden-street. It was part of the possessions bestowed by William the Conqueror on his half-brother Odo, Bishop of Baieux, on whose disgrace it was resumed by the Crown.*

We find it afterwards in the possession of Ralph de Ottringden, who held it in the reign of Hen. III., of William de Leyborne, as one knight's fee. The daughter and heir of his grandson Sir Laurence de Ottringden, temp. Edw. II., married — Peyforer, from which family it passed to Potyn, and to Thos. St. Leger, 2d son of Sir

Robert St. Leger of Ulcomb. His daughter Mary carried this manor to her husband Henry Aucher, esq. of Losenham near Newenden. His descendant, Sir Anthony Aucher, appears to have been in high favour with Henry VIII. He received various grants out of the forfeited estates of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex.† His daughter and heir, Anne, in the reign of Elizabeth, married Sir Humphrey Gilbert. He passed this manor and estate to William Lewin, LL.D. a master in Chancery, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Chancellor of Rochester, &c. He resided here, and has a cenotaph to his memory in the church. Sir Justinian Lewin his son died 1610, and was buried in the church, where a monument is erected to his memory. His only child Elizabeth carried this manor and estate to Richard Rogers, ‡ esq. of Brianston in Dorsetshire, whose daughter and coheir Elizabeth, carried Otterden first to Charles Cavendish, Lord Mansfield, § son of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, and secondly, to Charles Stewart, Duke

riments (si licet magnis componere parva) seems to be of the same nature with that of thunder and lightning." To Stephen Gray, therefore, belongs the credit of this fortunate conjecture, the verification of which has immortalized the name of Franklin. Gray was a pensioner of the Charter-house. He also made some of his experiments at Norton Court, the seat of John Godfrey, esq.

* Hasted's History of Kent.

† Among the Harleian charters, 83 H. 25, in the British Museum, there is one entitled "Carta Henrici Regis Antonio Aucher de manerio de Madynden in com. Kent, nuper parcellum possessionum Prioratus de Madynden cum pertinen. in Madynden, Plasshinden, Sutton Valence, Hedron, Marden, Boughton Mountchelsey, Ospringe, et Preston, et de domo et situ Prioratus de Madynden, etiam de terris in Shone nuper monasterio de Faversham pertinente, et de medietate advocacionis Ecclesie de Otterden." This document is in excellent preservation, and is embellished with a drawing in pen and ink of Henry VIII. seated on his throne. The Great Seal (in fragments) is attached to it.

‡ The family of Rogers was seated at Brianston as early as 3 Hen. V. 1415. Richard Rogers abovementioned, the last of this branch, is thus noticed by Lord Clarendon. "In the Marquis of Hertford's first entrance into the west, he had an unspeakable loss, and the King's service a far greater, by the death of Mr. Rogers, a gentleman of a rare temper and excellent understanding; who, besides that he had a great interest in the Marquis being his cousin-german, and so out of that private relation, as well as zeal to the public, passionately inclined to advance the service, had a wonderful great influence upon the county of Dorset, for which he served as one of the knights in Parliament, and had so well designed all things there, that Poole and Lyme (two port towns in that county which gave the King afterwards much trouble), if he had lived, had been undoubtedly reduced. But by his death all those hopes were cancelled."—Clarendon's Hist. vol. II. part i. p. 274.

The manor of Brianston was purchased of his heirs by Sir William Portman, Bart. whose son Sir William Portman, K.B. dying without issue, bequeathed his estate to his cousin Henry Seymour, esq. son of Sir Edward Seymour, for life, with remainder to his cousin William Berkeley, esq. of Pylle, co. Somerset, who took the name of Portman by Act of Parliament, 9th George II. from whom Edward Berkeley Portman, esq. M.P. for Dorset, the present possessor of Brianston, is lineally descended.

§ A singular print containing their portraits, together with others of the Duke of Newcastle's family, was noticed in our last volume, pt. ii. 393. We are sorry to add that we

of Richmond and Lennox, who sold this seat and manor to George Curteis, esq. He was afterwards knighted at Whitehall, and married Anne, one of the daughters of Sir John Bankes, *knt.* Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, by his wife Mary Hawtrej, so celebrated for her courageous defence of Corfe Castle. His son George Curteis succeeded his father, and died 1710, leaving Anne his only daughter and heir, who carried this estate in marriage to Thomas Wheler, esq. eldest son of Sir George Wheler of Odiham, and of Charing, *knt.* D.D. Prebendary of Durham, the celebrated traveller. The before-mentioned Thomas Wheler dying Dec. 1716, without issue, his widow carried the whole (within a few months, as it is said,) in marriage to Humphry Walcot of the county of Worcester, esq. who jointly with his wife sold this estate to Granville Wheler, esq. the youngest son of Sir George. He subsequently entered into holy orders, was Rector of Leak, and Prebendary of Southwell, co. Nottingham. He was, as has been noticed, much attached to philosophical pursuits, and was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, June 7, 1728. After the death of Mr. Gray, he made several experiments relating to the repulsive power of electricity,* which were published in the *Philosophical Transactions* in the year 1730, at which time Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, Sec. R. S. gives an account of electrical experiments made by Mr. Wheler at the Royal Society's house in May 1737, to the sa-

tisfaction of all present. He was a most pious and worthy man, and lived universally beloved and respected. He married, 1st. the Lady Catharine Maria Hastings, sixth daughter of Theophilus, seventh Earl of Huntingdon, by whom he had seven children (see the pedigree of Wheler); 2d, Mary, daughter of John Dove, esq. of London, by whom he had no issue; he died May 16, 1774. His only surviving son Granville Wheler, esq. succeeded to his manor and seat of Otterden Place. He married Sibylla-Christiana, 2d daughter of Robert Haswell, esq. Capt. R.N. who is still living. Mr. Wheler died at Dunkirk in 1786, and was succeeded by his only son Granville Hastings Wheler, esq. who on the death of Francis, 10th Earl of Huntingdon, became possessed of Ledstone Hall, with considerable estates in Yorkshire and other places, under the will of the Lady Elizabeth Hastings; but he preferred making Otterden Place his residence. He married Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. William De Chair Tattersall, F.S.A. Rector of West Bourne, Sussex; Vicar of Wotton under Edge, Gloucestershire, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary,† by whom he had one son, Granville Charles, who died an infant. Mr. Wheler was Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and devoted much of his time to the study of antiquities. He died Feb. 3, 1827 (a further account of him by the author of this memoir will be found in the *Obituary of the Gent. Mag.* vol. xcvi. pt. i. p. 180). He be-

have been informed that their supposed busts, in front of Nottingham Castle, together with the equestrian alto-relievo of the Duke, were destroyed during the late riots. A gentleman who was at the spot on the morning after the fire, found that the busts were already gone; but part of the horse and rider remained, which a man was busy knocking to pieces, sitting upon it, regardless (like the fellow on Hogarth's sign-post) that it would fall with him. The head was sold to some person. The shell of the house is still standing. EDIT.

* That electrical experiments should at that time have occasioned wonder in a country village, is not surprising. When any of Mr. Wheler's scientific friends visited him, it was given out by the neighbours that "some conjurations were carrying on in the tower!"

† See a memoir of this gentleman in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xcix. ii. 88. The Rev. John Tattersall, who married Mrs. Wheler (see the pedigree), was his elder brother.

Notes to the Pedigree.

* The children of Granville Medhurst, Esq. were four sons: 1. William Medhurst, Esq. residing in Sicily; 2. Francis, died at sea; 3. Augustus, died 1830; 4. the Rev. Charles Medhurst, Vicar of Ledsham, co. York, living 1832; and two daughters: 1. Catherine-Sarah-Anne, living 1832, who married the Rev. B. Emmaurson; and 2. Maria

† The children of Granville C. S. Menteath, Esq. are five sons: 1. James-Stuart Menteath; 2. Thomas-Stuart; 3. Charles-Stuart; 4. Francis-Stuart, living 1832; 5. Granville-Stuart; and two daughters: 1. Philadelphia, who married, May 1827, John-Francis-Miller Erskine, Earl of Marr, born 1795, living 1832; 2. Ludovicia:—both living 1832.

PEDIGREE OF WHEELER.

[A pedigree of Wheeler, more fully showing the junior branches, will be found in Surtees's History of Durham, vol. i. p. 176.]

Thomas Wheeler, of Tottenham, co. Middlesex, Gent. ———

Thomas Wheeler, of Tottenham. ——— Judith, daughter of Simon Lee, of Bromley, Esq.

Thomas Wheeler, of Tottenham. ——— Anne, daughter of Sir Nicholas Gilborne, of Charing, co. Kent

Charles Wheeler, of Charing, born 1611; Colonel of his Majesty's Life Guard. ——— Anne, daughter of John Hutchin, of Egerton, co. Kent, Esq.

Sir George Wheeler, Knt. D.D. born at Breda 1650, when his ——— Grace, daughter of Sir Thomas Higgins, of Grewel, near Odiham, co. Southampton, by Bridget, sister of John Granville, 1st Charles Wheeler, Francis-Gilborne
parents were in exile for their loyalty to King Charles II.; died Earl of Bath; died April 20, 1703, buried at Charing ob. 1724. Wheeler. ———

Thomas Wheeler, ob. s. p.; mar. Anne, dau. of George Esq. ob. 1724; s. p.

Mary, dau. ——— Granville Wheeler, Esq. of Otterden-place; ——— Lady Catherine-Maria Grace, mar. W. Musgrave, of Newcastle. and colt. of subsequently took Holy Orders, was Rector Hastings, 4th dau. of Eliza^{eth}, mar. Rob. Hutton, of co. Durham. John Dove, of Leak, and Pretendary of Southwell, co. Theophilus 7th Earl of Judith, ma. Tho. Sharpe, D.D. Archd. of Northumb. of London, Nottingham; born Aug. 1701; died 1770, Huntingdon; died Jan. Mary, mar. Posthumus Smith, LL.B. And other s. p. buried at Otterden 1710, bn. at Otterden. daughters.

Theophilus Wheeler, Esq. born 1735, ob. cœlebs, 1740, at Cambridge.

Granville Wheeler, of Otterden-place, Esq.; died 1786; buried at Otterden.

Silvillia-Christiana, 2d dau. of Robt. Haswell, Esq. Captain R.N. slain to the King; living 1832. died 1801.

Rev. John Tattersall, Vicar of Harewood, co. York, and Chaplain to the King; died 1801.

Elizabeth, born May 1727; died 1783; buried at Kippax.

Thomas Medhurst, of Kippax Hall, co. York, Esq.

Selma Margaretta, born 1780; died at Boscenna; married Rev. Thos. Wills, of Boscenna, co. Cornwall.

Aune, died young. Catharine-Maria, died 179.

Rev. Stuart Menteth, of Closeburn Hall, Dumfrireshire.

Granville-Hastings Wheeler, of Otterden-place, Esq.; born 1780; died 1827; buried at Otterden.

Jane, youngest dau. of the Rev. William De Chair Tattersall, Rector of West Bourne, Vicar of Wotton-under-Edge, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains; living 1832.

Granville Medhurst, ——— Sarah Kippax Hall, ——— Jen-aforsaid. ———

Granville-Charles-Stuart-Ludo-Neath, of Closeburn Hall, aforesaid. Notet. man.

Note * in opposite page.

queathed the whole of his estates to his lady (the present possessor of Otterden Place) for her life, with remainder to the Rev. Charles Medhurst, Vicar of Ledsham, co. York (son of Granville Medhurst, esq. of Kippax, Yorkshire,) and his issue; failing which, to Catherine-Sarah-Anne Medhurst (now wife of the Rev. B. Emmaurson) and her heirs; with an ultimate remainder to Francis Stuart Menteath, 4th son of Granville Charles Stuart Menteath, esq. of Closeburn Hall, Dumfriesshire, N. B.

OTTERDEN PLACE, a brick building, was probably erected by Sir Anthony Aucher, about the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. Indeed, the tower (which once was higher than it now appears), as well as other parts of the building, agrees so much in character with St. James's Palace and other edifices of that period, as to warrant the supposition that the same architect was employed. It was originally a large building; but in the course of time has undergone some alterations, a part has been taken down, and some sash windows have been injudiciously substituted for the original ones in the lower tier on the north front. But the late Mr. Wheler, who to his attachment to the study of antiquities added a critical knowledge of the various styles of the domestic architecture of our ancestors, and who greatly regretted the dilapidations that had been made, designed and built the south front in perfect accordance with the original structure, and made such a judicious arrangement of the interior, as to render it a most commodious and habitable residence. From the upper part it commands extensive views of the river, Isle of Sheppey, shores of Essex, &c. Two very ornamental American walnuts (*Juglans nigra*, Linn.) stand in front of the house, near which is the walled flower-garden; and nature has agreeably diversified the face of the surrounding country with wood.

The library, which with the dining room occupies the eastern side of the house (see *Plate I.*), contains a valuable and extensive collection of books in splendid bindings, particularly rich in architecture, antiquities, and topography, the whole of which was formed by the late Mr. Wheler. It is to

be lamented that, his father having been a man of expensive habits, the library of Sir George Wheler, with the additions made to it by the Rev. Granville Wheler, was sold when circumstances compelled him to go abroad.

In the library are portraits of Charles II. by Sir Peter Lely; the Rev. Sir George Wheler, knt. D.D.; the Rev. Granville Wheler; and Dr. Sharpe, son of Dr. Sharpe, Abp. of York.

In the dining-room—

Lady Elizabeth Hastings of Ledstone Hall, co. York, daughter of Theophilus, seventh Earl of Huntingdon, by his first wife, Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Sir John Lewis, Bart. of Ledstone Hall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. She died in the year 1739-40, and was buried in Ledstone Church. Her character was drawn by Congreve, under the name of Aspasia, in the 42d number of *The Tatler*; see also an account of her in *Gent. Mag.* vol. x. p. 36; and her epitaph, with extracts from her religious writings, in vol. LVII. p. 403.

Lady Anne Hastings, dau. of Theophilus 7th Earl of Huntingdon, by Frances his second wife, noticed below.

Anne Curteis, wife of Thomas, son of Sir Geo. Wheler, in a riding dress; a spirited portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Sir William Wheler, Bart. said to be by Vandyck.

Frances Countess of Huntingdon, 2d wife of Theophilus 7th Earl, dau. of Francis Leveson Fowler, esq. of Shropshire; married 1st to Lord Kilmorey; 2d, to the Earl of Huntingdon; 3d, to the Chevalier de Ligondée.

Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Lennox, two whole-lengths by Sir Peter Lely. These were presents to the late Mr. Wheler by his much-valued friend Mrs. Pincke of Sharsted.

In the drawing room—

King Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria; bequeathed by Sir Geo. Wheler, as "my portraits by Vandyck."

In the gallery—

Lady Catherine Maria Hastings, wife of the Rev. Granville Wheler.

G. Wheler, esq. and his lady, Sibylla Christiana. See the pedigree.

Grace, wife of Sir George Wheler.

Bridget, Lady Higgons. See the pedigree.

Lady Moyle, by Sir Peter Lely.

Two of King Charles's Beauties.

Two well-painted portraits of the time of Elizabeth or James I. entitled Lord Hervey and Lady. The arms of Hervey are on his picture, and a sea engagement in the back part denotes a naval officer. This appears to be Sir William Hervey, Bart. created Lord Hervey of Kidbrooke, co. Kent, 1628, who had greatly distinguished himself in boarding one of the vessels composing the Spanish Armada in 1588. He married, 1st, Mary, dau. of Browne, Viscount Montacute, widow of Henry Earl of Southampton; 2d, Cordelia, daughter and heir of Brian Annesley of Lee in Kent, esq. These pictures were evidently painted at different times, and by different masters. Lord Hervey's portrait is on canvas; that of the lady on panel; she is probably the second wife.

Yours, &c. THOS. RACKETT.

Mr. URBAN,

THE Roman remains discovered in the course of the excavations necessary for forming the New London Bridge approaches, on the City side, having been recorded by Mr. Kempe in the *Archæologia*, and by Mr. Herbert, of the City Library, in his *History of St. Michael's Parish*; I beg leave to communicate, through the medium of your pages, an account of the interesting discoveries made during the same works on the southern side, the progress of which I have closely watched.

My communication principally relates to discoveries recently made in excavating for the foundations of the Tavern, now being erected for Mr. Humphery, of which Mr. Allen is architect, and one or two other houses placed at the north-east angle of St. Saviour's Church, near the Lady Chapel; on this spot, toward the end of April, and at the beginning of the present month, numerous Roman remains have been discovered, most of which are now in my possession, consisting of fragments of the red Samian pottery, both plain and ornamented, among which were two vessels nearly perfect; one black vase of the figure usually considered to be sepulchral, with several fragments of similar vessels, varying a little in form, but always elegant; horns of animals, boars' tusks, coins (mostly imperfect); a glass vase; instruments of brass; a very remarkably formed key, of cop-

per, in a fine state of preservation; fragments of amphoræ; a Roman bead or amulet; and various other less perfect, though interesting remains.

From all that I have seen and heard of the discoveries near this spot, I have but little doubt that a Roman temple once stood on or near the site of St. Saviour's Church; on the south side of which Mr. Gwilt discovered a beautiful tessellated pavement, and I have seen portions of others, found in the burial ground, together with similar deposits to those above named.

The discoveries made a few years since, in and near King-street in the Borough, while constructing the grand sewers, plainly indicated a Roman burial place. The recent discoveries, I am inclined to think, were of a sacrificial nature, and the general appearances of the spot have led me to suppose, that here they burned their dead, which it is well known they were forbidden to do within the walls of their city.

The numerous beautiful fragments of Samian pottery were perhaps vessels used at their sacrifices, which were usually offered at the time of burning the body, and the Roman ritual enjoined the use of earthenware in their religious ceremonies; in this opinion I am borne out by the nature of the accompanying deposits of horns and bones of animals, wild boars' tusks, &c. probably those of the victims: Tacitus speaks of a solemn sacrifice of an ox, a sheep, and a boar, and it is remarkable that the remains here found answer this description.

A few feet southward of these, I observed many fragments of burnt bricks, and a large quantity of ashes, among which were found a ring and numerous coins, decidedly Roman; but much defaced, apparently from the action of a fire. These appearances were confined to one spot, and I cannot account for them otherwise than by the supposition, that it may have been a funeral pile; for it is related, on the authority of Virgil, that abundance of presents were thrown on to the body while on the burning pile, such as costly garments, perfumes, jewels, &c.; and it is likely that coins may have been of the number, and these alone would resist the action of the flames.

Of the numerous coins found, I have only seen two or three worth

notice, and these were from another part of the ground. I have one of Antoninus Pius, in a fine state of preservation, on the reverse of which is a figure of Victory bearing a shield, inscribed *vic . gen.* The other of Domitian; reverse, a figure of Plenty, bearing in her right hand a pair of scales, and on her left arm a cornucopia.

As far as my observation has gone, Roman remains are found in Southwark, usually at depths varying from 10 to 14 feet; and the reason that they were not discovered in other parts as well as on this spot, is, I conceive, that the workmen have not attained sufficient depth; here it was necessary to go to a greater depth for the extensive kitchens and cellars required for the above-named premises.

The particular description of the articles referred to, with drawings of them, shall, if acceptable, form the subject of another communication.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, April 3.

I TOO (see p. 216) have been surprised that Collins should have passed over Thomas Sidney, a younger son of Sir Henry, K. G. and younger brother of Sir Philip Sidney, and of the first Sidney Earl of Leicester, with a notice of his name only, and the addition that should show that he was a knight, which he was not. The notices of his short life which have been collected by your Correspondent are valuable. But I would take the liberty to observe that he seems to have been misled by the Lansdown MS. no. 892, when he presents the notice of the three marriages of the daughter of Arthur Dakyns, as a "document," and as in fact a copy of an inscription in the church of Harkness.

The inscription is still existing, and contains a very clear account of the three marriages of Margaret Dakyns, the heiress of Harkness. What is found in the Lansdown MS. is a kind of abstract of it, and is in several particulars either deficient or erroneous. And in reference to the subject for which it was produced, and to the curious and important question which your Correspondent has raised, whether this Thomas Sidney did not have issue?—it is the variation between the abstract and the original which alone

affords room for such a question; the original showing that "he died without issue, the 26th day of July, 1595." You, Mr. Urban, have printed the inscription at large in your LXXth volume, p. 739.

The relict of Thomas Sidney married Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, whose wife she died Sept. 4, 1633. She was buried in the church of Harkness, in the grave of her parents; "so neer," in the words of her epitaph, "unto the bodies of her father and of her mother, as *that all three will become but one heape of duste.*"

A lady whose first husband was a Devereux, her second a Sidney, and her third a Hoby, and of whom there is so complete a history on the monuments of herself and her family, ought not to have been left without a notice in the Peerages. She is not mentioned even by Vincent, though he corrects Brooke for having styled Walter Devereux her husband "knight."

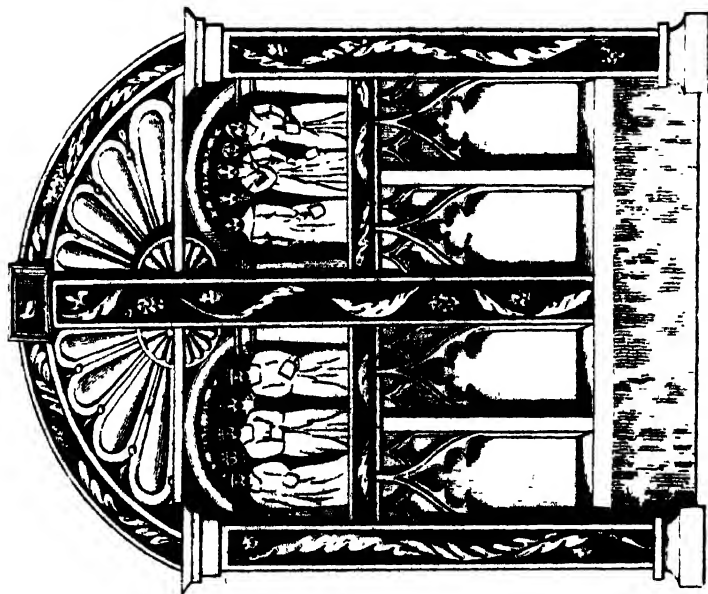
The marriage of Alexander Cosby (p. 214) with Dorcas Sidney appears in a pedigree of the family of Allot, compiled about the reign of Charles I. in which it is shown that the mother of Dorcas, and the wife of William Sidney of Otford, was Elizabeth Allot, a daughter of Robert Allot of Yorkshire, by Elizabeth Waad, a sister of Armigael Waad, the navigator.*

In one of Aubrey's MSS. is the following curious fragment of Sidney genealogy, which may suggest to your Correspondent lines of inquiry in his search after the stray members of this peculiarly interesting family, even if he and others of your readers should agree with me in thinking that Aubrey has here, as in some other instances, given perpetuity by his pen to the floating and untrue rumours of the time.

His statement is this:—Sir John Sidney, brother to Sir Philip, married a daughter of Huntley of Bonwell in Gloucestershire, esq. and had a son and a daughter. The daughter named Pembroke married Strode. The son John married a daughter of Thomas Lyte, and had a daughter, who married a yeoman, who lived near Lyte-Cury in Wilts. The widow of Sir John Sidney married Thomas Lyte of Lyte-Cury, and had issue by him.

Yours, &c. J. H.

* See Hunter's *Deanery of Doncaster*, vol. II. p. 366.)



View of Section Chapel - Somerset



MR. URBAN, *Sarum, Jan. 25.*

I SEND you a drawing (*Pl. II.*) of the West Door of Newton Chapel, near North Petherton, Somerset.

The figures refer to the parable of the Ten Virgins in the 25th chapter of St. Matthew, and the workmanship exhibits a mixture of Gothic and the style of the 16th century, and the figures appear to be well carved. They are running round the interior of the Chapel.

The chapel screen is handsome, and contains figures supporting a cornice in the same taste as the upper part of the west door; but of this I had not time to make a correct drawing.

The Chapel is on the property of Sir Thomas Acland, and was built by an ancestor of the present Baronet, for the benefit of his tenants. It is well worthy the notice of the antiquary and the artist; and I hope some of your Correspondents will favour me with a more particular account of it than I was able to furnish. E.W.

MR. URBAN,

*Broomfield Hall,
Bridgewater.*

ON a late visit to my respected neighbour, the Rev. John Poole, Rector of Enmore (known for his "Village School Improved," and other works for the education of the poor), my attention was drawn to a pair of images (*Pl. II. fig. 1, 2*) on whose signification it appeared the ingenuity of several friends had been vainly exercised. They had been in his family about a century, but with their history he is unacquainted. They are of fine alabaster, much yellowed by age; about twenty inches high with their pedestals; and have sustained partial injury.

After some examination, I have little doubt they are representations of Isis and Osiris. But their character is, I believe, unique, and their costume and iconoma singular. The sculptural style is Egyptian, as is evident from the ornaments, scrolls, and festoons of the pedestals, and the general style of the figures. Isis is habited as a huntress, in a short tunic, not very unlike a bodice and kirtle, which is bound round her waist with a double row of pearls. She is also decorated with a necklace

of the same material. In her right hand she holds a bow, while her quiver full of arrows is suspended on her left side. An ample scarf floats over her shoulders. In her left hand she holds the head of her husband Osiris, who has been recently murdered by her brother Typhon, and which she has just discovered on the Phœnician coast, whence the mutilated pieces of his corpse have been floated by the current from the Nile, into which they were cast by the assassin. She contemplates this sad spectacle with an aspect of sorrowful bereavement. Her right leg is brought forward over a crocodile, which is much mutilated, having lost both head and tail, but which is the symbol of Typhon, regarded by the Egyptians as the genius of evil, and here introduced to signify the destroyer. Osiris himself is sculptured as a King in a long stole, over which is a tunic, and a sort of ermine hood, very similar to those worn by old feudal dukes. He has something like a coronet on his head, which is well covered with hair, while, as an Egyptian, he is beardless. In his right hand he holds a temple porch, with its pediment and twisted columns; indicating him as the institutor of divine worship among his subjects; in the same way as royal and prelatical founders of churches were in the middle-age. In his left he bears his sceptre, the top of which is broken off; as is part of a scarf to which it was attached. His robe is covered with stars, and bordered and fringed at the hem. He also wears a girdle of pearls. At his feet is Apis, his symbol, garlanded with pearls between the horns, which are curved inwardly, so as almost to form a circle, in obvious allusion to the solar orb, and corresponding with the mythological signification of Isis as the Moon, identified with the Bona Dea of the Romans, and the huntress Diana of the Greeks, and particularly of Ætete. The figures may be regarded as astronomical in their design. That Osiris as well as Adonis and Thammuz personified the Sun, is a supposition warranted by ritual similarity of worship. How can I refrain from quoting in this connection Godwyn's *Moses and Aaron, F. 4* "Concerning Adonis, whom sometimes ancient authors call Osiris, there are two things

remarkable; ἀφανισμός, the death or loss of Adonis, and εὕρησις, the finding of him again. As there was great lamentation at his loss, especially among the women; so was there great joy at his finding. By the death or loss of Adonis, we are to understand the departure of the Sun; by his finding again, we are to understand his return."

"Nunquamque satis quæsitus Osiris,
Semper enim perdunt, semper et inve-
niunt." LUCAN.

And again: "When the Bibliensers solemnized the death or loss of Adonis, at that time the Alexandrini wrote a letter: this letter was inclosed in an ark of bulrushes; therein they signified that Adonis whom they lamented was found again. This ark, after the performance of certain rites and ceremonies, being committed to the sea forthwith, it was carried by the stream to Byblus: upon the receipt whereof, the lamentation of the women was turned into joy." This is taken from Procopius in *Isaiam*, ad C. 18.

Selden de *Diis Syriis*, after mentioning the same circumstance, adds; "Vas illud seu Ollam Caput papyraceum vocat Lucianus libro de *Deâ Syriâ*: *βυβλανν κεφαλην* eamque diebus septem ex *Ægypto* Byblum, ait, mari ac vento divinitus præparatis, transvehi solitam." Now, Byblus was on the Phœnician coast just above Berytus, and the wafting of this vessel of Papyrus by the current from Alexandria, very much corresponds with the legend of Ptolemy, that Typhon shut up his brother in a coffer, and threw him into the Nile; that Isis found it on the Phœnician coast, and ordered it to be conveyed to Memphis; that it was intercepted by Typhon, and cut in pieces, which she afterwards recovered, &c.

J. W. MIDDLETON.

Mr. URBAN, *Bridge-st. Blackfriars.*

SIR John Sinclair, in his work on *Longevity*, mentions his having spoke to a person who had spoken to a person who had known a person (Henry Jenkins), who had been at the battle of *Floeden Field*, 1513. As Sir John is now alive, we may have the account of a battle fought three hundred and twenty years ago at fourth hand, by oral communication.

I cannot equal this; but, shortly

before the death of Richard Clark, the late estimable Chamberlain of London, who died in his 92d year, about a year ago, I was conversing with him on the length of his reminiscences.* Among other things he was asked what was the most remote historical event he could recollect, in order that in times hereafter we might transmit it by word of mouth, perhaps to inquirers unborn.

The old gentleman paused for a while. He said he well recollected George II. and his Court; but, added he, "that's not much." "But," he continued, "I remember in the days of my youth, we had about the house a man who was present at the first whipping of Titus Oates, and who was fond of describing it; *that's* a long time ago now."

So indeed it is. Titus was whipped in the year 1685; I therefore have spoken to a gentleman who knew an eye-witness of an event that occurred nearly a century and a half ago, or forty-seven years before the establishment of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

M. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Burslem, April 14.*

MY attention has been lately directed to some parts of the immortal work of Pliny, that *Encyclopædia* of Roman knowledge (if I may so term it), and amongst others, to the second chapter of his 37th book, in which, speaking of the triumph of Pompey on account of his Asiatic expedition, he says that Murrhine vessels (*Murrhina*) were then first brought into Rome, and that Pompey consecrated six cups of these his oriental spoils to the Capitoline Jupiter. He adds, that vessels of this kind soon passed into use, and had become common appendages to the table and the closet: he speaks, however, of their great value, and of a pitcher which held only three quarts (*sextarii*), having been sold for eighty sesteritia (or about 620*l.*) Our author then gives some rather whimsical anecdotes about these Murrhine vases, —tells us of a consular worthy, who, from pure regard to one of them, bit a piece out of its rim; that Nero deprived his numerous children of their

* A memoir of Mr. Clark, with anecdotes of some of his early reminiscences, will be found in our last volume, part i. pp. 184, 652.

Murrhine cans for the sake of adorning his favourite garden, and (as if to outrage fortune) ostentatiously dashed in pieces an urn which had contained the ashes of Alexander the Great. Passing over these and other incidental remarks, from which the very costly quality of these articles is manifest, the historian proceeds to say, that the East supplied Rome with Murrhine utensils; that they were brought from the kingdom of Parthia; that it was believed the aqueous properties of the substance were consolidated by igneous agency underground; that the articles seldom exceeded in size the valuable pitcher he had mentioned; that their brilliancy was not remarkable, and they might be said rather to be neat than brilliant: he speaks too of their shades of colouring, which were purple, red, and white, and of their coloured borders, and mentions roughness (*sales*) and low nodules on the surface (*verrucae*), as not uncommon. Elsewhere (viz. in the Introduction to his 33d chapter) Pliny speaks of Murrhine and crystalline substances being dug from the same parts of the world; the brittleness of which constituted their chief value, it being the boast and pride of wealth and luxury, to possess what might in a moment be annihilated.

These passages from this ancient author have greatly excited my curiosity concerning the substance he calls *Murrhine*: he evidently speaks of it as a *natural* production, classing it with rock crystal, though of inferior brilliancy, and describes it as imported into Italy from eastern countries at a remote distance, where it was supposed to be hardened in the earth by natural heat. What designation the naturalists of the present day may think proper to apply to the Murrhine of Pliny, I am at a loss to conjecture; and, avowing my want of geological skill, am led (perhaps from lack of this sort of knowledge) to entertain the hypothesis, which I shall endeavour to establish on this seemingly doubtful subject. My opinion then is,—that the Murrhine of Pliny is no other than Chinese porcelain; and on referring to Dr. Johnson's etymological notice of the word, it seems to have been a common opinion amongst Europeans that porcelain was a natural substance matured under

ground. I do not find that Pliny any where describes utensils plainly distinguishable as of the latter kind, and I cannot believe that the Romans, in the zenith of their conquests, could have been unacquainted with these eastern productions, it being well ascertained that the antiquity of them goes far beyond the commencement of the Roman empire.

That Pliny should have been led into the error of considering them to be natural substances, formed by art, will not be thought surprising, if we reflect that, besides their great resemblance to curious works of the chisel, the merchants by whom they were imported had a vast interest in spreading and keeping up such a delusion, by which they at the same time maintained the excessive dearness of the commodity; nor will this conjecture appear less forcible, when I add that Lord Bacon, our own Magnus Apollo, only two centuries ago entertained the same opinion respecting the substance of porcelain. I quote from his "Case of Impeachment of Waste" (vol. iv. p. 214, edit. 1819):

"So if we had in England beds of porcelaine, such as they have in China, which porcelaine is a kind of plaster buried in the earth, and by length of time coagaled and glazed into that fine substance, this were as an artificial mine, and no doubt part of the inheritance."

Perhaps Lord Bacon may have taken his idea from Pliny, and in that case he considered the nature of the Murrhine vases of the latter unquestionable: his adoption of the fact of their being no other than porcelain, may well warrant my present assumption. Did my Lord Bacon, however, uninfluenced by Pliny, entertain the same notion of the substance of porcelain which Pliny advances in his description of Murrhine? Then the two articles are either the same, or they present similar appearances to the philosophic eye, and we must either identify them together, or try to identify them apart. The excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii (buried by the same convulsion in which Pliny perished) must have brought Murrhine utensils to light; they were at that time common luxuries, and I shall be much gratified to learn, that some of the *china closets* of those interesting cities have solved this curious problem. If only what we now call porcelain

shall have been found, this is certainly the Murrhine of Pliny; nor let it be a matter of wonder that a Roman, any less than an English philosopher, should commit the strange mistake of classing this amongst natural substances; for the figuline productions of Italy were as different in the time of Pliny, as was the coarse earthenware of England in the time of Lord Bacon from Chinese porcelain, and that difference was such as to entitle the respective articles to distinct classifications. All the ancient specimens of Italian as well as English pottery confirm this assertion, and well may our own and the Roman sage, who knew nothing of the beautiful combination of *Kaoiin* with *Petunt-se*, or any thing resembling it, be excused for having classed it among the rare productions of nature.

W.

MR. URBAN,

IF the following account of the Titular Bishops of Down and Connor since the Reformation, which I have compiled with some pains, is of any use to you, it is much at your service; I am inclined to believe that it will be an acceptable document to the Irish historian; and I trust it will therefore readily obtain a place in your pages. The history of Ireland is as imperfectly known, as it is important to England that it should be thoroughly understood. For the statesman, and the philosopher, in proposing remedies to cure the ills of Ireland, without a knowledge of the past, are like young surgeons called upon to act without previous study in a case where the utmost skill is required. S.M.S.

1541. Eugene Magennis; he was present at the Parliament held in 1559, when the power of the Pope was abrogated, and doubtless resigned the see soon after.—*Ware*.

1564. Miler Magrath, alias Mac Gragh, a Franciscan friar, a native of the county Fermanagh, was appointed by the Pope, but conforming to the Protestant faith in 1570, he was made Bishop of Clogher, and afterwards translated to Cashel and Emly, where he died in 1622, in the 100th year of his age.—*Ware, MS.*

1611. Cornelius O'Duane, alias *Duane*, a Franciscan friar. On the 1st of February, he and Friar Patrick

Logher, a northern priest, were executed in Dublin, by order of the Lord Deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester. They stood charged with assisting and abetting Tyrone in his rebellion. He was author of a work entitled "*Index Martyrialis*."—*Ware. Analecta Sacra*.

1612. Connor O'Duan, alias Cnohor O'Duana. In July this year he was taken prisoner, and confined in the castle of Dublin, for exercising the functions of a Roman Catholic Prelate. He remained in confinement several years, but escaping, he was again taken, and in February 1616, hanged, drawn, and quartered, with Dr. Bryan Carrighan, his chaplain, and two other priests.—*Theatre of Catholic and Protestant Religion*.

1628. In November, the titular Bishop of those sees (name unknown) died a prisoner in the castle of Dublin; he stood accused by one Patrick O'Mulvany, a priest, of conspiring to promote an invasion of Ireland.—*Robert Ware's Hunting of the Romish Fox*.

1641. Emar Mac Mahon. He is stated by Carte to have been the chief cause of all the murders committed in the north of Ireland. In November 1642, he was one of the six representatives for Ulster, at the General Assembly of Confederate Roman Catholics held at Kilkenny, and one of the Supreme Council of that body. About the beginning of 1646, he was translated to the see of Clogher, of which he had for some time been Vicar-General.—*Carte. Borlase's Irish Rebellion. Cox's History of Ireland*.

1647. In this year we find Arthur Maginnis Bishop, and one of the General Assembly of Confederate Roman Catholics associated at Kilkenny, and one of their Supreme Council. He fell at the battle of Scarfollis, near Letterkenny, fought June 21, 1650. In this action the Roman Catholic troops were commanded by the above-mentioned Mac Mahon, Bishop of Clogher.—*Burk's Hib. Dom. Borlase's Irish Rebellion*.

An interregnum of about 25 years, during which the affairs of the sees were conducted by Dr. Patrick Burns, who resided in the Ards.—*Tradition*.

1699. James O'Shiel, a Franciscan friar, and a native of the county of Down, presided over those sees. He published an answer to Dr. Jennings' Challenge, entitled, "A Treatise, which clearly sheweth the only Reli-

gion that is truly conformable to the express Word of God." He died 1725.—*Ware*.

1727. Dr. — Armstrong. Nothing further is known of this Prelate.—*State Papers*.

1744. Francis Stewart; died 1748.—*Tradition*.

1749. Bernard Doran; died about 1760.—*Tradition*.

1761. Theophilus M'Cartin; died near Downpatrick, December 1778. He was a man of singular benevolence.—*Belfast News Letter*.

1779. Hugh Mac Mullan; died about 1795.

1796. Patrick Mac Mullan; consecrated April 1796; died October 25, 1824. He bequeathed several sums of money to promote education.

1825. William Croll, May 1st, was consecrated in the New Chapel, Belfast.

Mr. URBAN, *Malmesbury, May 5.*

I SEND you a copy of a manuscript containing some curious particulars upon the subject of Demonology. It presents a melancholy picture of the ignorance that once prevailed, and of the debased state to which it is possible that the human mind may be reduced. The belief in witchcraft seems to have been particularly prevalent in the county of Wilts, if we may judge from the account of the Drummer of Tedworth in Glauville, and from the facts detailed in this manuscript. His sapient Majesty King James was monstrosously puzzled to find an answer for the difficult question, "why Sathan in matters of witchcraft had more frequent dealings with antient gentewomen, than with young ones?" But now Satan, it should seem, in these matters as in many others, is grown wiser than of yore. Many poor men, to their grievous costs, find that Satan in this respect hath quite as frequent dealings with young gentewomen as with ancient ones. To be old, wrinkled, and poor, was quite sufficient to stamp any unfortunate female as a witch. Experience, or the evidence of their own senses, appear to have had no influence on the judgment of witnesses, juries, or judges. They saw the accused standing at the bar, completely in their power, offering no resistance, and incapable of escaping from their

injustice; yet, notwithstanding this, they considered the mutterings of a wayward, sullen boy, and the ravings of delirium, sufficient evidences of the wretched victim's guilt, and without the slightest remorse consigned her to an ignominious death. The difficulty as to why Satan should forsake his followers in the hour of their greatest need, was accounted for by supposing, that seeing them devoted to a miserable end, he then forsook them, having gained his object, their eternal perdition. Well may we exclaim, with the philosophic poet of antiquity, *Tantum Relligio potuit suadere malorum.*

Yours, &c.

B. C. T.

Being to mention Malmesbury often in the ensuing narration, I have thought it not unfit, to say something of the policy of that antient Corporation, which by the justice and clemency and liberality of former Kings, hath not only retained its antient forme of Government, but hath been enriched with great quantitys of land, which are disposed amongst the Freemen and Guildeners, by very just and prudent methods. The Borrow of Malmesbury is situated in two parishes, that of Malmesbury properly, and that of Westport. But, although the Franchise of The Abbey is part of The Parish of Malmesbury, the Borrow extendeth not into it. The Commoners and Guildeners of Malmesbury are divided into six centuys or hundreds or tribes, and every Commoner is reduced under one of these tribes, and inrolled in a large skin, under the name of a tribe or hundred, so that there are six columns of names, all which persons have right of Common in the large portion of ground called King's Heath, given to them by Charter, in reward of faithful services done to King Athelstan, whose monument is yet extant in Malmesbury, by that magnanimous King, but wisely limited, so that every Commoner hath an equal advantage by it. Now the 48 names which by antiquity or seniority come to be next the names of the respective centuys or tribes, are termed the 48th, and have an addition of land in a Common Field, belonging to that Corporation, as a Corporation. There is also a superior order of 24^s, which are elected ever out of the 48 by the majority of the 24^s, who doe

not always respect seniority, but the tribes of the persons. There is also another order, which consists of 13, who by the majority of the 13, are ever elected out of the 24th onely, in which Election seniority is also not always regarded. Three persons of this 13 are yearly presented to the Commoners by the rest of the 13, who choose out of them an Alderman for the ensuing year, which Alderman is a Justice of the Peace for the Burrow; and hath power to nominate a Deputy who is to act onely when the Alderman is out of the Burrow. These 13 have also large Meadows or Pastures, none lesse than 8*l*. nor none worth more than 16*l*. per ann. to each one, but under penalties of waste, so that these grounds are not empayred, altho they pass thorow many hands. Out of the profits of these Lands, the 13th pay somewhat to a free schoole, and mayntayne their Burgesses whilst at Parliament, whom also they choose onely.

The number of persons in the parish of Malmesbury were some years since, by the Bishop's injunction to Mr. Cooke, the then Vicar, returned to his Lordship to be a very few under or over two thousand, of which 4 persons onely frequented not the Church, and of them there was no papist, or at least that owned that persuasion; and indeed, upon a diligent inquiry made about 4 years since, there was found in North Wiltshire very few Papists, I think not above 3 women, and no one man inhabiting there, although that part of the Country containes the Devizes, Marleborow, Calne, Chippenham, Malmesbury, Wotton Bassett, Cricklade, and Bedwin, all Borow Townes, sending each two Burgesses to parliament, and several other considerable mercat Townes, and about 150 for the more part populous Parishes. Westport perhaps is not much behind Malmesbury Parish, it containyng Westport, part of the Burrow, Charlton, which hath Church and Vicarage endowed, and Beokenbury, and several farms and inhabited places; of these about 400 familiys are Commoners of the Burrow, the other inhabitants are either not qualified or cannot be so.

Ash Wednesday, 1685-6.

Most Honourred and Reverend S^r,

By the date of a Letter that will be delivered to yourself herewith, you will see that I designed earlier to have addressed myself to you in reference to the representing the papers to yourself, which are much more imperfect than I hoped they would have been, which happens for that I am very little master of myne own time; even this very day in which I am fasting even from a bit of bread at or after 5 of the clock after noone, I have had people with me (and have some yet) uppon Justice business, ever since I did rise in the morning, which hinders me from giving you the account of many occurrences very extraordinary. Amongst which is a Relation of a Rat which followed and ever would be with that worthy Gentleman S^r Edward Norris,* then residing in Ireland; an aparition to Mr. William Howard, father of Mr. Craven Howard, presumptive Heyre to The Earle of Berkshire; and several relations of that kind; as also specimens of several Observations of Animals, and Phenomena of meteors, especially of some lately observed here and neere this place by myself and others. Reverend S^r, I have so much certainty of your Candour, that I can beleieve no other, but that you will be pleased to suspend your judgment of these papers and my purpose, until I have the happiness to attend you at Cambridge, which, God willing, shall be as soone as the wayes are good and our sessions past. I doubt not but you will thinck it very strange that I name not the Justices for this County in the relation of those miserable women's tryals at Malmesbury, in which to you I acknowledge I myself was principally engaged, so that I being the last who came thither, even when the mittimus was made for 13, 12 women and one man, I brought it to pass, that but three of those were committed, of which 2 were convict and executed. I know you will approve the methodes I perswaded the other Justices to use, which were not to persuade any one of the accused to confesse, much lesse to menace any of

* Some curious traditionary stories connected with this tale are still related to the visitors of Mallow Castle in Ireland: now the seat of C. D. O. Jephson, esq. M.P.

them, to take nothing for evidence which was sayd by a boy of 12 years old, in his fits of being possessed, as was supposed, all which is set forth in the relation. The true reason why I name not mysele is, for that it pleased God that, although a sinful man, but careful not to doe aught but what was directly next for me to doe in reference to the circumstances I was under then, and of firme faith as I hope something were done by my head, which were not only mervaylous to others but to myself also, and in the sight of a Cloud of Witnesses now living, and those not meane or unadvised people, but of prudent, sober, and subtle persons, such as Captain Robert Young, now Chiefe Magistrate of Malmesbury, called there Alderman, and several others of Malmesbury, and other neighbouring places. I also advised to procure two of the ablest Ministers, and of best report in all those parts, to speak generally with the Women, and to discover, if they could, whether there was any practice in the case, or any madness, deep melancholly, or hatred of life in *Tilling*, who confessed. The business was long, I having employed twenty days at least about the examinations; in all which time the women were in their owne houses, with slender guards, but the women before for much the more part were at liberty.

I acknowledge with wonder sufficient I have heard severall persons, very learned otherwyse, affirme there were not, neyther could be, any witches; amongst others, Doctor Harvey* was induced by a very weake experiment to be of that mind; I was very familiarly acquainted with him, and was often abroad with him, and had severall discourses with him of things in his faculty, but principally about natural philosophy, I agreeing with him for much the more part. I once asked him what his opinion was concerning Whitchcraft; whether there was any such thing? Hee told mee he believed there was not. I asked him what induced him to be of that opinion? He told me that when he was at Newmercat with the King,†

he heard there was a woman who dwelt at a lone house on the borders of the Heath, who was reputed a Witch; that he went alone to her, and found her alone at home, alighted, and went into the house to her. Hee said shee was very distrustful at first; but when hee told her he was a vizard, and came purposely to converse with her in their common trade, then shee easily believed him; for, say'd hee to mee, "You know I have a very magicall face," and looking upon mee, and gathering upp his face, I indeed thought hee had.

Dr. Harvey asked where her familiar was? and desired to see him. Shee immediately fetched a little milk, and put it in a flat dish, and went to a chest and chucked with her mouth, as toades doe when they call one another; and immediately a toad came from under the chest, and drunk some of the milke. He said it was enough, and caused her to take awaye the dish before the toad had done, and asked the woman whether she had any ale to sell, for they, beinge Brother and Sister, must drink together. Shee said there was ale to be sold about halfe a mile thence; hee desired her to goe to fetch some, whilst he stayed, and gave her a shilling; away she went for the ale. Hee tooke milke, when she was a goode waye on her way, went to the chest, chucked as shee did, the toad came out. His *tongues** were ready in his hand, he caught up the toad in them; his disecting knife was ready alsoe, he opened the toades belly, out came the milk. Hee examind the toades entrayles, heart, and lungs, and it no ways differed from other toades, of which hee had disected many of, ergo it was a playne naturall toad. The old woman was melancholly and poore; found the toad some evening abroad eating spiders, for hungry toades will eat spiders and other reptiles or insects; carried it home, made it tame by feeding it, and so it became a spirit, and that spirit a familiar. From hence he concludes there are no witches very logistically; his argument in effect is this:—A woman had a tame toade, which she believed to bee a spirit and her familiar; the toad upon dissection proved an arrant naturall toad, and had really eaten milk, and not in ap-

* Evidently from the context William Harvey, justly celebrated for his theory of the circulation of the blood. He was born in 1578, and died in 1658.

† No doubt the unfortunate Charles I. to whom Harvey was physician in ordinary.

pearance onely, therefore there are no witches. The good Doctor, upon the woman's returne, who found him busy in observing what the toad would doe in the pickle hee had put him in, was in danger to have a more magical face than hee had before, and habit too; the woman let or rather threw downe the pitcher of ale, flew like a tigris at his face; 'twas well hee had nothing but bare bones and tough tanned skin, neyther hair nor bearde, and twas well his eyes were out of reach, well guarded with prominent bones, otherways it had gone ill with him; but for his short very short old black coat, that scaped not so well, that pay'd for killing the poor woman's Divell. The Doctor intreated fayrly, offered money, would have persuaded 'twas not a Divell, but a meer toad. That way not prevayling, hee turned his tale, sayd hee was the King's Ephisitian, sent by the King to discover whether indeed shee was a witch; if a witch, to have her apprehended; if not, to undeceive her, if hee could. The name of the King, and the word apprehending, brought her into a better temper; and after having been called 1000 old cheating rogues, and as many times freely given to the Divell, the Doctor got away; tolde the Kinge, whose leave he had to go upon the expedition, the whole story, which was pleasant entertaynement for that good King at his dinner. I did know the Doctor's temper well, and that it did not much concern me what opinion he was of in that point. I onely say'd, "I think I have heard their Spirits have recourse to toades or other animalls (which the witches keep and feed) at set times, or wherefore Spirits are called upon extraordinary occasions, but doe not exert them constantly, for then the poor divells would have a very bad time of it." I am certayne this, for an argument against Spirits or witchcraft, is the best and most experimental I ever heard, and as logically managed as I ever expect to have any.—Pardon this long trouble, I beseech you, Sr, and bee pleased to beleieve there is no one honours you more than, Reverent Sr,

[no name.]

It is not possible as yet for me to set out all the Charges against the persons I mention now who have suf-

fered on the account of Witches, there having been many convicted formerly before my time, and some since, of whom I onely can now give the names; such was John Barlowes wife, convicted of and executed for Witchcraft about 55 years since. Alice Elger, widow, dwelling in Westport, became so audaciously noxious to the good inhabittance, there being none but martial law then, it was about 1643; Malmesbury then being in the hands of the Armys ranged against the King; that the Soldiers and some of the lowest of the people did in the mercat place use her very roughly, moved by an instant emergent, so that shee, perhaps to avoyd the like, went home and poysoned herselfe, as was then beleevd, and was buried in a cross way as a felon of herself.

Orchard, widow, was beleevd to be a Witch universally, and was very conversant with Alice Elgar, and thought to bee her Confederate about 27 years since; shee came to the house of Hugh Bartholomew, of Malmesbury, brewer, and finding his daughter Mary, since wife to Robert Webb, not long since Alderman of Malmsbury, now deceased, about the doore, Orchard asked her for some barme or yeast. The sayd Mary, apprehending harme from her, if she should give her any, refused her, and sayd there was none to spare. Orchard told her there were 40 hogheads or barrells then working, but was told by the sayd Mary, there was none for her. She rejoyned, "Then you will give me none? 'twere better for you you had; and went away muttering to her self." Immediately after shee was gone, a great cipress chest in which Mr. Bartholomew kept his money, being in the chamber over the roome where he and his company were, was lifted up and let fall, so that it shook the whole house; immediately afterwards they heard great cracks, and the gingling of money, of which there was above 200*l*. as they thought, and as in truth it was. Mr. Bartholomew beleevd his chest had been broken, and his money or part of it lost, went not upp into the chamber, but followed Orchard towards her house, and being to passe thorow a large plat of ground, which is within the walls of the Towne, where much timber was lay'd and sawyed out, hee asked the sawyers if they sawe Goody Or-

chard goe homewards? They say'd they did, that shee was gone to her house a little while before. Hee come to her house, and finding the door shut, and the window-boards down, knocked at the door and the windows, but nobody answered; although hee told her hee had six pence for her. A neybour's wife opened the door of her house, and seeing Mr. Bartholomew knocking at the doore, and calling Goody Orchard by her name, asked laughing, whether her neybour Orchard had used or played any of her frolickes with him? Hee answered she had, and that because she was refused barme at his house, she caused her Spirits to breake his greate cyprus chest, and for ought he knew, to throwe about or carry away his money.

Goody Orchard, who it seems was harkening, hearing what hee say'd, speake as near as I can remember, for some are alive heard them, these words: "You lie, you old Rogue; your Chest is not broken, the nayles are only drawn, and there is never a penny of your Money gone." He being well pleased to heare it was no worse, went home, and taking company with him, went into the roome, where he found the pynns or nayles of the Chest onely drawn, the money out of the bags, but none missing; but the lock so filled with it, and some of the money in the lock so bent, that he was forced to cause a smith to take it off, and to pull it to peeces, to get out the money, and to fit it up for use. Immediately after Mr. Bartholomew was gone from Orchard's house, shee packed upp what shee thought fit to carry with her, and left the house and towne, and was not heard of in 3 or 4 months; and then that shee was in Salisbury Goale, committed thither for bewitching a young Mayde, a gardiner's daughter of Burbage, about 4 miles south or south east of Marleboro'; the manner of it was thus: Early in the morning this goody Orchard came to the gardiner's house; hee was one of those who kept great grounds of early pease, carrotts, and turnips, for to serve mercats, and prayed his daughter, a young mayd of 17 or 18 years, then coming from fetching carrotts to bee carried out to mercat, to give her some victuels. Shee, whose hands

were sandy, answered, "By her throth shee would wash her hands, and cut something to eat herselfe, for shee was ready to saynting, having been from the first day light working hard, filting up and cleansing carrotts, and that shee had done more than that idle Old Woman had done in a twelvemonth; and after she had eated a bit or two, shee would give her some victuels."

The Mayd's Father hearing her answer the Woman as above sayd to her, cut the poore woman some bread and cheese, and let her goe about her business. The Mayd answered, let her staye; "I am so saynt, I can scarce stand on my leggs; I will eat a bit or two, and give her some." There was a garden by the doore near the path to it, where were walks round a grasse plot, into which garden the woman stepped, and, neyther walking or running, she trotted about the garden in the walk; and when she came round it, she trotted into the middle of the giass plot, and squatted downe there. Thus she did three times, muttering some words not understood by those present, and then trudged away as fast as shee could. The young Mayd having water brought her, put her hands into it to wash them, which she had no sooner done, but her fingers were distorted in theyr joynts, one this way, another that way, and with such extreame torment, that shee cryed out as if one had been about to kill her, or shee had been killing, and say'd, that wicked old woman had bewitched her, and preyed her father to send after her, and bring her back. Many horses being ready to goe out with carrotts to the mercats, men and labourers mounte, and some one way and some another pursued the Woman, and the third day found her begging about twenty miles thence at Edington, in the Mannour House, of which Mr. Leues,* a person not to bee mentioned without his due prayse of being both very prudent and very hospitable, dwells; to him they brought the woman. Hee having heard the Complaynt, and taken the information and examination, made a Mittimus for her to Salisbury Goale; but, on the request of the men who tooke her, hee suffered them to carry her

* Qu. Leving.

back to Burbage, to the gardiner's house, to which they carried her, and found the Mayd in a feaver, with the extreame torment of her fingers, and not having slept since it came upon her. When Orchard was brought to the Mayd, the Mayd charged her with bewitching her, and so did the rest of the persons there, and threatned her with hanging: but Orchard stood stoutly in it, that she was not bewitched, but that she had washed her hands in unwholesome water, and that wholesome water would cure her, whereupon some of the same sort of water which she washed in before, was brought, which Goody Orchard desiring to see, that she might judge whether it were wholesome or not, she put one of her fingers into it, and carried her finger so that shee made three circles in it contrary to the course of the Sun, and then pronounced it wholesome water, and bid the Mayd dip her hands in it, which the Mayd doing, her fingers recovered their due posture, and the extreame paynes ceased, but the tone of the nerves being for the present lost, her fingers had no strength in them at the time of the tryal, and were not without some payne.

The Woman was carried to Salisbury, and there convicted and executed; and, to prove her a Witch, Mr. Bartholomew and divers of Malmesbury, that being discovered to be the place of her last abode, were bound to give evidence against her, which they did; for which, and for Mr. Bartholomew's being the cause of her flying from Malmesbury, those dire revenge, were taken upon Mrs. Mary Webb, his daughter, who also had denyed the yeest. I have omitted, that when the Hagg trotted about the garden, she muttered certayne words, some of which the witnesses thought to be . . .

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN,

MANY of your readers, as well as myself, may have noticed, in the late Oxford editions of the Book of Common Prayer, the omission of the conjunction *and*, after the word kingdom, in the concluding part of the Lord's Prayer, and of the word *may* in the sentence, "that we may show forth

thy praise," in the General Thanksgiving. These two words are omitted in every Oxford Prayer Book I have met with printed within the last thirty or forty years, whilst in those of an older date,—in all Cambridge editions down to the present time,—in the beautiful and correct editions printed by Baskerville,—as well as in the Liturgy of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, they are inserted. I have also noticed, that in the Tables put up in most of the Churches lately erected, at least in that part of the kingdom where I reside, the same conjunction (*and*) is left out in the Lord's Prayer.

Some of your numerous Correspondents, Mr. Urban, may be able to say whether the above-named omissions were at first mere errors of the Oxford press, or, if *authorised alterations*, why the Cambridge editions differ in this respect from those of the other University. If errors of the press, it is singular that they have been so long perpetuated. I am, however, willing to hope *that* was the case, for, with respect to the alteration in the Lord's Prayer, whilst the word *καὶ* is found in the Greek Testament, the omission of the conjunction in English cannot, I think, be an *improvement*; nor do I conceive that leaving out the word *may* in the General Thanksgiving, is an amendment of the grammatical construction of the sentence.

Since making the above observations, I have accidentally seen an article in the *Christian Guardian* for this month, the writer of which notices the differences I have pointed out in the Prayer Books of our two Universities, with two other variations with which I was before unacquainted, viz. in the Oxford editions, Psalm lxxxi. ver. 1, "Sing *we* merrily;" and Psalm xc. ver. 12, "O teach us;" instead of "Sing *ye* merrily," and "So teach us," as printed in those of Cambridge: this has led to a further reference to the copies within my reach. I find the first of these variations in an Oxford edition of 1783. It is remarkable too, that it is so printed in Bishop Wilson's Bible, 1785 (which contains the version of Psalms used in the Liturgy), in Reeves's editions of the Prayer Book, and in the American Liturgy. The second variation is, as far as I

can trace, peculiar to the Oxford editions, but this is a more recent alteration than the former.

You will, I doubt not, Mr. Urban, agree with me that there ought not to be the *least variation* between the University editions of our venerable Liturgy. If those to which I have referred be, as I conjecture, errors of the Oxford press, is it not somewhat strange that they have remained so long uncorrected; the more so, when the prodigious number of Prayer Books, including those for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, printed at that University, are taken into consideration?

J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Cork.*

ANNEXED is a copy of a Commission from Oliver Cromwell, which was lately found among some old papers at Limerick, and is now in the possession of a friend of mine here. There is a family of the name of Rose now residing at Limerick, and possibly descended from this Captain-Lieutenant.

R. S.

Oliver Cromwell, Esq^r. Capitaine General and Command^r in Cheife of the Armies and Forces raised and to be raised by authority of Parliament, within the Com'on wealth of England.

To Samuel Rose, Capt.-Lieut.

By virtue of the power and authority to me derived from the Parliam^t of England, I doe hereby constitute and appointe you Capt^t Lt^t of y^e Comp^t of foote, whereof S^r William Constable Knt is Capitaine, raised and to be raised under my command for the service of the Com'on wealth, in the regiment whereof the s^d S^r W^m Constable Knt is Collonell. These are therefore to require you to make y^or p^{re}sent repaire unto the same Comp^t, and taking charge thereof as Cap^t Lt^t, duly to exercise the inferi^or offi^{ce} and souldiers of the said Comp^t in armes, and to use y^or best care and endeavor to keepe them in good order and discipline, commanding them to obey you as theire Cap^t Lieut^t. And you are likewise to observe and follow such orders and direct'ons as you shall from time to time receive from my selfe and y^e superior officers of the said regim^t and army, according to y^e discipline of warr. Given under my hand and seale the tenth of January 1652.

O. CROMWELL.

Mr. URBAN, *Basingstoke Rectory, April 17.*

IF the following somewhat curious document be worth a place in your valuable Miscellany, I can vouch for its being a correct copy of the original, which is in my possession.

Yours, &c.

J. B.

Licence for a Lady to cure the Evil.

Robert Nash, Doctor of Laws, Vicar General in Spirituals of the Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas, by divine permission Lord Bishop of Norwich, lawfully constituted. To our well-beloved in Christ, Mrs. Anne Smythies, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Smythies of Lavenham in the county of Suffolk and Diocese of Norwich, health in our Lord. Whereas we have received sufficient and credible testimony of your skill and knowledge in the art of cureing blotches, breakings out, and such like diseases called the King's Evil. And whereas we have received your consent and subscription to the articles of religion agreed upon by the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy of both provinces, at the Convocation holden in London in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand five hundred and sixty-two, and confirmed by regall authority; and also your oath of allegiance to his Majesty King George the Second, according to a late Act of Parliam^t in that case made and provided; have thought fit to license, and by these presents do license you publickly to use and practice the said art of cureing blotches, breakings out, and such like diseases, called the King's Evil, within the diocese of Norwich, and do will this our licence to endure during our pleasure and your good demeanour, and no longer nor otherwise. Dated the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-three.

JOHN NARKER, *Notary Publick,*
Dep^t Reg^r.

The Episcopal Seal affixed.

ADVERSARIA.

1. *Fabius*; 2. *Stilico*; 3. *Successors of Alexander the Great.*

THE prudence of FABIUS, which has been so much extolled, was the result of a timid and diffident disposition, rather than of a superior capacity,

which under various shapes, knew how to accommodate itself to the different necessities of the Republic. There wanted an Annibal in the very heart of Italy, to establish the reputation of Fabius. Being more impressed with the fatal consequences of a defeat than the advantages of victory, he was a politician and warrior of an ordinary kind, but so far fortunate as to meet with circumstances, in which an irresoluteness which was blameable in itself, preserved the State and became a talent.

If there had been no need of temporising, but of making vigorous, bold, frequent, and repeated enterprises, and of forcing the Carthaginians to raise the siege of Rome, it is probable that Fabius would have hastened the ruin of his country. At a later period, when the Republic was enabled to act on the offensive, this General continued to be guided by his former principles. Livy represents him as always encamped on the heights, always ready to retire at the enemy's approach, and remaining in his cantonments beyond the Vulturius, anxious above all to consult the diviners, the augurs, the sacred fowls, and the entrails of the victims, and making so many expiatory sacrifices, as to give rise to puerile and ridiculous stories. We even learn from Plutarch, that, being ready to fall into a snare of Annibal's, he and his army only owed their safety to the Haruspices, who announced most timely that his enterprise would be successful. In vain did circumstances alter; his conduct was always the same. He constantly opposed the wise diversion which the Romans made in Africa, and which tore away Annibal from Italy. Accustomed to fear everything, he would never have dared to fight at Zama, and in spite of the rules of that enlightened prudence which forbade Scipio to listen to the proposals of peace which the enemy offered, he would have made a treaty, and exposed the Romans to a third war against Carthage, perhaps as dangerous as the second, or at least as difficult as the first.—*Mably, Observations sur les Romains, p. 301.*

Historians relate that STILICO, the favorite and minister, and consequently the tyrant of Honorius, being weary of reigning under that weak

prince, aspired to the possession of the empire, and that, to succeed in his plan, he invited the Vandals, the Alans, and the Suevi to enter into Gaul, after having afforded them every facility for their establishment by his measures.* This faithless minister, say the historians, flattered himself that in the confusion into which this event would throw the empire, the Romans would decree the throne of Honorius to himself, or to his son Eucherius.

If Stilico formed this project, he was a man more despicable for his understanding than his intentions, which history does not say. Could he think that the Romans would be so senseless as to punish Honorius alone for the success of the barbarians, while it was notorious that this prince was a mere automaton, adorned with the imperial insignia? The Emperor would only have to answer for his minister's faults, as every one throughout the empire well knew, and in punishing him the minister would have been rewarded, which it is absurd to suppose. I cannot agree to the political views which are imputed to Stilico: to usurp the empire, he ought on the contrary to make it triumphant over its enemies. Why may we not believe, that the barbarians who entered into Gaul during his ministry, took that step because they feared the Romans less than the Huns; and that they established themselves in their conquest, because they preferred Gaul to Germany, while in repassing the Rhine they would have found the very Huns, whom they wished to avoid?—*Ibid. p. 372.*

The States which were formed out of the wreck of the empire of ALEXANDER, were sure to be a principal object of ambition to the Romans, and not one of these powers was in a condition to make itself respected. Greece was no longer what she had been under the command of Miltiades, of Themistocles, of Pausanias, &c. The jealousy of Sparta, the ambition of Athens, and the fatal Peloponnesian war, had broken all the bonds which

* I could have advanced a hundred arguments to justify Stilico, but what I have said is enough, unless I deceive myself, to satisfy sensible persons. The famous irruption of the Vandals into Gaul happened A.D. 406.

united the Greeks. Their cities were filled with parties, cabals, and factions. In a word, Greece without freedom, without patriotism, without confidence in her own strength, could not now be the bulwark of Asia against the Romans, as she had been that of Europe against the Persians. Macedonia had almost relapsed, since the death of Alexander, into the same state of weakness from which the policy of Philip had drawn her. The remembrance of her ancient grandeur made her ambitious, and she flattered herself with the continual idea of reconquering Asia with the assistance of the Greeks; but, instead of rendering them subordinate, she knew only how to disquiet and oppress them. The kings of Syria, who possessed the largest portion of Alexander's conquests, might have defended themselves against the Romans, if they had known their strength, and been able to use it; but this vast empire resembled those enormous giants who are the weakest of men, because the heart cannot dispatch the blood and the animal spirits to the extremities of the body, with sufficient vigour to keep them active. All the vices which had rendered so easy the ruin of the successors of Cyrus, were found in the successors of Alexander. Asia, ever resigned to indolence, luxury, and ease, had no soldiery; the Greeks who were established there had lost their courage, and the most oppressive despotism pressed on the slaves, whom it had deprived of every feeling of fear, of hope, or of emulation. Egypt, another dismemberment of the Macedonian empire, was in a situation no less deplorable. Never were princes less worthy to reign than the successors of Ptolemy. Far from conceiving the project of opposing the enterprises of the Romans; on the contrary, by the most servile compliances, they purchased permission to live in the most disgraceful ease, and to trample on their subjects; who, in spite of their natural cowardice, were always ready to revolt. To prove still further the weakness of their government, it is sufficient to observe the ascendancy which the kings of Syria had gained over them; and that, being carried away by a habit of obeying and cringing, they became subjects of the Romans, even before they had been over-

come in the field like Philip, or by benefits like Masinissa.

However rare it is to see a state alter its policy when its interests begin to change, perhaps the power of the Romans would have inspired sufficient suspicion to Greece, Macedonia, and the courts of Syria and Egypt, to make them sacrifice their old enmities to their common safety, and to combine for that purpose, if they had not rested in their security, by observing the wise and moderate policy of the Romans, which had already beguiled and subjugated the Italians. The Greeks and the successors of Alexander knew only one way of aggrandising themselves, namely, by establishing a direct dominion over the vanquished; but, seeing that the Roman republic made only alliances by way of conquests, and placed neither garri- son nor prætor in the towns of her humiliated enemies, they thought she had no ambition, and that, instead of considering how to defend themselves against her, they should remove all ground of fear by not offending her. This security left their divisions still existing, and the Romans profited by it to conquer them in succession, and even by means of each other.—*Ibid.*

MABLY, from whom these extracts are taken, is an interesting writer, and it is to be regretted that he has not attempted any regular history, for which he was so well qualified. While his countrymen call him profound, the Germans qualify him as superficial, probably because both parties have looked at different sides of the shield. If he has not the depth of Heeren, or the brilliancy of Montesquieu, he has the talent of placing character in its true light, by which illustration is reflected on a whole period of time. M. Levesque, the historian of Greece and Russia, has left the following portrait of Mably: "If he was singular among us, it was not because he affected it, but because his disposition, his mind, his manner of speaking, and his virtues, were not of our age. He had formed himself on models which were not our own. In the fairest times of Athens, he would have been confounded with the crowd of estimable citizens, because ~~all~~ would have resembled him; in the fairest times of Sparta, he would have been still less

observed; but among us he seemed like those antique forms, the just attitude and the precise beauty of which are in thorough contrast with the more mannerish statues of modern artists." His principal work must now be esteemed that which is oftenest quoted, and that certainly is his *Observations on the history of France*.

Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

Mr. URBAN, May 4.

CHEADLE in Staffordshire, formerly the residence of the Bassets of Drayton, contains, according to the last census, a population of 4119 souls. It is situated on the south side of a hill, whose summit is crowned with wood, lying between two rivers, the Tean and the Churnet, in the hundred of Totmanslow South.

The Church of Cheadle stands on an eminence, partly artificial, and which must have been a work of extreme labour; perhaps it is fair to account for it on the supposition of the Anglo-Saxons taking the old sites of the Britons for their places of worship. The Church is dedicated to Saint Giles; and the advowson is vested in the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. It is an old and elegant fabric. The interior roof, consisting of massive wooden arches, embellished with many hideously carved heads, is very curious. There are two galleries, besides an organ loft at the west end, of modern erection, sustained on light columns. On the centre panel is inscribed the name of the donor.

The monuments, though not numerous, are some of them curious. In the middle aisle is an inscription, or rather a fragment of one, on a marble slab, in which the letter N occurs three several times, with its cross stroke exactly horizontal, as was usual in the sixth century; to suppose its date so far back as that time being quite preposterous; how shall we account for it? There is no one word distinguishable, but the letter N is most clearly defined.

In sinking to a considerable depth a short time since, in the church-yard, several pieces of pottery were dug out, one of which I shall briefly describe. It is a piece of Samian ware, a part of some circular vessel. Mr. Keys, the possessor, who has collected many patterns for more than forty years,

seems never to have had any thing similar. It is all in relief, and of considerable size. It has a foliated border of perhaps fifty leaves, zig-zag over and under; a lion and a wild boar, both in a salient position combatting; but I shall have occasion to describe this further in another letter, in order to illustrate a remarkable circumstance connected with the manufactures of the Romanized Britons, when I shall also advert to the revival of some antique patterns by Mr. Wedgwood.

At Rockcliffe, situated on the side of a hill or bank called Deczy, is a well to which many remarkable properties have been ascribed. It possesses no mineral impregnation, but is famed for the cure of many disorders, and was formerly resorted to by the superstitious for the prognostication of future events, by the appearance of bubbles produced on its surface on the dropping therein of stones or metals. This mode of divining was peculiar to the Greeks. The Castalian fountain, amongst others, was supposed to be of this nature; the art was termed *hydromancy*. On this well was formerly a very curious and long inscription; but, the stones being removed for building some time since, nothing but the tradition now remains.

It is worthy of remark, that here, as well as at High Shute, a hill about a mile distant, the sand is clearly passing into the state of compact rock. Few more interesting instances of a recent formation can be found, than this described above. The fact of the same thing taking place on the coast of Cornwall, has some time since been established by Dr. Paris in the first volume of the "Transactions of the Cornwall Geological Society." This circumstance occurring in a midland county, entirely at rest, if it has not been already sufficiently disproved, the theory of Dr. Borlase in his "History of Cornwall," where the change of sand into rock is attributed to the "agglutinating quality of sea water!" I am inclined to think that instances of this species of transition are not so rare as geologists seem to suppose. I believe also that the same process is going on in the sand rocks adjoining the villa of Captain Sneyd at Huntley, in this neighbourhood.

A quantity of arrow heads were found on the 21st of last June, near

the surface of the ground, in a field adjoining Hales Hall, one mile from Cheadle, which, though occasioning various surmises at the time, perhaps hardly merit a place here. It is, however, at all events clear, that a Roman station once existed within a quarter of a mile of the present site of Cheadle, an encampment being discernible on the left side of the way, between Cheadle and Draycott, which seems to have been used in later years as a bowling green, and which circumstance gave rise to the discovery of many relics of more or less importance when the ground was levelled for that purpose. Two pieces of urns, similar to what have been commonly found elsewhere, were at first carefully preserved, but afterwards destroyed by

their original owner. It is not improbable that this spot was once used for interment, though no perfect skeleton has been found. Before the seventh century it was unlawful, Strutt says (*Anglo-Saxon Æra*, vol. i. p. 69), to bury the dead in the cities, and there were no church-yards.

My next communication shall contain fewer general remarks and more accurate descriptions, having now I hope said sufficient to show that Cheadle possesses materials for interesting speculation. Amongst these I shall notice the monumental inscriptions I have referred to; two antique bells at Greenhill; and the similarity of some coins found near this place to those dug out of the river at Tutbury.

Yours, &c. E. J. MANSELL.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ON THE ANALOGIA LINGUÆ GRÆCÆ, AND ON HORATIUS RESTITUTUS.

MR. URBAN,

May 15.

IF I could only believe that any of your readers have perused or will peruse with earnest attention what is recommended to them in No. IV. of these letters (dated April 14), I should feel less regret at the necessity which is by many causes imposed upon me, to delay the promised assault (however hasty and brief) on the Cratylean and Hemsterhusian systems of Greek etymology.

The old proverb of *Tunica Pallio propior* may be fairly pleaded as one ground for the delayed execution of what was sincerely intended. On the 21st of last month, the Cambridge Chronicle announced the fact of my *Horatius Restitutus* being just published from the University press. And anxiety about the success of such a publication may well be excused, when that work is known to be one of the labours of my life as a school-master since the year 1796. But a truce with egotism and with apology for the present.

I proceed to state what may more properly serve to interest the admirers of Horace, and what has only fallen within the range of my own remark since the date of that publication. In presenting to the readers of *Horatius Restitutus*, Dr. Bentley's judgment *De Temporibus Librorum Horatii*, a

division of the whole extract was made into parts commodious for reference. In the first of those ten paragraphs, Dr. Bentley declares that none of the arrangements of the books of Horace then existing in the editions, or in MSS. had any pretence to be just and legitimate.

Dr. Bentley does not seem to have been aware, in his *Prefatio* at least he does not take notice, that a monstrous idea had been entertained of inverting one part of the commonly observed series (in itself not wrong), that is, of prefixing the epistles to the satires!

All which I know on this point of Horatian literature, shall be given in a short quotation from J. C. Scaliger's *Poetice*, Lib. vi. p. 809, ed. 4, 1607: and it will gratify me exceedingly, if any Correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine can throw any light on the literary anecdote here alluded to, which perhaps gave rise to the famous adage, GRAMMATICO NIHIL INFELICIUS.

“Prima vero Epistola quovis melle dulcior est Sententiæ appositæ, dictio casta, rotunda, suavis. Quapropter arbitror postremam omnium factam, primam positam ob luculentam raritatem. Itaque dicit,

Nunc igitur versus et cætera ludæra pono.] Quare etiam Epistolarum librum Satyris postponendum censeo. Id quod cum in vetustis exemplaribus videamus, nescio quid consilii in mentem venerit iis, qui inventum

ordinem subvertere. Grammatico nihil infelicius. Credo quod viderent versum illum, —*Summa dicende camenâ: quasi vero non hanc ipsam postremam intelligeret.*”

R. S. Y.

JAMES TATE.

Horatius Restitutus: or the Books of Horace arranged in Chronological order, according to the scheme of Dr. Bentley, from the text of his second edition in 1713, and the common readings subjoined; with a preliminary Dissertation on the Chronology and the Localities of that Poet. By James Tate, M.A. &c. 8vo. Cambridge.

THE soundest scholars since the time of Bentley have admitted the accuracy of his *Tempora Horatiana*. Additional evidence has lately been adduced in complete confirmation of that scheme, by Mr. Fynes Clinton, in the second part of his valuable chronological work, and this seems to have emboldened Mr. Tate to give an edition of the works of Horace, placed in that order in which we may confidently say he has indisputably shown that they were published by the author himself. Mr. Tate's *Preliminary Dissertation* is ample and discursive, but marked with his characteristic exactness and critical acumen: it takes a large range in the ever delightful investigation of the habits and haunts of genius, yet runs into no wild and erroneous vagaries.

The advantages of this new arrangement are thus stated:

“It may be too much to assert, that the publication of the books of Horace in the original series of succession will at once set all other things to rights; yet there can be no doubt but the wrong, unnatural, confused order, in which his works have hitherto been exhibited, has given rise to a great portion of all the errors existing at this day. And so long as the common arrangement shall continue to influence the train of thought by the order of perusal, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to overcome that proneness to false combinations which the working on a distorted view must of necessity create.”—*Prelim. Dissert.* p. xvii.

From these remarks we see no reason to dissent, though we must confess that we find it difficult to reconcile our eye to the dissociation of the *Lyrics*; the first book of *Epistles* being placed between the third and fourth book of *Odes*. For this, however, strong reasons are given, pp. xi-xxiv. sqq.

We are rather disposed to adduce in favour of the new arrangement, a circumstance to which Mr. Tate has not adverted. The Horatian MSS. sometimes exhibit a series very different to that of the editions. For instance, in Professor Gaisford's Catalogue of the “Codices Manuscripti, et Impressi cum notis Manuscriptis, olim D'Orvilliani,” in the Bodleian Library, we find one thus described:

“XI. 5, 9. Horatii Opera hoc ordine: *Ars* P. 1-11. *Epp.* ii. 11-44. *Epodi* et *Carm.* Sæc. 44 b—60. *Ode* 61-127. *Sermones* deunt. MS. chart. in 4to.”

And another thus:

“XI. 5, 10. Horatius. N. B. *Ars Poëtica* statim post *Carmen Sæculare* ponitur.”

This indeed has little or nothing to do with settling the true chronological order of the books; but it shows that the arrangement to which we are accustomed was not always religiously observed.

Having given our sincere praise to the Dissertation, we have to express our deep regret that an Editor so conversant with the author in all his peculiarities and felicities of expression, in every nicety of his different metrical structures, should have been content to reprint the text of Bentley. He was indeed, as Mr. Tate styles him, a Prince of Critics; but his hasty, unnecessary alterations of Horace form no part of his just title to that principedom. A text given according to the practised taste and cautious judgment of the Editor of *Horatius Restitutus*, aided by the large collations of editions and MSS. ready made to his hand, would have been more satisfactory to the general reader, and would have formed a record to which the ablest critic might appeal with advantage.

There is perhaps also an impropriety, if not an absolute inaccuracy, in now giving at the foot of the page as the *vulg. lect.* what Bentley might in his day correctly so denominate. It is not over pleasing also to see a genuine critic of the old school caught by the fashion of writing English Prolegomena to a Latin author. When he writes for the learned republic, why not use their universal language? Why not appeal, without an interpreter, to the Hermanus, the Boissonades, and the Maïos in that language which is current among them all?

MR. URBAN, *Mere, April 3.*

IT may be pleasing to your classical correspondent, Mr. Tate, to find that his opinions on the "*Analogia linguæ Græcæ*," and the formation of the Greek language, are adopted by others, though their opinions may have little weight with the learned; and I trust he will not think me over officious if I add a few observations to those he has already made.

Mr. Tate's objections to the doctrine "that the same letters or syllables were originally attached, in the Greek language, to one set of ideas, and to no others but those" would be strengthened by a reference to any other original language; to such, for example, as the Russian, or German, which are nearly as self-derived as the Greek. What connexion is there between all the German words beginning in *Schw*? as *Schwëiss*, sweat; *Schwert*, a sword; and *Schwester*, a sister; or in Russian, between such as the following?

<i>Cho-deet</i> , to walk;	<i>Ko-pat</i> , to dig;
<i>Cho-rotiæ</i> , fine;	<i>Ko-rova</i> , a cow;
<i>Cho-lodnue</i> , cold;	<i>Ko-val</i> , to forge;
<i>Go roch</i> , pease;	<i>Ya-bloko</i> , an apple;
<i>Go-rod</i> , a town;	<i>Ya-sen</i> , an ash;
<i>Go-los</i> , the voice;	<i>Ya-stchereetsa</i> , a lizard.
<i>Go-lova</i> , the head;	

Mr. Tate observes, in his first letter, p. 41, "no point is more clearly now understood and agreed upon, I conceive, amongst scholars, than the following: that the letters μ , σ , τ , in *κεκριμαι*, *κεκρισαι*, *κεκριται*, are in fact distinct vestiges of pronouns, conveying the ideas of I, thou, he, respectively."

Some light may be thrown on this subject by the Basque language, in which Depping observes there is no conjugation of the active verb, but that it is only the auxiliary verb (in fact a kind of personal pronoun) that is conjugated, and indicates the persons. Thus, in the verb *Jaten*, to eat:

Jaten det, I eat;
Jaten dec, thou eatest;
Jaten deu, he eats.

Jaten is unaltered, and the auxiliary verb or pronoun *det*, being conjugated and added to it, is equal to the Latin and Greek endings.

But what can give one a better clue to the origin of the Latin and Greek declensions than the Basque article? In Basque, observes Depping, there is neither gender nor case; it is only the article that is declined, and that article is put *after* the noun, and *forms its ending*; as

Jaun a, the lord; *Jaun ac*, the lords;
Jaun aren, of the lord; *Jaun en*, of the lords.

Jaun being the noun, and *a*, *ac*, *en*, the article.

In the Russian language we have something like a clue to the origin of the "*augmentum temporale*" of the Greek verbs: the perfect branch or tenses of the Russian verb being made by foreputting an adverb. Thus the imperfect tenses

Ya pragal, I was touching;
Ya pongal, I was frightening;
Ya tschesal, I was combing;

become in the perfect tense

Ya ras-pragal;
Ya ees-pogal;
Ya bui-tschesal;

—*ras*, *ees*, and *bui*, being adverbs or prepositions (still used in the language), and meaning *out*, or *through*, thus noting the perfection or ending of the action; *ya ras-pragal* being literally touched through, or out; or to the end; or have ended touching.

There are many who think etymology and philology useless studies, fit only for an idle monk who may want something to fill up the lagging hours of seclusion; but, connected as they are with the history of man, and the science of the mind, they will always be valued by philosophers. Even, for example, in the word *Mesopotamia* (between the rivers), etymology settles the bounds of an ancient country.

Yours, &c. W. BARNES.

IMPERIAL ROMAN COINS.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, April 30.*

THE Imperial coins illustrative of History are extremely numerous, but it would exceed the limits of a treatise of this kind to enumerate more than a few of the most remarkable. Those of the Emperors, from Vespasian to Caracalla inclusive, are particularly valuable, as generally exhibiting the year of the prince's reign; or, what marks the date nearly as well, the year of his consulship, and I believe it will be found that in many instances we have no other mode of ascertaining the dates of particular occurrences. After Caracalla, we meet with but

few of those dates; and with Probus I believe they cease altogether. In these observations, however, I do not include the Imperial coins struck in Egypt, which, all of them, present us with the year of the Emperor's reign, and which I shall have occasion to notice for the assistance they afford to Chronology.

56. Augustus. Reverse, a Comet, DIVVS. IVLIVS. This comet, which appeared immediately after Cæsar's death, was called the Julian star, and is mentioned by Suetonius, c. 88. "Ludis quos Augustus edebat Stella crinita fulsit."

57. Augustus. Victory crowning the head of the Emperor, IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. F. AVGVST. COS. IX. Reverse, two heads, M. ACILIVS. GLABRIO. PROCOS. The ninth consulship of Augustus was in the year A. V. C. 729, and in that year the Salassi, a people of Cisalpine Gaul, were totally defeated, and reduced to servitude by Varro. The Asturi and Cantabri were defeated by Antistius, and the Germans by Vinicius. It appears also from this coin that M. Acilius Glabrio was one of the Proconsuls that year.

58. Augustus. Reverse, a Parthian kneeling, presenting a standard, CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. SIGN. RECEPT. Ditto, figure presenting a standard, L. AQVILLIVS. FLORVS. III. VIR.

"Parthi sigga militaria quæ M. Crasso et M. Antonio ademrant reposcenti reddunt."—SUTON. c. 21.

59. Augustus. Reverse, an altar inscribed ROM. ET. AVG.

"Templa in nulla provincia nisi communis suo Romæque nomine recepti."—SUTON. c. 52.

60. Augustus. Reverse, Capricornus.

"Thema suum vulgavit, nummumque argenteum nota sideris Capricorni quo natus est percussit."—SUTON. c. 94.

61. Nicopolis in Epirus. Head of Augustus. Reverses, Victory, Fortune, Ship. These symbols are emblematic of the celebrated battle of Actium, in commemoration of which battle Nicopolis was built by Augustus.

62. Alexandria in Egypt. Dr. Lempriere, in his Classical Dictionary, says that "Zeno the Stoic philosopher is said to have compared those whose actions were dissimilar to their professions, to the coin of Alexandria,

which appeared beautiful to the eye, though made of the basest metals." This description of the coins of Alexandria cannot at all apply to those struck under Alexander and the Ptolemies in Egypt; but agrees perfectly with those struck at Alexandria by the Roman Emperors, of whom a numerous series exists from Augustus to Maximianus II. all struck in potin and other base metals, but exhibiting a great variety of beautiful types and symbols. As the earliest of these coins, however, did not appear for nearly 300 years after the death of Zeno, which happened 264 B. C. it is evident the saying I have noticed must have been falsely attributed to him by some subsequent writer, although perhaps used by some of the other philosophers of that name.

63. Tiberius. Reverse, triumphal chariot empty, drawn by four horses.

"Triumphus ei decretus vetum hunc distulit, mæsta civitate clade Variana."—SUTON. c. 17.

64. Tiberius. Reverse, Emperor sitting. CIVITATIBVS. ASIAE. RES. TITVTIS.

"Asiam disjectis terræ motu civitatibus liberalitate egregia sublevavit."—SUTON. c. 48.

65. Caligula. Car drawn by two mules, S. P. Q. R. MEMORIAE. AGRIPPINAE.

"Agrippinæ matri defunctæ Caius instituit Circenses carpentumque quo in pompa traduceretur."—SUTON. c. 16.

66. Caligula. Reverse, two horsemen, NERO. ET. DRVSVS. CAES. Reverse of another, three females with cornucopias, AGRIPPINA. DRV. SILLA. IVLIA.

"Caii fratres fuerit Nero et Drusus; sorores vero Agrippina, Drusilla, Julia."—SUTON. c. 7.

67. Caligula. Reverse, Emperor sitting as Jupiter, surrounded by the Pleiades. Another Reverse, Emperor sitting as Jupiter in a quadriga of elephants, surrounded by the Pleiades.

"Caligulam quidam Latialem Jovem consalutaverunt."—SUTON. c. 22.

68. Nero. Head of Nero; a serpent before the face.

"Missi a Messalina qui Neronem strangularent, iidem dracone e pulvino se profertem conterriti refugerunt."—SUTON. c. 6.

69. Nero. Reverse, vase and crown on a table, under which is a pile of

apples, CERTA . QVINQ . ROM . CONST.

"Instituit Nero quinquennale certamen primus omnium Romæ more Græco triplex."
—Sueton. c. 12.

70. Clunia in Spain. Head of Galba, &c. Reverse, Emperor sitting, and a figure with cornucopia presenting a trophy to him, HISPANIA. CLVNIA . SVL. Plutarch mentions that Galba was at Colonia in Spain, when he received an account of the death of Nero, and his own elevation to the empire.

71. Galba. Reverse, Liberty with the pileus or cap in her hand.

"Obiit Nero die quo quondam Octavianum interemerat tantumque gaudium publice præbuit ut plebs pulcata tota urbe discurreret."
—Sueton. Neron. c. 57.

This coin was one of those remarkable ones restored by Trajan.

72. Vitellius. Reverse, busts of two children face to face, LIBERI . AVG . GERMAN. Another has LIBERI . IMP . GER . AVG. Josephus, War. iv. 10, speaks of Vitellius as having no children; whilst Tacitus, ii. 59, and Suetonius, c. 6, mention that he had, and it appears from this coin the two latter were right.

73. Domitian. Head of Domitian, IMP . CAES . DOMIT . AVG . GER . COS . XI . CENS. Reverse, Victory inscribing on a shield hung on a trophy, DE . GER. By this coin it appears that in his 11th Consulship he obtained a victory over the Germans.

74. Nerva. Reverse, date-bearing palm tree, Fisci . IVDAICI . CALVMNIA . SVBLATA . S . C. This tax imposed by Domitian, was taken off by Nerva.

75. Trajan. Reverse, a captive with hands bound, surrounded with weapons, DAC . CAP . COS . V . P . P . S . P . Q . R . OPTIMO . PRINC.

Another Reverse of the same year has a river deity, DANVVIVS . COS . V . &c. The conquest of Dacia, on entering which country Trajan built the celebrated bridge over the Danube, was one of the most difficult and important transactions of his reign.

76. Trajan. Head of the Emperor, IMP . CAES . NERVAE . TRAIANO . &c. COS . VI. Reverse, Emperor standing between two river deities reclining, and with his foot on a captive, ARMENIA . ET . MESOPOTAMIA . IN . POTESTATEM . P . R . REDAC-

TAE. The two rivers are the Euphrates and Tigris.

77. Trajan. Head of the Emperor, COS . VI . &c. Reverse, a figure standing with camel at her feet, ARAB . ADQV . &c.

78. Trajan. Reverse, two captives sitting at the foot of a trophy, PARTHIA . CAPTA . COS . VI . &c.

79. Trajan. Reverse, the Emperor on his throne, presenting a figure with a cap, to another figure, who is kneeling before them, REX . PARTHIS . DATVS. This event is mentioned by several historians, but the king is called by different names, in which no two of them appear to agree.

80. Hadrian. Head of the Emperor, COS . III . &c. Reverse, the Emperor setting fire to a bundle of papers, RELIQUA . VETERA . I . I . S . NOVIES . MIL . ABOLITA. Hadrian remitted all arrears due to his treasury for sixteen years, and publicly burnt the account-books, to which circumstance this coin alludes.

81. Hadrian. Head of the Emperor, HADRIANVS . AVG . COS . III. Reverse, ADVENTVI . AVG . AFRICAE. Another Reverse of the same year represents the Emperor raising from the ground Africa personified, RESTITVTORI . AFRICAE. Spartian, c. xiii. mentions that Hadrian, after his return to Rome from a tour of the Asiatic provinces, passed over into Africa, and conferred many benefits on the African provinces.

82. Hadrian. Head of the Emperor, HADRIANVS . &c. COS . III. Reverse, the Emperor raising a female, who is kneeling, RESTITVTORI . ACHAEIAE. Spartianus, c. 13, 19, mentions that Hadrian sailed to Greece, and in all the cities erected some edifice, and celebrated games, and at Athens exhibited in the Stadium a hunt of 1000 wild beasts.

83. Antoninus Pius. Head of the Emperor, ANTONINVS . AVG . &c. COS . III. Reverse, Victory bearing a shield, inscribed IMPERATOR . II . BRITAN. in the exergue.

84. Antoninus Pius, ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . &c. COS . III. Reverse, a figure placing a crown on another, REX . ARMENIIS . DATVS.

85. Marcus Aurelius. Reverse, Victory erecting a trophy, VIC . PAR . TR . POT . XX . IMP . IIII . COS . III.

86. Smyrna. Medallion; Head of M. Aurelius. Reverse, Alexander the Great

sleeping under a plane tree, and the Nemeses appearing to him in a dream, ΘΥΔΙΑΝΟΥ . ΤΡΑΤ . ΑΝΘΗΚΕ . ΚΜΥΡΝΑΙΟΙC. Pausanias relates that as Alexander was hunting in Mount Pagus, he came to a fountain and plane tree, where he fell asleep, and in a dream the Nemeses appeared to him, and desired him to build a city in that place, to be inhabited by the Smyrnæans, who, having consulted the oracle of Apollo at Claros, removed there. This city was destroyed by an earthquake, and afterwards rebuilt by M. Aurelius. This medallion therefore relates to the two events.

87. Lucius Verus. Reverse, the Emperor sitting, the King of Armenia standing, REX . ARMENIIS . DATVS . IMP . II . &c.

88. Severus. Reverse, a river deity reclining on an urn; at his back a trophy, on which a Roman commander is placing a crown, ΤΡΑ . ΔΑΛΦ . ΜΟΔΕ . ΚΥΞΙΚ . ΑΙΧΗΠΟC in the exergue. This coin is of importance in denoting that it was on the river Æsephus near Cyzicus, that Severus defeated Æmilianus the Lieutenant of Pescennius Niger.

89. Treb. Gallus. Reverse, statue of Apollo standing on the top of a rock, with olive branch in right hand, and bow in left. ARN. at one side, ASI. at the other. This coin was supposed to have been struck by the cities of Arnâ and Asisium in Umbria, during the period of the pestilence, which raged in Italy in the reign of Treb. Gallus, who directed sacrifices to be offered to the gods, of whom on this occasion Apollo must be regarded as one of the most important.

90. Alexander, Tyrant of Africa, A. D. 308. Reverse, female holding ears of corn in her right hand, and two poppy-heads in her left, INVICTA . ROMA . FELIX . KARTHAGO. This

man declared himself independent in Africa, but was, after a reign of three years, taken and put to death by the Generals of Maxentius. It would appear from this coin, that Carthage was the theatre of his career.

91. Martinianus. Head with radiated crown, D . N . MARTINIANO . P . F . AVG. Almost all writers say that Martinianus was associated with Licinius, as Cæsar, but this coin shows that he received the superior title of Augustus.

92. Constans. Reverse, a warrior standing in a galley, Victory on the prow, BONONIA . OCEANEN in the exergue. This coin relates to an expedition which Constans made to Britain, in A. D. 343.

93. Constantius II. Figure standing with Labarum in his hand, on which is the monogram of Christ, Victory crowning it, HOC . SIGNO . VICTOR . ERIS.

94. Nepotianus. Head of the Emperor, FL . NEP . CONSTANTINVS . AVG. This Emperor was nephew to Constantine the Great, and appears by this coin to have taken the name of Constantinus.

Many examples similar to those I have noticed, and some of them perhaps of much greater interest and importance, might easily be adduced, the Roman imperial coins in particular presenting us with the records of various victories, games celebrated, Congiaria distributed, Kings assigned to conquered nations, stations and ensigns of the Legions, visits of the Emperors to different countries, and various other historical matters, with frequently the dates; it is however to Chronology that the Greek and Roman coins afford the greatest assistance, and to that most important branch of my subject I shall proceed in my next letter.

Yours, &c. JOHN LINDSAY.

ON ANCIENT ARCHERY.

Mr. URBAN, April 4.

TO the interesting information of your Correspondent A. J. K. on Archery and the Artillery Company, the following desultory notices may not be deemed an intrusive addition.

Among the entries at Stationers' Hall occur the two following publications, but I have never seen a copy of either.

A merye reioicing historie of the notable feates of Archerye of the high and mightie William Duke of Shordiche: to Rich. Jones, 6 August, 1577.*

The Tectonicon of Finsbury felldes: to John Pyrryn 19 Nov. 1590.

* This was previously to the splendid procession described in *The Swanman's Glory*, which took place in 1583.

To the "Ayme for Finsburrie Archers," mentioned at p. 209, may be added the date of 1594. This tract was probably, as a practical work, reprinted more frequently than has yet been discovered. For another Company of Archers there was painted

Aime for the Archers of St. George's Fields, containing the names of all the Marks in the same fields, with their true distances according to the dimensuration of the Line. Formerly gathered by Richard Haunis, and now corrected by Thomas Bick and others. London, printed by N. Howell, for Robert Minchard and Benjamin Brown-smith, and are to be sold at the sign of the Man in the Moon, in Blackman-street. 1664. 24mo.

No particulars of this company are to be found in the History of Surrey; nor, I believe, in the several Histories of London.*

One of the longest aims appears to have been from the Angel to Ixems boy, being sixteen score and twelve yards, and there was given the following

Rules to be observed and practised by all those that exercise shooting in the Long Bow.

1. For finding your mark it must be within every man's reach.

2. For whites or blacks you must have but one in a game, unless they be all content; and if you shoot at any loose white, and it be stricken out of sight, it is no mark.

3. For the height of stakes, although the wood be above the pin, yet you are to measure at the pin, if there be any, because it is put in for that purpose.

4. Shooting at a bush or black, whatever you find highest in it (being within the compass of the mark), you are to take that for the height.

5. If in measuring a shoot the difference be so small it cannot be described, then that competitor shall win the shoot that is best at next mark.

6. If in measuring a shoot the mark be stirred out of its place, he loseth the shoot that removed it.

7. If at coming to your mark you claim two or more, and the opposite side draw their arrows, you can have no more then you first claimed, although your partner when he comes challengeth more.

8. If you name one mark and shoot at another, you are to lose your shoot, and the others are to follow at the mark named.

* "Newington had the addition of *Butts* probably from there having been such placed here for the exercise of archery, and to distinguish it from Newington on the north side of London. The first time that this addition has been found is in the register of Cardinal Pole, in 1558."—History of Surrey, by Manning and Bray, iii. 449.

9. If your arrow break, you may measure at the nearest piece that hath wood and head, or wood and feather.

10. If you have any mishap, as nocking amiss, if you can reach your arrow with your bow you may shoot again; if it flee further, it is a shoot.

11. In shooting at rovers you must stand no further from your mark than you can reach with half your bow: but at pricks you are permitted to stand two bows before your mark, and as much behind it as you please.

The decline of archery into a matter of amusement is commonly attributed to the thundering pellets of the firelock, and it very early fell into common hands, which ignobles all fashions.

Alexander Barclay, in his first Eclogue, has the following homely but characteristic lines:

Coridon.

What, man! the Court is *freshe* and full of ease,

I can draw a bow, I shall some lord there Thyself can report how I can bides kill, Mine arrowe toucheth of them *nothing* but the bill,

I hurte no fleshe, nor bruse no parte at all; Were not my shooting our living were but small;

Lo, here a sparrow; lo, here he thrushes four, All these I killed this day within an hour.†

Yours, &c.

EU. H.

MR. URBAN,

*New Kent Road,
May 21, 1832.*

I BEG, by your permission, to make the few following emendations and additions to my late notices on the subject of Archery.

P. 113. The Finsbury Ticket prescribes that all archers intending to shoot at the eleven score target should pay down their twenty shillings, that plate may be provided, &c. This was the usual method of rewarding the most dexterous bowmen. The Royal Company of Scottish Archers are described as marching under the command of the Duke of Hamilton to shoot for the Musselburgh silver arrow, Aug. 4, 1724. The winner of the arrow kept it for a twelvemonth, when a medalet of gold or silver was appended to it, inscribed with his name, or his coat of arms, and it was transferred to the successful Toxophilite in the contest of the following year. One of these pieces appended to the Musselburgh arrow had the arms of John-

† From Cawood's edition.

ston of Elphinston; the motto was very expressive of the influence of a skilful hand on the flight of the shafts, "*Guid them*;" the date was 1603. If the arrow were won three successive years, it seems to have been considered the property of the winner; thus another medallet in the form of a shield appended to the Musselburgh Arrow is inscribed, "This Arrow has been 3 Tyms wine by Robert Dobie of Stonihill, and now gifted by him till the town of Mussalbrugh, 1649."

Robert Dobie generously gave up his right of permanent possession in the piece, that it might still be the meed of future candidates. But the most ancient of all the medallets appended to the Musselburgh arrow was a small escutcheon of gold, on which were the following lines in the black-letter:—

When Ardrose was a man
He could not be praid;
At the old sport he wan,
When Ardrose was a man.
But now he neither may nor can,
Nas! he is faill!
When Ardrose was a man
He could not be praid.

This inscription recorded, in that melancholy strain of reflection which must attach to the transient nature of all human acquirements, the skill of Ardrose in the bow; and that his arm was unnerved by the infirmities of age. The old Musselburgh silver arrow was about a foot in length, and had originally been gilt. It is described in the year 1726 as chained to a new one, to which all the escutcheons of plate were affixed. This last was of the length and thickness of an ordinary arrow, with *butt* feathers, or feathers for the short distance, which are of a high cut. It was presented to the town of Musselburgh by Mr. Adam Coult, Advocate, when he won the old arrow, Aug. 4, 1713. On one of the silver feathers is engraved the arms of Musselburgh, and on the reverse side those of Coult. The motto above the crest, "*Transfigam*."* In the rare little tract, described in the note, the poetry in which is chiefly from the pen of the celebrated Allan Ramsay, we have also rules† set down by "the Lord Pro-

vost, Baillies, and Council of the city of Edinburgh, to be observed in shooting for the *Edinburgh silver arrow*, May 1719." The arrow was to be shot for in the noblest style of archery practice, and which undoubtedly requires the greatest skill, at rovers, or distant shooting. He that gained three successive shots was to keep the arrow until the first Monday of April in the following year. The Edinburgh archers also shot for a silver bowl under the same regulations, round the sides of which were affixed escutcheons of gold. This prize appears to have been instituted in the year 1720; and in Allan Ramsay's tract we have a list of the escutcheons of the winners down to the year 1726,‡ when it was published. The first escutcheon has on the obverse a coat of arms, with the motto *Je Pense*. On the reverse

"James, Earl of Weemyss, Lord Elcho, was the first that gained this prize belonging to the Royal Company of Archers upon the 14th day of September 1720, and returned it according to the rules of the said Royal Company."

At the end of this little book are also the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who gained the Musselburgh arrow from 1603 to 1726; the Edinburgh arrow from 1709 to 1726; the archers bowl from 1723 to 1726.

There is a curious MS. "*Aim*," in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, in which "the dimensions" are exceedingly numerous. Some of the lengths extend to 19, 20, and 21 score yards. The names of the marks nearly accord with those given in our plan. At the end of this MS. are the following notes by the compiler, Mr. Henry Dickman.

"Per me, Henricus Dickmanus nomine; scribebam hunc librum, et scriptus erat in anno Domini 1601, quarto die Mayii.

"Shoote streight and of a goode lenght,
"Then shall you wine of any strenght §

"Vivat Regina Elizabetha."

At the beginning of this little work, which would be catalogued among the 20mos. is written in a modern hand,

"Mr. Bagford, who sold me this booke, said that heretofore Finsbury field was common for archers, and they set up posts in places fit for marks, in respect of distance and winds, and some zealous archers wrote in this book the distances from post to post,

* Poems in English and Latin on the Archers and Royal Company of Archers. Account of the pieces appended to the Musselburgh Arrow, p. 78. Edinburgh, 1726.
† Ibid. p. 81.

‡ Ibid. p. 103.

§ Spelt thus in original.

which those who placed them called by arbitrary names."

The wind having considerable influence on the flight of arrows must always be much considered by archers. Ascham says, "a syde wynd," (which would divert the arrows from their direct course, and which consequently must be allowed for in shooting) "trieth an archer and good gere very much." He notices the effect which the density of the atmosphere has on the flight of the arrow, and says, when the plague was in Cambridge* "the downe wind twelve score marke for the space of three weekes was thirteene score and a half; and into the wynd being not very great, a great deal above fourteen score." This passage, which the editor of the last edition of the *Toxophilus*† says he does not understand, means that the air was so peculiarly dense, and resisted the flight of the arrows so much, that it was necessary in shooting with the wind the distance of 240 yards, to elevate the bow as for 270; and in shooting against or into the wind the same distance of 240 yards, to elevate as for a much greater distance than 280.

P. 114, for fourteenth read fifteenth century.

P. 115. The observation relative to the archers' division of the Artillery Company, would more correctly stand thus. Archery was much encouraged by Henry VIII.; in his reign a society of archers existed at Mile End, called the fraternity of St. George, and this society appears to have given rise to the Artillery Company; for Sir Christopher Morris, Master of the Ordnance, Anthony Knevet and Peter Meutas, Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, mentioned in the patent, were constituted overseers of the science of artillery, and they were permitted "to knit and establish a certain perpetual fraternity of St. George," for the use of long bows, cross bows, and hand guns. This was the Artillery Company. So closely did the Artillery Company always consider themselves allied to the professors of archery, that as late as the year 1780 they permitted the *Toxophilite Society* to attach themselves to

‡ Archery is still practised at Cambridge by two corps, composed of some of the gentlemen of the University, the King's College and University united archers, and the Johnian archers.

† *Toxophilus*, Edit. 1786, p. 215.

their battalion.‡ The removal of the Artillery Company from their exercising ground in Spitalfields to another more conveniently chosen, took place about the beginning of the reign of Charles I. The name of their ancient place of exercise was "Tassel Close," so called from the thistles with which it abounded. On that spot they had built themselves an armoury, and Marshal Petowe of their company, who probably was a much better archer than a poet, has thus quaintly versified its history.

"The ground whereon this building now doth stand

The Teasel Close hath heretofore been named,
And William Prior of the Hospital,
Then of our blessed Lady, which we call
St. Mary Spittle, without Bishopsgate,
Did pass it by indenture bearing date
January, third day, in Henry's time,
The eighth of that same. The Convent did conjoin

Unto the guile of all artillery
Cross bows, hand guns, and of archery,
For full three hundred years excepting three,
(The time remaining we shall never see!)
Now have the noble Council of our King
Confirmed the same, § and under Charles's wing

We now do exercise, and of that little
Teasel of ground we enlarge St. Mary Spittle.
Trees we cut down and gardens added to it,
Thanks to the Lords that gave us leave to do it.
Long may this work endure and ne'er decay,
But be supported to the latest day.
All loyal subjects to the King and State
Will say Amen, maugre all spleen and hate.

London's Honour and her Citizens' approved Love, exercising arms in the Artillery Garden, London."

P. 209. To the observations on roving and pricking, the following may be appended:—Butt shooting was shooting at the point blank distance; mounds of earth so called were erected for this practice to stop the arrows, and prevent them from *snaking* (according to an archer's term) or hiding themselves in the grass; which, from the flight of the arrows being parallel with the surface of the field in this kind of shooting, they were apt to do. Pricking was shooting at a mark of compass, or with an elevated bow; the arrow describing in its flight the segment of a circle, but the distance being defined. Roving was shooting at an uncertain distance, as has been before said.

‡ Highmore's History of the Artillery Company, p. 87.

§ Patent of Charles I.

P. 219. Mr. Waring, senior, deceased, is in some degree confounded with his son, who now carries on the profession of Bowyer and Pletcher. The passage, however, needs no more correction than this observation will enable the reader himself to make.

Yours, &c.

A. J. K.

Mr. URBAN,

A COMMITTEE having been formed for the purpose of preserving "Crosby Hall," (see p. 386) from the destruction which a short time since threatened that very interesting building, I beg to point out to public attention one very important method in which the ancient building might be rendered useful, and I feel induced to do this to obviate an objection which has been raised to the restoration of many valuable historical specimens of ancient art, on the ground of their want of utility. To be able satisfactorily to meet this objection, would, I am certain, insure the support of numerous individuals in this Metropolis, who, accustomed to habits of business, would look with indifference on any object which was preserved merely as a work of art without some fixed object of utility being attached to it.

With respect to Crosby Hall, this question may be more easily answered than in other instances. There are so many temporary objects of a literary and public nature, so many meetings almost daily occurring in the Metropolis, that I feel convinced the existence of a spacious and elegant building in so central a situation as Crosby Hall, and which should be applicable to such purposes, would be deemed a public benefit, and I should think there is little doubt, even in a pecuniary point of view, of its repaying the expense of its support.

But there is one permanent object of utility, which I wish particularly to urge upon the attention of such of your readers as may be likely to possess influence sufficient to accomplish so desirable an object. It has been suggested that the Gresham Lectures should be removed from the place where they are now delivered, to Crosby Hall. Whether such a transfer is capable of being carried into execution or not, many of your readers in the City may be better able to answer than I am; but I confess I see no difficulty in effecting the change.

The Lectures are at present delivered in a room in the upper story, near the south-east angle of the Royal Exchange. To reach this apartment the visitor has to ascend a steep flight of stairs, and to thread a long and narrow passage; he then arrives at a room plain and inelegant, which might form an excellent counting-house, but has never been designed for a lecture-room. In this room the lectures are regularly delivered every day during the common law terms, of which I scarcely need to add there are four in the year. Now were it possible to transfer these Lectures to Crosby Hall, there is every facility for the accommodation of the professors and their auditory. Supposing the Lectures not to be numerous attended, the Council Chamber would be admirably adapted to receive a select auditory; but should the audience so far increase as to require a more extended scale of accommodation, the large Hall would give every facility for such an object.

The construction of the ceiling of the great Hall, I should judge to be peculiarly well adapted for a concert. Now, as a very interesting musical lecture, accompanied with vocal and instrumental illustrations, forms one of the Gresham series, I should have little doubt that if the Lectures were transferred to Crosby Hall, it would be very fully attended.

It would be superfluous to inform your readers that the present Lecture room is not the original place in which the Lectures were delivered, and is in fact merely a temporary place of occupation. The original College which Sir Thomas Gresham founded, having been destroyed, where can a better or a more appropriate substitute be found than Crosby Hall? It is in the ward of which this excellent citizen was Alderman. It is within a few yards of his place of sepulture. It was formerly the palace (if I might be allowed the term) of a wealthy citizen; and when restored, will be a building of far greater dignity and respectability than the small portion of the large commercial building which is now allotted to them.

If this suggestion meets with the approbation of your readers, I trust it will not only induce them to support the restoration, but to exert their influence to carry into effect this excellent object.

E. I. C.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Palgrave's *Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth*. 4to. First Vol. 2 parts.

THE absurdity of calling stupendous books *parts of volumes*, is magnificently exemplified in the new edition of the *Fœdera*, each *part* of vols. I. and II. being heavier than most men can conveniently lift, and the whole volume an extra load for a strong porter.

That Mr. Palgrave's *Parliamentary Writs* were published in such tremendous folios, is not perhaps his own fault; but that he should inflict on us in the instance before us two such heavy quarto tomes as compose the present "Volume," cannot be passed without remark. The indiscretion, however, brings its punishment with it; such books are little read.

We are sorry to have also to observe, that Mr. Palgrave has no *lucidus ordo* in this work; he *begins not with the beginning*, and, what is most remarkable, he *takes credit* in his preface for not adhering to chronological arrangement. He says,

"I have traced the Constitution upwards, and analysed the component elements of the Commonwealth. The ranks and conditions of society amongst the Anglo-Saxons, and their legal institutions are examined before discussing the political government of the realm. When the Anglo-Saxon institutions, subsisting through subsequent eras, have received that development which connects them with our existing English common law, I have pursued their history. But I have in no case adhered to a strict chronological arrangement of the matter. Whatever advantages chronological order may possess, it frequently tends to produce either the most wearisome repetitions, or the most repulsive obscurity. I have endeavoured therefore to *groupe the different subjects* in such a manner as may best tell the story of the Constitution. In some cases the reasons for the classification thus adopted may not at first be apparent; but considerable attention has been given to the *ground plot* of the work; and at the conclusion the reader will find that he has been conducted by the shortest as well as by the easiest path."—Pref. p. v.

We have carefully perused this work, and have not found this *grouping* either a short or easy way to arrive at the author's conclusions, and must dissent from his deductions. His

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groupings are not only not intelligible, but produce difficulty and embarrassment; they destroy all idea of continuous arrangement, and by presenting the mind with a multitude of figures, *en groupe*, which deprives its reasoning powers of discrimination, produce the confusion of a dissected and dislocated map. Mr. Palgrave himself knows what he means, but he should recollect that his readers have his pictorial narrative presented to them for the first time, and should beware how he embarrasses his subject by new and intricate theories of arrangement, or rather want of arrangement.

The most difficult portion of an author's task is the arrangement of his materials and his narrative, and thereon depends his success; and after all, the only safe way to write a history, state a case, or tell a story, is to begin at the beginning, and to class the events as they occurred. The grouping system will not do. Mr. Palgrave's book is a kind of kaleidoscope; it can never be seen in the same point of view a second time, and we very much suspect that he did not himself continue to entertain the same set of opinions during the five years he tells us he was engaged in passing this work through the press. There is not the consistency and unity of purpose pervading the whole, which would be found in the work of a man whose opinions were fixed and settled.

The first chapter consists of a dissertation on the legal constitution of England, its merits, and its defects; and he justly observes, that the history of the law affords the most satisfactory clue to the political history of England. The author then proceeds to consider the hereditary ranks of society among the Anglo-Saxons, their Kings and Aldermen, who were a kind of reguli, their Earls, Twelfth-men or Nobles, and their respective rights and privileges, and duties; then the ceorls and villains, hearth-fashmen, folghers or householders, and labourers, theowes or serfs, or servi. In this part of the work Mr. Palgrave exhibits great learning and research, and the reader will be well repaid by

the perusal. He touches slightly on the Celts, Druids, &c. of Gaul in the time of Cæsar, the Visigoths of Spain, the Continental Saxons, Thuringian, Lithuanian, and Slavo-Wendic nations. He considers, or rather presumes, the *Ceorls* to have been the British conquered people, who, according to custom, were made hewers of wood and drawers of water to the victors.

It would exceed our limits to discuss all Mr. Palgrave's groups. Suffice it to say, he examines the codes of all the ancient European nations, and has collected together an immense mass of learning and valuable materials; but his want of chronological arrangement makes them much less useful than they might have been.

Mr. Palgrave adopts Pinkerton's notion of the superiority of the Gothic over the Celtic nations. He says, "never yet did a Celtic people maintain their ground against a Teutonic enemy" (p. 437). He also attempts to establish as an axiom that the Witenagemote was a legislative body, and that even cities, towns, and boroughs had their representatives therein, either in their chief magistrates, or selected representatives; but we think he has totally failed to establish this position, and the evidences he has produced contain nothing to justify such a conclusion. His arguments from the *testing clause* of the Saxon charters we consider quite unsatisfactory; the consent of the Witenagemote never could be surmised from the names of witnesses being affixed to those instruments; and "*cum consensu omnium Merciorum senatorum*" (p. ccxxi.), and other passages, amount to nothing more than that a landholder *affecting the titles of their estates* in which they were all interested, and which might therefore require their assent as private individuals, should be re-written; but this will not justify a conclusion that their consent was necessary to the enactment of laws. The grants of Llywngus Bishop of Worcester, of the lands of Emley for their lives, required the approbation of the King, and Archbishops and Bishops, because he was alienating the property of the church. Beside the King, only seven laymen attest this instrument, three Dukes and four soldiers or knights; the rest are all clergy. It is therefore

a violent presumption to imagine them even the King's Council, and it is a perfectly gratuitous assumption to suppose that these witnesses were the national council, or Witenagemote of Hardecanute, the Basileus or Emperor of Britain. They were in fact merely witnesses, and consenting parties having an interest.

The last chapter of Mr. Palgrave's book is full of presumptions, imaginations, considerations, and affirmations; none of which, as far as we have been able to discover, are justified by his premises, or can be justly concluded from them. He first *presumes a legislative body as a foundation or ground-plan*, and afterwards is compelled to presume his superstructure.

"The descendant of Cerdic, called to the throne by the *Witenagemot of Wessex*, did not acquire his royal rights in Mercia until the *legislature of Mercia* had accepted him as their monarch."—p. 637.

The Emperor Paul of Russia was deposed by his *Witenagemot*, but nobody ever thought of calling that council a *legislative body*. The election and deposition of sovereigns are generally achieved by the power of the sword, and were little influenced in those times by deliberative assemblies.

"In the earlier periods, a dependant or vassal kingdom retained its own *legislature*, sitting and acting distinct from the *legislature* of the paramount kingdom. But the Witenagemot convened by the Basileus was the *general diet* or *Placitum* of the empire. Here the King of Albion appeared, wearing his crown, and surrounded by his great officers of state. The Prelates concurred in the enactments. The vassal Kings, the rulers of the Cymric and Celtic tribes, testified their obedience. The Earls and Ealdormen, and Thanes, whether of Anglo-Saxon race or the Northmen settled in the Danelagh, completed the assembly, which comprehended all the counsellors and sages, Redemen and Witan, both clerks and laymen, whose advice and assistance the sovereign was entitled to demand.

"An assembly of this nature, which, from the rank and station of the individuals whom it included, may be considered as representing the whole empire, could only be convened under a paramount sovereign, by one whose summons would be obeyed from sea to sea. The first plan and scheme may have existed under the earlier Bretwaldas. But we cannot affirm that, before the reign of Edward the Elder, the imperial Witenagemot had assumed either permanence or consistency."—pp. 686-7.

From these passages we should na-

turally conclude that Mr. Palgrave had irrefragable evidence of the existence of two legislative assemblies; but on looking to the proofs and illustrations to which he refers (p. cclxx.), we find one a grant of Ceonulphus King of Mercia and Kent, to Wulfred Archbishop of Canterbury, of the lands of Boreham; to which the said Archbishop consents, and the charter is witnessed by various Dukes, and afterwards consented to anew by the Archbishop, by certain men of Kent. On such slight and untenable grounds does Mr. Palgrave build his superstructure; and, having once fixed his ground-plan, he commences his aerial building, which he groups in the imagery of his fanciful imagination, and thus produces his picture of Anglo-Saxon society and law.

"If it be allowable to pursue our conjectures, supported in some degree by historical parallels, we may suppose that the assembly convened by the Basileus, and which for want of a better term I have called the *Imperial Witenagemot*, was a shire court for the district in which it was held; a *Land-gemot* for the particular kingdom; and an *Imperial Witenagemot* for the whole empire."—p. 643.

In a work on history, we hold it not to be allowable to pursue vague conjectures, or suppose facts, or draw conclusions, which evidence will not justify. The verity of history is too sacred to be thus trifled with; and we have felt it our duty to speak the more plainly, because Mr. Palgrave's name stands deservedly high as a learned and intelligent writer, and therefore his dicta would have the greater influence, and produce the more extensive delusion.

The second part, comprising the *Proofs and Illustrations*, so far as it consists of documents, is a most valuable collection, and full of historical interest. The narrative of the suit of Richard de Anescy, and his legal proceedings to recover the lands of his uncle, in the reign of Henry the Second, is very curious and interesting; and the whole work exhibits intense application, patient industry, and profound learning.

Comparative Account of the Population of Great Britain in 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831; with the Annual Value of Real Property in 1815; also, a Statement of Progress in the Inquiry regarding the Occupations of Families and Persons, and the Duration of Life, as required by the Po-

ulation Act of 1830. [Digested under the direction of John Rickman, Esq.] Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed. Folio. pp. 417.

THIS volume has been formed for immediate use in the present Session of Parliament, with a view to the Reform Bill. It therefore includes nothing more of the Returns under the Population Act of 1830, than the enumeration of persons.

The Parishes are arranged alphabetically in each county, and not according to the Hundred or other divisions in the several counties; the former arrangement being more convenient when the single fact of population is in question. This alphabetical arrangement is well adapted for displaying the comparative population in 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831. The column showing the annual value of real property, is copied from the Poor Rate Returns, which was compiled from the Property Tax Assessments; and now appears, for the first time, as regarding Scotland, drawn from a source of equal authenticity. Thus a pretty just criterion is ascertained of the annual value of the land at the present time.

As the Population of the Metropolis is nowhere exhibited in the Returns in one view, from its extending into two Counties, Mr. Rickman has given a description of its several parts, containing such a mass of information, yet in so well compressed a narrative, that we cannot resist inserting it at length:

"1. LONDON WITHIN THE WALLS is the parent City around which the Metropolis has spread itself in all directions. No place in Great Britain can have been an earlier resort of Commerce, London being authentically named as a celebrated Mart before the Romans had subdued the natives into steady obedience. The situation of London was no doubt selected as at the head of a navigable tide-way, the deep water ceasing at London Bridge, and the River not being navigable for sea-borne vessels over the Vauxhall shoal. London is thus placed fifty miles inland; an advantage the more striking, as, although England is not extensive enough to produce a large river, such access of shipping is unequalled (except perhaps by the Elbe) on the Continent of Europe. This situation has always secured to the merchants of London the supply and the export of a territory not less than 300 miles in circumference; and the superior power of assortment at such an emporium, has

always enlarged their commerce in a greater proportion than this fortunate position naturally indicates. The unembanked Thames must have appeared as an estuary of some breadth, in which the same quantity of tidal water could have had comparatively little effect, and the hill of moderate acclivity on which the City of London within the Walls is placed, must have been more remarkable and conspicuous than at present. From the eastern ascent at Tower-hill, to the western descent at Ludgate-hill, its extent exceeds an English mile by one quarter part, and the Walls extend to the northward so as to inclose a space more than three miles in circuit, about 370 acres in area. The Walls of London are of Roman foundation, probably of the age of Constantius Chlorus [A. D. 400], and have been traced through the enlarged Tower of London (a Norman Fortress) behind the Minories to Ald-gate; behind Hounds-ditch (the ancient Moat) to Bishops-gate; and along *London Wall* to Cripple-gate, the greatest distance from the River Thames. Thence to Alders-gate, New-gate, Ludgate, and Blackfriars Bridge, where now is concealed Fleet Ditch, the western defence of the City. The population crowded within the Walls, for the sake of security, would now be justly deemed excessive, as was proved by frequent pestilence and an unusual rate of mortality at all times; but the great Fire which consumed more than the entire City *within the Walls* in the year 1666, seems to have precluded pestilence in the renovated City.

"In the beginning of the last century the Population was not much less than 140,000, as proved by deduction from the Parish Registers; and the annual mortality was as one to twenty of that population. Fortunately for the health of the Citizens, space is become more valuable for warehouses than for human habitation, so that the population of the City within the Walls is diminished to 55,778, and the rate of mortality to less than one in forty.

"2. The City of LONDON *without the Walls* has been acquired by successive Royal grants of jurisdiction; the main point of it extends westward to Temple-Bar, constituting the best-built part of the town in the reigns of the Plantagenets. The space occupied by the City without the Walls, is more than 230 acres; its appearance on the map has been lessened by colouring the great breadth of the City Moat, which (for example) occupied the space between Houndsditch and Camomile-street, Devis-Marks, and Duke's-Place,—the line of the City Wall; and a similar space west of the Minories, extending to the street in front of the Crescent, and of America Square. Throughout its circuit this Moat is said to have been two hundred feet wide, abounding with fish. The Population of this portion

of the metropolis was about 69,000 at the beginning of the last century; it now amounts to 86,809.

"3. The Borough of SOUTHWARK on the south side of the river Thames is next to be described. Its origin cannot but be ascribed to the Ferry, which in Roman times connected London with the Military Road to Dover. The Roman roads were all measured from London Stone, still extant in Cannon-street, whence the road passed immediately down to the Water-Gate of the City, the Ferry crossing to the end of a causeway (now Bank-end) pointing to St. George's Church, from whence the line of Roman road is still in use. The first mention of Southwark is supposed to date from A. D. 1052; but a remarkable event in the year 1008 proves its existence at that time, and shows the origin of its name as a military work. Sweyn the Danish invader, who had expelled King Ethelred from England, died in the preceding year; whereupon Ethelred obtained the aid of Olaf, chieftain of a band of Northern adventurers, and attacked the Danes, then in possession of London. But Olaf's fleet was of little use unless it could pass the fortified bridge, then of wood, and wide enough for the passage of two carriages. The Bridge was defended at its south end by a military work, placed in what the historian calls the great Emporium of Southwark. The first attack on the Bridge having failed, Olaf proceeded to fit his ships with a bulwark, and under this cover, fastened them to the legs of the tressels, or timber supporters of the Bridge; when his rowers, taking advantage of the current, tore away the middle of it, and the Danes were in consequence subdued. A few years afterwards Canute invaded England and attempted to pass the repaired Bridge, but due precaution had been used in reconstructing it, and Canute was driven to the necessity of digging a canal and passing his fleet outside of the Southwark fortress. Olaf afterwards became King of Norway and a convert to Christianity, and was killed by his pagan subjects; in process of time he was sainted, and a church in Southwark near the Bridge is named after him, in memorial of his successful attack on the Danes.

"The Borough of Southwark has been repeatedly granted to the City of London, of which it forms the *Bridge-ward-without*; but the jurisdiction of the City has always been resisted in the Borough, and the connection of the two places is confined to mere formality. The Southwark Parishes (including the Parish of Christ Church) cover about 600 acres. This Parish was formerly part of St. Saviour's Parish, under the name of Paris Garden Manor, or Bear-Garden, as being the place where these animals were baited for rude amusement. A church was built in the year 1630, and the Parish was regularly constituted by Act of Parliament

in the year 1670. It cannot but remain as much a part of Southwark as before, but does not possess the elective franchise. In fact the new Parish was a place of little consideration, until ready access to it and through it was opened by the completion of Blackfriars Bridge in 1766; even after that time new houses stood unfinished, until the Bridge Toll (except the Sunday Toll) was finally relinquished in 1785. The Population of Southwark was 45,000 at the beginning of the last century; at present it amounts to 91,500.

"4. The City of WESTMINSTER is an important part of the Metropolis. Edward the Confessor, induced by the reputed sanctity of the place, refounded the Abbey Church, and built his Palace on the site of the present House of Lords (in *Old Palace-yard*; and William Rufus added to it Westminster Hall, in *New Palace Yard*), which became the fixed seat of Justice.

"The *Exchequer of Receipt* (the ancient Crown Revenue Office) was removed from Winchester to Westminster, probably in the reign of King Stephen; and from the time of Edward I., Westminster, from the Parliament being usually summoned to meet there, may be deemed the seat of Government also. Its situation was on a river island, one mile and a half long, formed by a side stream of the Thames, and affording solid ground in the vicinity of the Abbey. The *Chelsea Water-works*, the *Grosvenor Canal*, and the ornamental water in *St. James's Park*, mark the limits of *Thorney Island*, the north-east end of which became the City of Westminster. Beyond this natural boundary, the City has been increased by the addition of a larger jurisdiction under the name of the *Liberty of Westminster*. The Court of the Tudors was removed from the New Palace adjoining Westminster Hall to *White-Hall*, and a line of houses of the nobility occupied the *Strand* of the river Thames quite to the Temple, where the garden and buildings still exhibit an agreeable remnant of the appearance of this part of the river side in the reign of Elizabeth. At that time the roads did not admit of dignified land conveyance, and as the Court moved from Whitehall to Richmond or Greenwich by water, the nobles studied conveyance as well as splendour in their grand barges, such as are still retained in use for City magnificence, when the several Companies proceed in state to Westminster Hall.

"The ancient Parish of the City of Westminster is that of *St. Margaret's*, now called *St. Margaret's and St. John's*, from a new church consecrated in A. D. 1728. In the *Liberty of Westminster*, *St. Martin's* in the Fields is the Mother Church of *St. Paul Covent Garden* (A. D. 1645), of *St. Anne Soho* (A. D. 1678), of *St. James's* (A. D. 1684), and of *St. George Hanover Square* (A. D. 1724); *St. Mary-le-Strand* and *St. Clement Danes* are ancient Parishes connecting Westminster

with the City of London. The population of Westminster was 130,000 at the beginning of the last century; at present it amounts to 202,050.

"5. The *BILLS OF MORTALITY*, from which the Fifth Division of the Metropolis is designated, require some explanation. London used always to suffer heavily from the plague, and in the great pestilence, which originated in the East in 1345, and reached England in 1348, it seems well established that 100,000 persons died and were buried in the City. In 1563 above 20,000 persons died of the plague; in 1592 above 15,000; and in 1603 more than 36,000. This frequent recurrence caused the establishment of *Notices*, called *Weekly Bills of Mortality*, which were kept and published by the Parish Clerks, as a warning to the Court and to others to leave London whenever the plague became more fatal than usual. In the year 1625, above 35,000 persons died of the plague, in the year 1636 above 10,000, and 68,596 persons died in the last great plague of 1665. The conflagration which destroyed the whole City occurred in 1666, after which the plague languished, and finally disappears from the *Bills of Mortality* in 1679. The somewhat obsolete names of diseases in these Bills, have injured their reputation, and in some of the large Parishes they are discontinued. The Population of this Division of the Metropolis was 326,600 in the beginning of the last century; it now amounts to 760,000.

"6. A few Parishes NOT WITHIN THE *BILLS OF MORTALITY*, but adjoining the Metropolis, form the last Division; and as the increase of the Population of the Metropolis mainly depends on its extension over these Parishes, it is not surprising that, although in the beginning of the last century they contained only 9,150 persons, they now contain 293,560.

"The total Population of the above Six Divisions, of the Metropolis, was 674,000 at the beginning of the last century: at present it amounts to upwards of 1,500,000, including the usual allowance for seamen and strangers, an increase of 222 per cent.: while the Population of England has increased from 5,475,000 to 13,888,000, or 254 per cent.

Objections may undoubtedly be made to the propriety of the Limits of the Metropolis herein assumed; it therefore is convenient to add, that the total population of all the Parishes whose churches are situate within 8 English miles rectilinear from *St. Paul's Cathedral* amounted to 1,031,500 in 1801; to 1,220,200 in 1811; to 1,481,300 in 1821; and in 1831 to 1,776,556 (one million and three quarters); a twenty-fifth part being added in each of these instances as a moderate allowance for the great number of British seamen belonging to the Registered Shipping at anchor in the river Thames, for soldiers quartered in the Tower,

and various other barracks, and for the transitory Population always arriving and departing, so irregularly as to prevent the enumeration of the individuals in a City where no police regulations exist regarding strangers and sojourners."

Another result from these Returns is the establishment of the phenomenon of the increased duration of life in England. From the Parish Register Returns of the decennary years of the greater part of the last century (1700—1800) is deduced an average rate of mortality of one death in 37 or 38 of the population. This becomes one in 45 in 1790; one in 48 in 1800; one in 54 in 1810; and one in 60 in England and Wales in the ten years preceding 1830.

Introductory to the Welsh Counties is placed a description of the formation of the Border Counties by Henry VIII.; and a glossary of such significant appellatives as usually enter into the composition of the names of places in that Principality.

Hereafter the full Returns, under the Population Act of 1830, will be published, arranged as before, according to the Hundreds, and similar divisions in each County; but we rejoice that the necessity existed, of completing this volume in its present shape, which, although mainly intended for a temporary purpose, will always be a most valuable document to the statesman, the political economist, and the topographical historian.

An Essay on the Supposed Existence of a Quadripartite and Tripartite Division of Tithes in England, for Maintaining the Clergy, the Poor, and the Fabric of the Church. By the Rev. William Hale, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, Preacher of the Charter-House, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of London. 8vo.

The enemies of social order, and of our ancient institutions, at length exhibit a degree of daring craft, and want of principle, that strikes plain and honest minded people with amazement. They derive their hardihood from their success; for it happens too frequently that confident assertions and unblushing falsehood gain, for a time at least, more credit than timid honesty and genuine modesty. In this way we account for the circulation of Cobbett's History of the Reformation; than which a more dishonest

and incorrect publication has not for many years issued from the press; though we admit, that in keeping with it, are other works of a similar tendency, written by persons whose assumption of the title of *evangelical* dissenters, would lead us to expect something more upright, candid, and charitable. It seems that Dissenters, Roman Catholics, and Radicals do not now, as formerly, carry on their nefarious operations against the Church of England under a masked battery; they have united their forces together, and come up to the attack in the face of day, with *ecclesia delenda est* inscribed on their banners. Perhaps it is well they do so. We know what to expect; and the consistent supporters of sober and sound religious principle are hereby urged to unite also, and maintain their ground against the combination of enemies, whose intention is the overthrow and entire destruction of that form of church government which has been the source and support of true religion in this country for so long a period, and for which they would substitute the shallow, muddy, and poisoned effusions of their own distempered imaginations.

Cobbett, Dr. Lingard, and a Dissenting Company, called the Society for Promoting Ecclesiastical Knowledge, have assailed the patrimony of the Church; and with the view of alienating the affection of the laity from their pastors, have broadly asserted that tithes were originally distributed into four portions, viz. to the bishop, to the incumbent, to the poor, and to the fabric of the church; thereby insinuating, that the present clergy are wholesale robbers and plunderers, by appropriating the whole to themselves. Now this is quite worthy of the banded brothers; but it is a most impudent fiction, without any solid foundation; and though it could not long deceive any well-informed person, yet we think it a happy circumstance that the subject has been taken up by Mr. Hale, and discussed with so much talent, research, and good temper. He had ample opportunity to inflict a merited castigation upon the authors of the calumny, but he has rebuked them in a proper Christian spirit, and his moderation, as well as his unanswerable arguments, reflect the highest credit upon him as a divine, a gentleman, and a scholar.

We beg leave, however, to assure him that we should have considerably contracted the premises of the argument. The fiction above alluded to can only affect rectories; it does not touch vicarages and curacies. Now the rectories form not *half* the livings in England. The nonsense, therefore, of the dissenting company in their Essay on Tithes, has respect only to half the church property. Again, the pretended division of tithes is said to have been ordered by Pope Gelasius, A.D. 492; or, subsequently by some Anglo-Saxon canons (probably spurious) from A.D. 668 to A.D. 970, almost 600 years before the Reformation. So that the accusation of Cobbett and the dissenting society about tithes, respects not half the livings in England, and in point of time, nearly 600 years before the Protestant clergy obtained possession of them in the reign of Elizabeth, or almost 900 years from the present time. And this is the ground on which they malign the present incumbents, and hold them up to the scorn of their countrymen, as detainers of property not legally their own. Respecting the decree of Pope Gelasius Mr. Hale observes, and proves his assertion by quoting the Pope's letter in Bede.

"If Bede be left to give his own account of the matter, it must be evident that exhortation was given to the poor of Augustine's time, to come and avail themselves of the overflowing bounty of the papal poor law; that Gregory is so far from having prescribed to Augustine, as is asserted, this fourfold division, that he positively and distinctly exempted him from it!"—p. 16.—"and leaves him entirely to his own discretion, and to the rules of the Benedictine order. With *parochial* tithe it can have no concern, for no such tithe then existed. If the answer of Gregory has any relation at all to church revenues, it is only applicable to the case of the church when the bishop was a member of a monastic order, and when the whole clergy of his diocese were congregated with him in the cathedral church, and has nothing to do with the incumbents of parishes, as Dr. Lingard insinuates."—p. 19.

On the Anglo-Saxon canons Mr. Hale has made some very just and pertinent remarks. He thinks that the canons of Theodore and of Egbert "ought justly to be considered as mere compilations, by some Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastic, from the canons of

foreign churches, and of no authority in the Anglo-Saxon church. And from such a compilation as this, from foreign sources, it must be evident that no historical fact, relative to our own country, can, with any show of reason, be deduced."—p. 25.

But the grand authority of the Radicals is derived from a casual observation of Blackstone. Mr. Hale says—

"With an art rarely surpassed, the authors of the Essay on Tithes, published by the Dissenting Society, have not merely contrived to represent the matter as a confessed historical fact, but have adduced the authority of Judge Blackstone in such a manner as may lead the unwary reader to suppose that the quadripartite division of tithes was originally, in the opinion of that judge, a fixed principle of English law."—p. 28.

Whereas,

"It must be remembered that this passage of Blackstone's Commentaries, in which that author has mentioned, *incidentally*, the custom of a fourfold division existing, at the least, one thousand years ago, occurs in the very same chapter, in which he defines the quality of a rector, or parson, as one that hath *full possession of all the rights* of a parochial church, and says of his rights, that 'he has during his life the *freehold* in himself of the parsonage house, the glebe, the *tithes*, and other dues.'"—p. 29.

Again,

"The very utmost point to which the admission ought to be pushed by the most determined controversialist being this, that a quadripartite division was admitted by Blackstone to have once existed in England, but not that it was admitted by him as a part of *English law*, either ancient or modern."

We are sorry that our scanty limits do not admit of quoting the proper manner in which Mr. Hale shews, that the adversaries "have not been satisfied with misconstruing Blackstone's sentiments, but have actually suppressed his legal opinion;" and in which he proves that Blackstone derived the materials of his remarks on the fourfold division from Selden, who no doubt obtained his knowledge from the Anglo-Saxon canons, which, in all probability, were derived from the capitulars of the French bishops. After showing that the *supposition* of a fourfold division is totally unsupported by the evidence they produce, Mr.

Hale proceeds to prove "that such a practice never existed in England," by exhibiting the numerous documents which remain to throw light upon the legal history of English tithes, in not one of which any notice whatever is taken of the supposed division. We cannot follow the learned author through a period of 900 years, in which he proves that there is a total silence on the supposed division in the laws and canons made during that period; but to such of our readers as have been duped and deceived by the plausibility of the dissenting Essay on Tithes, if any such there be, we cordially recommend the perusal of Mr. Hale's masterly reply to all cavillers, in the fullest conviction that they will rise from the reading of it gratified and instructed by the exhibition of truth.

A New Treatise on Chess; containing the Rudiments of the Science, &c. By George Walker. 12mo, pp. 80.

THIS unpretending little volume, by the author of "The New Variations on the Muzio Gambit," is worthy the attention of all those who wish, with no great study or application, to make themselves masters of the chief practical points in the game of chess. The openings of games, including the various gambits, are exemplified in a simple and satisfactory manner, whilst the positions illustrative of ends of games, afford useful lessons to learners. To these are added nearly fifty critical chess-situations, in great part original, which, even to the most experienced player, will be found to present both novelty and interest. It is certainly true, that theory alone will not make a chess-player, but it is equally certain that practice united with a good theoretical knowledge of the game, will be more than a match for the mere practitioner, who relies solely on the skill acquired by play. Prefixed are the Laws of Chess, as adopted by the London Chess Club, one of which, No. 20, is an evident absurdity, and, as far as we know, never adopted among private players, viz. the rule which admits of your demanding as many queens, rooks, &c. as you please, after your pawns have reached the extreme line of your adversary's side. For as you cannot have a second queen, rook, &c., unless it be taken from a

different set of men, you must be reduced to the manifest anomaly of *calling* your pawn a queen, a rook, &c. not to mention the clear violation of the principles and intent of the game itself. Hear what Barbier lays down as the "Laws of Chess-play, in the reign of Charles the Second:"

"Whereas the bringing up of a Pawn to yours to your Adversaries first Rancke, is the absolute making of a Queene; yet you shall make no Queene of that Pawne, unless your Queene bee already lost: but you may there make it what piece else you please, that already you have lost. Because, as no two generals in one army, neyther two Queenes in one kingdome; and monstrous it were, to play this game with more pieces of one sorte, then it consisteth of at first."

The far better and more rational plan is, to demand the queen first, (provided that piece is not on the board), and afterwards the rook, bishop, &c. according to the number of superior pieces captured. We have thought it necessary to say thus much on account of Mr. Walker's having in p. 2 repeated the above law in the shape of a general direction to beginners. In the explanation of the moves and technical terms, the Horatian verse is confirmed, "*Dum brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio*," particularly in the case of the knight, and the term *checkmate*; but these, together with some few typographical errors, are but slight defects compared with the general utility of the volume, which is entitled to a very favourable reception from the lovers of the game.

Tour in Germany, Holland, and England, in the years 1826, 1827, and 1828. By a German Prince. Vols. III. and IV.

IN our notice of the first and second volumes of Prince Puckler Muskau's Tour (vol. ci. part ii. p. 609), we characterized it as an entertaining work, in which the foibles of the higher circles of society were treated of without much respect or reserve. The Prince appears to have written as freely as he thought; and although his publication may be styled "impertinent," and he may be charged with ingratitude from his manner of sketching people, by whom he appears to have been received with marked attention; it is in our opinion valuable, as recording the feelings of an intelligent and observant foreigner upon English so-

ciety and manners. Indeed, the Prince appears to have anticipated this charge of ingratitude, and to have reconciled himself to "shewing up," as it is called, his entertainers, by the following process of reasoning. Here is his confession on the subject.

"I must confess that we took rather a laughing review of some things that struck us as ridiculous, though I was really ashamed that we were such genuine B——'s (probably *Berliners*) as to make ourselves merry at the expense of our host and his company, instead of feeling hearty gratitude for our hospitable reception. But now-a-days the world is spoiled; and besides, hospitality which springs from ostentation cannot expect the same hearty requital as that which is the offspring of the heart. Probably we guests fared no better in the house we had just quitted."

In our former notice, we mentioned some passages to which we did not attach implicit credit, and we quoted some assertions, upon which we considered the concise commentary of HUM! to be sufficient. From any participation in the blunders of his author, the Translator has thought a vindication necessary in the preface. And although the Translator specifies but five, we could readily extend the list tenfold. Without further remark, we shall open the pages of these volumes.

Talking of politics with Göethe, that excellent and illustrious man observed to the prince,

"That every man should trouble himself only thus far, in his own peculiar sphere, be it great or small, to labour on faithfully, honestly, and lovingly; and that thus under no form of Government would universal well-being and felicity long be wanting. That for his own part he had followed no other course."

The Prince, although rather sceptical on religious subjects, where faith is most required, appears to be credulous enough in every thing else.

Thus, he says,

"I am told there is a country-house in England where a corpse, fully dressed, has been standing at a window for the last half century, and still overlooks its property."—vol. iii. p. 180.

And again,

"At Whitchy, young Mr. Phipps told me that a strange accident occurred on a ridge of slate-rocks, which run into the sea near the house. Two girls were sitting on a
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cliff with their backs to the sea; a sharp fragment of the slate split off from the rock high above them, and falling with enormous velocity, cut off the head of one of them (who was earnestly talking to the other) so clean, that it rolled to a distance on the sand, while the trunk remained unmoved."—vol. iv. p. 198.

HUM! must be once more our comment on these hearsay stories.

In p. 369, of vol. iii. Prince Puckler Muskau is pleased to tell us that he "found Captain Ross, who has accompanied Captain Parry in all his voyages, a very polished and agreeable man." But, as we before remarked, we could have no difficulty in pointing out fifty—aye a hundred such errors—and it is probably, after all, but a mistake of name, for that of Hoppner or Beechey.

Having thus given specimens of the extent of the Prince's credulity, and of the style of his blunders, for which latter we are willing to make all due allowance, regarding them as the mistakes of a foreigner, rather than as wilful misrepresentations, we will proceed to extract what certainly appears to have no foundation in reality, as a proof of the poetical imagination of Prince Puckler Muskau. To us a butcher's shop has ever appeared the antipodes of poetic ground; but there is no accounting for taste, and taste and poetry, to speak allegorically, are brother and sister.

"I continued my walk, and came to a butcher's shop; where not only are the most beautiful garlands, pyramids, and other fanciful forms constructed of raw meat; and elegant vessels filled with ice give out the most delightful coolness, but a play-bill hangs behind every leg of mutton, and the favourite newspapers lie on the polished tables."

What a pity so charming a picture should be so unreal! But the Prince is a visionary of more than ordinary powers; for he actually travels *by stage* through the metropolis after midnight, and "towards one o'clock" in the morning.

"I went to a little theatre, as yet unknown to me, called Sadler's Wells, which is a good three quarters of a mile (German) from my dwelling. I went in a hackney-coach. When I wanted to go home, towards one o'clock, I could find no coach in this out-of-the-way place, and all the houses were shut.

"This was the more disagreeable, as I

really had not the least idea in what part of the town I was."

After wandering about for some time in this terra incognita, our hero, for so we must call the Prince, seriously tells that he met with a stage coach "going his way," which most obligingly conveyed him home in safety.

It really would be a comfortable thing for errant gentlemen, frequenters of vulgar theatres, had they a similar chance of finding stage-coaches so accommodating in their distresses.

But how the Prince got to Sadler's Wells, is to us a puzzling question, for in his ideas of "the city" he flings Theodore Hook completely into the shade. Prince Pucker Muskau asserts that he travelled the journey between the city and the west end of the town with post horses! "the distance being half a post."

We are willing to believe that much which we have remarked upon, and much more which we could criticize, might be explained away by the Germanic style of expression, and other causes. We are willing also to forgive the Prince's blunders, from the consciousness that we should probably make many more, if we were to write a similar series of letters upon a foreign country. And we only regret his want of courtesy and good feeling in not making a better return to those distinguished individuals by whom he was so kindly received. The "Tour of a German Prince in England" is nevertheless an amusing volume, and with all its faults more than amusing, for it makes us

"See ourselves as others see us."

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Journal of an Expedition to explore the Course and Termination of the Niger. By Richard and John Lander. Illustrated with Engravings and Maps. 3 vols. 12mo.

OUR readers are no doubt long since aware that Richard Lander, accompanied by his brother John Lander, have succeeded in tracing the course and termination of the Niger, and thus decided this disputed geographical question. The journals of these enterprising young men, while engaged in this arduous undertaking, are now given to the public in the popular form of three volumes of Mr. Murray's Family Library. The feelings of the travellers may be traced throughout the narrative, in language sometimes

expressive of confidence of success, at others assuming a character of despondency, when either of them were suffering from illness, or thwarted in their progress by the want of presents for the Chiefs.

The Landers travelled from Badagry to Boogsa, a distance in a direct line of about 350 English miles, which latter place no European, except the unfortunate Park and the late Captain Clapperton had before visited; and in the service of Clapperton, Richard Lander (the elder brother) then was. From Boogsa, the Landers proceeded up the river to Youri, a distance of about one hundred miles, and from this place they descended the river, uncertain where it would lead them, until they reached the sea. The account of Mount Kesa is a complete fairy tale of the Niger; and the interviews of the Adelphi with the native Chiefs on their descent, are amusingly related. Their disaster at Kirree, where the Landers nearly lost their lives, is exceedingly well told; and the work, besides the addition which it gives to our stock of geographical knowledge, may be characterized as replete with shrewd observation, personal anecdote, and adventure.

Nor were the climate of Africa and the rapacity of the Eboe people all that the travellers had to encounter. They were, after a detention of more than a month at Fernando Po, nearly shipwrecked on the coast of America. What Richard and John Lander have accomplished, affords a strong proof of how much may be effected by determination and perseverance.

An elaborate introduction precedes the narrative. It is written by Lieutenant Becher of the Royal Navy, by whom the maps were constructed, and contains an historical account of the various and contradictory opinions entertained respecting the Niger or So-liba, and the attempts which have been made by travellers to solve the problem.

—◆—
The Member, an autobiography, by the Author of "the Ayrshire Legatees," &c.
The Radical, an autobiography, by the Author of "the Member," &c.

THESE two little works are known to be from the pen of Mr. Galt, and in one respect they may be said to be well-timed, inasmuch as the topics of

which they treat, are in every body's mouth. The former is evidently intended, as it were, to say "Shall we, for such transactions as Mr. Jobby describes, shake the ancient and magnificent structure of the British Constitution to the foundation." The other is of a more philosophical character, being an attempt to show that the disposition is in fact the basis of principle, and that radicalism or toryism are of the nature of the individual.

In his politics the author is known to be a moderate, though a firm Tory, and these works may be, so far, said to be opposed to the Reforming spirit of the age, and of course not likely to be favourites with either the Whig or Radical party. But it is at least a proof of the good nature with which "The Member" has been written, that the Whig critics have assumed it is on their side. "The Radical" is however less equivocal. The author has assumed that there is something of moroseness in the character, and has so treated it; still it would seem that he has endeavoured to make some distinction in it between the conclusions of reasoning and the promptings of natural disposition, as he shows him here as a person beloved by his relatives, notwithstanding his erroneous inductions.

The two works partake of Mr. Galt's peculiar humour and modes of looking at the world, and he must be a red-hot reformer indeed who can regard these playful trifles as having any deeper intention than to raise a temporary laugh at the freaks of a mania which is perhaps at the present time a little too fervent.

The Georgian Era: Memoirs of the most eminent persons, who have flourished in Great Britain, from the accession of George the First to the demise of George the Fourth. Volume I. 8vo, pp. 582.

THIS is the first portion of a very comprehensive biographical work, intended to commemorate the principal British worthies of the last and present centuries. It is to be comprised in four volumes, which of course are not separately assigned to the unequal reigns of the four Georges, nor are those reigns kept distinct. They are treated as one period, to which is assigned the title of the Georgian æra; and the illustrious characters which have flourished throughout the mild

sway of the House of Brunswick, are taken chronologically in classes. Of these classes the first volume contains: the Royal Family; the Pretenders and their Adherents; Churchmen; Dissenters; and Statesmen.

Of the Royal family every member, even the children, have a niche, with the exception of the Princess Augusta, an omission we presume unintentional.

The Pretenders and their adherents form a very interesting division, and we are glad that it was not overlooked. There is an error of omission, when, speaking of the Viscounty of Strathallan, the writer says:

"Towards the close of the last century, an attempt was made to set aside the attainer, but it proved unsuccessful."

Now, it should have been added, that the title was subsequently, in 1824, restored by the liberality of the munificent George the Fourth, together with three other peerages, the Earldom of Marr, the Viscounty of Kenmure, and the Barony of Nairne; to which were added, in 1826, the Earldoms of Airlie and Carnwath, and the Barony of Duffus. All these were forfeited in 1715, except Strathallan, which was forfeited in 1745.

The memoirs in the division of the Church, amount to 131, among which are nine or ten of its living ornaments. Bishop Bathurst, born 1748, is incorrectly called the son of the Right Hon. Bragge Bathurst, who was many years his junior. They were only distant cousins. The name of Bishop Hinchliffe, following a very prevalent error, is printed Hinchcliffe.

The Dissenters amount to 47.

Of the Senate, 114 members are commemorated; among whom we were rather surprised to find the names of Alderman Wood and Alderman Waithman. We fear the latter, in particular, may be coughed down in such society. The former is said to be "a steady friend of retrenchment and other liberal measures," but nevertheless to have "realized a considerable fortune by his fortunate speculations in hops!" Beyond comparison less worthy of being enrolled among the worthies of the Georgian æra, is James Paull; a man whose early life tallies with that of Galt's Scotch Nabob turned trading M.P.; and the dreadful story of whose suicide is only worthy to be associated with the horrors of the Newgate Ca-

lendar. Were there many instances of such want of judgment in this work, we should be tempted to ask, why Col. Wardle and Henry Hunt were absent? At any rate, where are the patriot Aldermen of former days? Is the fame of such illustrious individuals really as ephemeral as it is noisy?

On almost every page, however, is impressed the name of a son of whom England may well be proud; and on the whole, we have been much pleased with the compilation. The biographical details are stated with much conciseness and perspicuity; and the whole book is full of characteristic anecdotes. A well engraved medallion portrait of George the First, forms the frontispiece; and there are no less than 144 portraits from wood, in which, with a few exceptions, the likenesses are tolerably well preserved.

A General and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire. By John Burke, Esq. Fourth Edition. In two Volumes, royal 8vo.

A General and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerages of England, Ireland, and Scotland, Extinct, Dormant, and in Abeyance. By John Burke, Esq.

AN important defect, which we have generally observed on referring to Mr. Burke's *Peerage*, is a great deficiency of dates; nor does he appear to aim at that minute finish and precision which constitute the perfection of works of this description. The present edition is printed in two volumes instead of one, with sketchy wood-cuts of the arms, some of which are so very hastily executed, that they quite disfigure the pages, and give anything

but a correct idea of the true figures used in coat armour.

The peculiar merit of the book is that it contains the Baronets, including those of Nova Scotia and Ireland, all arranged in one alphabet with the Peers. The notices of the *Peerages* now under claim form an interesting feature; they are a numerous list. Annandale, a Scottish Earldom; Athenry, the premier Barony of Ireland; Berners, Barony (lately allowed, see p. 458); Buttevant, Viscounty in Ireland; de Wabull, an English Barony; Kellie, a Scottish Earldom; Lennox, Dukedom in Scotland; Trimleston, Slane, (see our March Mag. p. 206), and Hackett, all Baronies in the *Peerage* of Ireland.

The volume of *Extinct Peerage* is a new work, now first published; and will be acceptable to the public in the absence of any portable volume on the same subject, except the Synopsis by Sir Harris Nicolas, which, although a work of the highest authority, is merely a catalogue of names and titles.

Whenever we have seen the name of Guelph attributed to our Royal family, we have considered it a vulgar error; however, it is adopted by Mr. Burke. We only know that in the official inscriptions issued by the College of Arms, the words "of Brunswick-Lunenbug," appear in place of any other surname. Mr. Burke in a note mentions a monument to the hero of Culloden, in a very remote situation, "a pedestrian statue upon a pillar of considerable altitude in the town of Birr, King's County."

Mr. Burke announces very soon a volume of the ancient Commoners of England, which will be a valuable work, if executed with care.

Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture. By J. C. LONDON, F.L.S., &c. Part I. This work is to embrace a series of designs for cottages, farm-houses, and villa architecture, by different artists, who are invited to send designs and specifications. These are to be accompanied by critical remarks, and the work is to be open to replies. The present state of cottage, farm, and villa architecture throughout Europe will be examined, and the principal works on those subjects criticized, for the purpose of rendering the science familiar to the general reader and young persons. The first part contains very numerous embellishments,

and the work promises to be of very considerable utility.

The History of Spain and Portugal. Vol. II. (Lardner's Cyclopædia). This volume concludes the History of Spain and Portugal during the remaining years of the domination of the Arabs, which terminated in the ninth century; and the account of Christian Spain to the year 1516. The volume is ably compiled.

A History of the Italian Republics, being a View of the Origin, Progress, and Fall of Italian Freedom. By J. C. L. DE SIMONDI,

(*Lardner's Cyclopaedia*). M. Sismondi has here compressed into one volume the history of the free people of the Italian states, having been long familiarised with the subjects by his previous larger works. The struggles of Italy for freedom, the glories she acquired, and her subsequent misfortunes, are hastily but powerfully sketched in this work. We shall copy the concluding paragraph, how far likely to be prophetic we will not venture to say.

"Italy is crushed; but her heart still beats with the love of liberty, virtue, and glory; she is chained and covered with blood, but she still knows her strength and her future destiny;—she is insulted by those for whom she has opened the way to every improvement, but she feels that she is formed to take the lead again; and Europe will know no repose till the nation which, in the dark ages, lighted the torch of civilization with that of liberty, shall be enabled herself to enjoy the light which she created."

The Cabinet Annual Register for the year 1831 comprises an impartial retrospect of public affairs; a summary of the Parliamentary debates; a chronicle of events and occurrences; and biographical sketches of all the most distinguished personages who have died during the year.

The Pilgrim's Waybook, or an inquiry into the moral and physical conditions of a healthy life and a happy old age, with household prescriptions by a Physician, is a very curious work, as it treats fully of that very interesting subject the conditions of health and longevity, and of the various effects which different states of disorder have on the mind, and also of the effects produced on the body by mental emotions. The author is a decided advocate for the antiphlogistic system, and recommends, among other things, as great a variety of sorts of food as can be got as one of the best modes of securing good digestion. The signs of indigestion are very accurately described.

Mr. Pickering, in his edition of *Diamond Classics*, has more than verified the hyperbole of the ancients, who talked of putting "the Iliad in a nut." We have here the two poems of the great Greek poet, each printed in so small a volume that a school-boy may put them in his waistcoat pocket, and fancy himself, if he pleases, one of the giant Cyclopes, with the twenty-four books of the Iliad on the one side, and the twenty-four books of the Odyssey on the other, scarcely perceptible against his colossal stature. Homer's verses are printed at the rate of twenty to an inch, and yet every

letter and every accent as clear as in the largest edition extant.

Chantilly. Chantilly! its very name is a romance! its forest of almost illimitable extent; its castles and its royal palaces; together with its connection with the national history of France, all indicate the richness of the mine for the legendary and the wild. The fair authoress has thrown around three of the traditions of this once wild and romantic region a magic mantle of interest and of power. The first tale is a story of court intrigue and unfortunate love, and is named "D'Espignac;" the second, entitled "The Page," is of the time of Charlemagne, when the lords of castles passed their days between the knightly business of fighting with the Saracens abroad and the robber at home, and the pleasant but perilous pastimes of the chase; and the third details the incidents of a day, "Ash Wednesday," in which the daring and unscrupulous Cardinal de Richelieu is defeated in one of his political stratagems with the Queen Mother. The other tales, though of less diversity of character and of extent, are by no means inferior in point of interest and power, and especially "The Page," which is quite a gem. We anticipate the pleasure of again welcoming the productions of this talented young lady.

A tenth edition of Mr. Robert Montgomery's very popular poem of *The Omnipresence of the Deity*, has been printed in a cheap form expressly for the use of schools, for which it is admirably adapted. The minor poems originally appended to it are judiciously omitted in this edition.

The Greek Testament, with English Notes, critical, philological, and exegetical. By S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D. The text of this edition is founded on that of Stephens. Such alterations only are introduced as rest on the united authority of MS. Versions, Fathers, and early printed editions. Nothing of the Stephanic text is omitted—such as are considered interpolations are marked by brackets. Nothing is inserted but what is marked by smaller characters;—all altered readings have asterisks, referring to the common readings in the notes, the reasons for the alterations being given. A select body of parallel references accompany the text. The citations from the Old Testament and the words of any speaker, are marked as such; copious notes are added respecting the interpolations of controverted passages, or the grammatical sense. We shall take an early opportunity of giving a fuller report of this valuable work, which appears particularly calculated to benefit the theological student.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

The sixty-fourth Exhibition of the Royal Academy was opened to the public on Monday the 7th of May. The subjects appear to be perhaps more numerous and diversified than usual; and there is no deficiency of common-place talent to gratify the casual observer. There are likewise many very pleasing compositions, designed and executed with tolerable skill. But for those brilliantly executed and splendid conceptions of genius, which distinguished the great master minds of the golden age of Italian art, when "Raphael painted and a Vida sang," we have looked in vain. There is nothing to rivet the attention, and fascinate the senses, as some of the sublime productions of the English school, under the auspices of a Reynolds or a West, were wont to do. It is true that the eye is dazzled on every side with all the gay colours of the Venetian and Flemish schools; but in these we discover not the judgment of Titian or the genius of Rubens—their reputed founders. There is abundance of vermilion, lake, and carmine, to impart a glow and vividness of colouring to the multitude of portraits and figures that surround us; and the copiousness of Indian and Venetian red which belizens their fantastic drapery, produces a gaudiness of effect, that oft dazzles, even to bewilderment, the visual organs. By the passing multitude, this is too often considered the ne plus ultra of pictorial perfection; as gilt on gingerbread enhances its value in the eyes of children. Although these remarks may fairly apply to many of the compositions and portraits, it is but just to exempt some of the chaste and sober productions of Wilkie, Calcott, Daniell, Hilton, Howard, Landseer, Pickersgill, Reinagle, Westall, McClise, and a few others, who may be said to have established, if not founded, a school indigenously English; though, at the same time, embracing many beauties of the greatest masters of the continental schools of art.

In this year's exhibition, WILKIE has two pieces,—one a portrait of his Majesty, and the other an historical composition, 'The Preaching of Knox before the Lords of the Congregation.'

CALCOTT has eight paintings—the largest number which any individual is permitted to exhibit—viz. 'Sunset at Camuglia;' 'the ruined Tomb;' 'Scene in the Ligurian mountains;' 'the benighted Traveller;' 'a cross road;' 'an English Water-mill;' 'a Dutch coast scene;' and 'Sketch of Italian Girls.'

TURNER (J. M. W.) has favoured us with seven subjects, in which his great master of perspective has shown the powers of art in pictorial effect; but unfortunately he is so strongly enamoured of ultramarine, as to

bedeck Nature in one unvarying livery of blue. Whether it be the solemn dell, the ruined turret, or the verdant lawn, this gay tint is the prevailing colour. Blue is Turner's livery; and by this livery may his pictures be known at any distance. The subjects chosen for his pencil are,—'Childe Harold's pilgrimage;' 'Prince of Orange landing at Torbay;' 'Van Tromp's Shallop;' 'Helvoetsluys;' 'Nebuchadnezzar;' and 'Staffa, Fingal's cave.'

HILTON has only one painting—'Una seeking shelter in the cottage of Corceca,' from Spenser's *Fairie Queene*, canto 3.

LANDSEER, the faithful pourtrayer of animal nature, has produced three subjects, the first of which is rather out of his usual line, viz., 'Portrait of the Duke of Devonshire,' 'Pets;' and 'Hawking.'

HOWARD has further enhanced his reputation by the production of two poetical subjects, 'Medea meditating the murder of her children,' and 'Contention of Oberon Titania;' besides two portraits.

DANIELL has given us eight subjects; among which there are four charming views, viz. 'a Hindoo Temple at Rotas Gur;' 'Mausoleum of a Mahometan high priest;' 'Scene in the Isle of Wight;' and 'Hindobstance females at a Gout,'—the others are, 'Birds of Ceylon;' 'Elk of Ceylon;' 'a caparisoned Elephant;' and 'a Hirkarrah camel;' in which the beauties of oriental scenery are finely embodied.

WESTALL (Richard) has some fine compositions, very poetically conceived. He has embodied some of the finest ideas of our modern poets, with a truth and feeling that cannot fail to please the eye, and delight the imagination. The first subject of his pencil is 'the Hermit attempting to save the Stag which had taken refuge at the foot of the altar,' from Scott's "Wild Huntsman," the next is from Rogers's "Italy," entitled 'the Fountain.' 'Haidée watching Don Juan while he sleeps, after his shipwreck,' is full of feeling; and 'Christ blessing the little Children,' is a composition replete with softness and delicacy, but rather feeble from want of relief in the light and shade. This talented artist has four other paintings; 'the Beggar Boy,' and three portraits.

MCCLISE, the talented and rising young artist, who for the last two years has gained the principal prizes of the Academy, has this year favoured us with five specimens of his pencil. The first is a work of fancy, in which a well-known dramatic subject is pleasantly embodied, viz.: 'Puck disenchanting Oberon; Oberon and Titania reconciled; Messrs. Peach-blossom, Cobweb, Moth, and Mustard-seed, bringing gifts.' His other productions are—'A family group of eight children,' drawn in water colours,

No. 500, which we can say, from personal knowledge, are faithful likenesses; and likewise portraits of Mrs. Ballais, Mr. and Mrs. Mac-Gregor, and Mrs. Wood.

Of Portraits, there is a never ending variety, from the first regal Personage in the realm to the humblest of his subjects who can afford to pay for the gentility of having their portraits taken. To this we object not; it affords encouragement to many meritorious and talented artists; but we do, nevertheless, object to the practice of overcrowding a public exhibition with the unmeaning and to us uninteresting visages of private individuals, who do not even condescend to favour the public with their names. "Portrait of a gentleman!" "Portrait of a lady!" which is of endless recurrence, can excite little interest to the general visitor. We should strongly recommend that one room be set apart for all such displays of vanity; and we will engage to say that, as it would be the least attended, it would be the coolest and pleasantest in the Academy, where the visitor might lounge without crowding or interruption.

PICKERSGILL, RLINAGLE, and SHEE are profuse in portraits; which, being chiefly those of public characters, have some claims to public interest; and therefore to them the above remarks can scarcely apply. Pickersgill has exhibited the portraits of Gen. Hill; Lady Coote, and child; Right Hon. Henry Goulburn; the Duke of Buccleuch; Mrs. Macleod, and Lord Charles Townsend. Rlinagle's portraits are—Sir Herbert Compton, Chief Judge of Bombay, Philip Rlinagle, esq. R.A. in his 85th year, and one of the best landscape painters of the last century; Capt. Dreury, of the E.I.C. Engineers; and some others, names unknown. Shee has exhibited the portraits of Lady Thorold; Eyre Coote, esq. M.P.; J. J. B. Morritt, esq. in the costume of the arch-master of the Dilettanti, and painted by their desire; Mrs. Edw. Johnston; and Francis Chantrey, esq. R.A. F.R.S. The groupe by HAYTER, containing the portraits of the nine surviving children of his Majesty, is executed with great skill and finish. The portrait of Rajah Rammo-hun Roy, by BRIGGS, is also an admirable production.

Amongst the multitude of compositions which invite the notice of the critic or the connoisseur, it is difficult to determine which ought to take the precedence,—limited, as our pages necessarily are, to a very few specimens; and in commencing our critical duties, we are instinctively attracted to that part of the "GREAT ROOM," to which the first compositions of some of our greatest masters of the English school have been, per honorem, usually assigned. The painter who has this year obtained the distinction of situation is our favourite WILKIE, whose inimitable productions have before been distin-

guished by the same honour. The subject chosen is *the Preaching of Knox before the Lords of the Congregation in 1559.* (No. 134 of Catalogue.) The event which the painter has here embodied is taken from Dr. Mc-Crie's Life of John Knox. It took place during the regency of Mary of Guise, in the parish church of St. Andrew's in Fifeshire, where John Knox, having just arrived from Geneva after an exile of thirteen years, in defiance of a threat of assassination, appeared in the pulpit and discoursed to a numerous assembly. Close to the pulpit, on the right of Knox, are Richard Ballendin, his amanuensis, with Christopher Goodman, his colleague; and in black, the Knight Templar, Sir James Sandilands, in whose house at Calder the first Protestant sacrament was received. Beyond the latter, in the scholar's cap and gown, is that accomplished student of St. Andrew's, the admirable Crichton. Under the pulpit is Thomas Wood, the precentor, with his hour-glass; the schoolboy below is John Napier, Baron of Merchiston, inventor of the logarithms; and further to the right is a child which has been brought to be baptized when the discourse is over. On the other side of the picture, in red, is the Lord James Stuart, afterwards Regent Murray; beyond, is the Earl of Glencairne; and in front, resting on his sword, is the Earl of Morton, behind whom is the Earl of Argyll, whose Countess, the half-sister of Queen Mary, and the lady in attendance upon her, make up the chief light of the picture. Above this group, is John Hamilton, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, supported by the Bishop Beaton, of Glasgow, with Quenten Kennedy, the Abbot of Cross Raguel, who maintained against Knox a public disputation. In the gallery is Sir Patrick Learmouth, provost of St. Andrew's and Laird of Dairsie, and with him two of the bailies. The boy on their left is Andrew Melville, successor of Knox; and beyond him, with other Professors of the University of St. Andrew's, is the learned Buchanan; at the back of the gallery is a crucifix, attracting the regard of Catholic penitents; and in the obscurity above is an escutcheon to the memory of Cardinal Beaton.

The Death of Gen. Sir John Moore, No. 7, by Jones, and his *Burial, No. 410,* by Brockenden, are fine compositions, full of pathos and feeling. The depth of shade and colouring which the artists have happily introduced, adds materially to the solemnity of the scenes there portrayed. These pictures, if sold, should accompany each other.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, No. 70, by J. M. Turner, from Lord Byron's poem, canto 4, is an imaginary scene in Italy. The objects it represents are water, trees, and sky; relieved by the appearance of an old wooden bridge, and the tops of some ruined turrets, such, we will engage to say, as are not to be seen in Italy. The most strik-

ing peculiarity of the picture is the deep azure of the sky, which forms nearly two-thirds of the whole design; and if we allow for the deep blue tints of an Italian heaven, there may be some propriety in the strength of colouring; but why the reflection of those tints should be imparted so strongly to the foreground of the picture, and rest like a blue mist on the very boughs of the trees, and that in so clear an atmosphere as Italy, it is difficult to conceive. Turner's favourite colour, we believe, is ultramarine—perhaps the dearest of all colours; but his pictures have certainly the appearance of having been sprinkled over, whilst wet, with blue smalt, or some inferior pigment.

The two *Portraits of his Majesty*, No. 71, by Wilkie, and 197, by Beechey, are fine centre-pieces on each side of the large room. In Wilkie's, there is most strength and boldness of effect; but Beechey certainly surpasses in fidelity, fineness of expression, beauty of colouring, delicacy of pencil, and general finish. Wilkie here excels in fullness of pencil; but he has given an angry tone to the cast of countenance, which appears in unison with the other parts of his picture; whilst Beechey has imparted a mildness and benignity to the features of his Majesty, which is in perfect harmony with the general tone of his admirable painting.

The *Family Picture*, No. 121, by Leslie, containing the portraits of the Marquis of Westminster and family, is delightfully executed, and we believe the portraits are faithfully delineated; but we object to the gaudiness of colouring with which the artist has bedecked the two young ladies Grosvenor and Egerton in the foreground of the picture. The vivid glare sinks into comparative shade the otherwise beautiful tone and harmony of the picture.

The *Opening of London Bridge*, No. 313, by Staufield, presents a most magnificent spectacle; the grouping, perspective, and general design, are not unworthy the high reputation of this talented artist. The whole composition is full of life and animation; and the feelings of loyalty and patriotism instinctively glow, as we behold the enlivening scene before us. The figure of his Majesty, whose yacht is represented as just having arrived at the foot of London Bridge stairs, is not so faithfully delineated as we could have wished. The intended semblance is almost a failure.

Hawking, by Landseer, No. 346, is in the very first style of art, so far as this distinguished painter's peculiar talents apply. The hawk with the expiring heron in his talons and beak, is nature itself; but the subordinate and lower parts of the painting are rather faulty. Where are the dogs, the usual concomitants of hawking and falcon hunting?

(To be continued.)

MR. HAYDON'S PICTURES.

On Easter Monday, we went to view Haydon's exhibition of Pictures and Sketches. The *Mock Election* we had seen before, so that our chief attention was directed to the *Xenophon* and the *Ten Thousand first seeing the Sea* from the summit of Mount Thèbes. As we never recollect to have felt satisfied with descriptions of pictures, we will only observe, that we were much pleased. There is no artist who makes happier hits or greater failures than Mr. Haydon, and this picture unites the two extremes, though most certainly the beauties predominate. The conception of the subject is original and powerful. The labouring ascent of men, women, horses and chariots, in the foreground, and the distant glimpses of cavalry descending, the steeds excited by the sea breeze, while Xenophon, a principal though distant figure on his charger, waves his helmet, as he hears the shout of the advanced guard, and joins exultingly in the exclamation "The Sea! the Sea!" The cry is repeated;—"along the line the signal ran," and trumpet echoes to trumpet. We would particularly direct attention to a horse's head and the action of his flanks; to the head of an old man who is borne on his son's shoulders; to the head and attitude of a trumpeter; to the figure of a young man who has fallen in weariness upon his shield; to a veteran near him; and to the artist-like composition of the ascending group, as surpassing beauties. We will not direct attention to the faults; we, however, feel very strongly on the subject of the limitation of canvas, and we would give a good sum that the breadth of the main frame which surrounds the picture were added to it. Geographically speaking, on the north top of the picture, Xenophon has not room to raise his helm in the shout, without destroying half of it. On the south, ten inches or a foot of canvass would have given us the horse's legs, whereas they are now cut off at the knees. On the east, the head of a horse might have been introduced, instead of his nose only; and on the west, a few more inches of space have made the pass through which the army rushes, less like a pit door when the King goes to the theatre. The sketch of the picture is much better in these particulars, as there is just the room we want.

We cannot now say all that we desire respecting Mr. Haydon himself, but it appeared to us that his character exhibits the same contrast as his works, and we were assured of this when we read his catalogue, with all its quackery, conceit, and bombast, and recollected his letter in a recent number of the Times newspaper.

In the same room, there are 14 or 15 smaller pictures, executed in a sketchy manner, and they are all "sold." How can Mr. Haydon

complain of want of patronage? Many of these pictures are very bad. Two or three are very funny; for instance, *Waiting for the Times the Morning after the Debate on Reform*, has considerable humour. But the artist has shown before that he can paint low life as well as what he calls "high art;" or, as he expresses it in the letter to which we have alluded, from "a hero to a cabbage stump."

No. 10, *Mercury playing Argus asleep*, is a miserable performance, and the three Napoleons are very poor. There is a dauby appearance about the smaller works, and now and then the most faulty drawing; some of the women are pretty, the one with the child in No. 7, for instance, but the men are all like himself, and remarkable for the Dutchman-like proportions of a certain garb, or as perhaps Mr. Haydon would express it, the capacious folding of their continuations, or the grand casting or disposition of their draperies.

The Second Part of the *Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours* contains three capital plates, all (as we before intimated to be the plan of the work,) line engravings on copper: 1. *The Bachelor*, painted by C. F. Lewis, engraved by J. H. Robinson: the coelbate is surrounded with every luxury of the breakfast-table, and every requisite for the intended sports of the field; it is a very clever interior scene, with the discriminating minutiae of Wilkie's style; and the dogs are truly admirable. 2. *Calais Pier*, painted by D. Cox, engraved by W. J. Cooke: an excellent sea-piece; and a very characteristic crowd of figures, stemming the breeze, in expectation of the packets. 3. *Llyn Idwall*, a deeply sequestered Lake near Bangor, of the true Avernian character; lying in the bosom of giant mountains, and fed by innumerable silvery streamlets, which pour down their almost

perpendicular sides. It is on the estate of Mr. Pennant, of Penrhyn Castle, who has lent this striking view of it to the present work,—a work in which, we may add; it must be gratifying to any owner of pictures to have their beauties so faithfully made known.

The Second Part of the Rev. PETER HALL's *Picturesque Memorials of Salisbury*, contains views of Stratford Church and Manor-house, the latter of which has been considered, but erroneously, the birthplace of the great Earl of Chatham; the Joiners' Hall, a front with two handsome oriels and much grotesque carving; and the interior of Salisbury Cathedral, as it appeared in 1754. These are very clearly etched by Mr. J. Fisher. The vignettes are, a cottage at Stratford (engraved on too small a scale); an ancient Tric-trac table; and the monument of Bishop Poore, before it was dismembered by Mr. Wyatt. Had the mutilations achieved by that arch-Vandal to be canvassed by the present generation, the improved taste now prevalent, and the numerous list of Mr. Hall's subscribers, assure us that they would be almost unanimously scouted by the inhabitants of Salisbury.

GEORGE CRUICKSHANK's illustrations to "*The Bee and the Wasp*, a Fable in verse," show that his pencil is almost as capable of putting expression into the attitudes and features of the insect tribe as into those of him, who, as the poet says, "plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven." The Wasp acts the part of a puny Faust in the contracted sphere of his existence; preparing by the deceit of his tongue for the venom of his sting; and, although morp wit might have been displayed in the poem, we cannot find fault with an effusion which has elicited such brilliant sparks from the inventive pencil of George Cruickshank.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A Selection from the Writings and Speeches of Lord Brougham, with a Memoir of his Life.

Extracts from the Manuscript Journal of the late Lieut.-General R. B. LONG, concerning the War in the Peninsula.

Principles of Demand and Supply, applied to the Questions of the Currency and Corn Laws. By D. C. LILLY.

The Genera and Species of Orchideous Plants. By Professor LINDLEY.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Gardens and Grounds of Woburn Abbey. By J. FORBES.

The Fossil Flora of Great Britain. By Professor LINDLEY, and WILLIAM HUTTON, F.G.S.

Literary Pancratium, or a Series of Dissertations on Theological, Literary, Moral, and Controversial Subjects. By ROBERT CARR and THOMAS SWINBURN CARR.

A Manual of Grecian Antiquities. By H. SMITH.

The Picture of the West Indies, Geographical, Descriptive, and Commercial. By ROBERT MUIR.

No. 1. of a Biographic Gallery of the Polish Revolution; or, 100 Portraits of Individuals who distinguished themselves in the last War, with Biographical Notices in French. By JOSEPH STRASZEWICZ.

A History of the King's German Legion. By W. LUDLOW BRAMISH, esq.

A Historical and Topographical Guide to the Isle of Wight.

The *Annals of Kendall*, comprising the Antiquities of the Roman Station *Concangium*, &c. By CORNELIUS NICHOLSON.

Truth versus Tactics; or, an Exposé of certain Pyrotechnic Proceedings of the Council of the Royal Society. By Sir JAMES SOUTH.

Traditions of the County of York. By Mr. ROBY.

The Translator of the *Tour of a German Prince* is translating the Correspondence of Schiller and Goethe.

An Edition of Miss EDGEWORTH's Tales and Novels, with splendid illustrations, in monthly volumes.

The *Agamemnon* of Æschylus, translated from the Greek into English Verse. By THOMAS MEDWIN, esq.; also, The *Prometheus Bound* of Æschylus.

The Cornwall Geological Transactions, Vol. IV.

A Clinical Report of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear. By J. H. CURTIS.

Account of Anne Jackson, with some remarkable particulars concerning the Plague and Fire of London, written by herself. Edited by the Author of "Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom," &c.

Statistics of France. By LEWIS GOLD-SMITH.

Introduction to Botany. By JOHN LINDELEY, esq. F.R.S.

An Introduction to the Knowledge of British Birds. By R. A. SLANEY, esq. M.P.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

May 3. Dr. Bostock, V.P. in the chair.—Read, a report on Mr. Lubbock's Researches in Physical Astronomy (communicated in February), by the Rev. Wm. Whewell, the Rev. Geo. Peacock, and the Rev. Henry Coddington; part of an essay on certain irregularities in the Magnetic Needle, produced by partial warmth, and the relations which appear to subsist between Terrestrial Magnetism, and the geological structure and the thermo-electrical currents of the Earth, by Robt. Ware Fox, esq.; and, a new method of generating Steam, by Jacob Perkins, esq. The principal object of the last paper is to demonstrate the importance, in the generation of Steam, of keeping the water in close and undeviating contact with the heated metal in which it is contained, and that at an exact *evaporating point*, it being found that, when the metal is beyond a certain heat, the water is repelled from it in a state of buoyancy, and is comparatively little affected by it. Mr. Perkins's new mode of producing steam is by two cylindrical vessels, one within the other, the inner one being open both at top and bottom; the water in the outer vessel boils much sooner than that in the inner, and a most rapid generation of steam is thus produced by the circulation of the water.

May 10. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P.—Mr. Fox's paper on the Magnetic Needle, was resumed and concluded. It included a detail of various experiments on rocks and ores.

May 17. Rev. Dr. Buckland, V.P.—A paper was read in part, entitled "On Harriot's Astronomical Observations, contained in his unpublished manuscripts belonging to the Earl of Egremont," by J. P. Rigaud, M.A. Savilian Professor in the University of Oxford.

CAMBRIDGE, May 10.

The Prize subjects for the present year are—*The Chancellor's third gold medal* for the encouragement of English poetry—"The taking of Jerusalem in the first crusade."

For the Bachelors—"Quæ præcipuè parte debilis sit et manca veterum philosophorum de officiis doctrina?"

For the Undergraduates—"Inter silvas academi querere verum."

Sir William Browne's gold medal—

For the Greek ode, "Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem Vates?"

For the Latin ode, "Occultum quatenus animo tortore flagellum?"

For the Greek epigram,

"Quis enim celaverit ignem, Lumine qui semper proditur ipse suo?"

For the Latin epigram, "Homo sum: humani nihil à me alienum puto."

The Porson prize—Shakspeare, *Julius Cæsar*, act ii. scene 2, beginning—

"Ca!. Cæsar, I never stood on ceremonies," and ending—

"Seeing that death, a necessary end, Will come when it will come."

Seatonian Prize Poem—"The plague stayed." Numb. xvi. 48.

The premium for the Hulsean dissertation is this year adjudged to George Langshaw, B.A. Fellow of St. John's college,— "The evidences of the truth of the Christian revelation are not weakened by time." The Hulsean prize for this year is—"The advantages which have resulted from the Christian religion being conveyed in a narrative rather than a didactic form."

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

May 18. The following prizes were awarded and publicly presented to the Students of the Medical School:—In *Anatomy*, to M. N. Bower, Birmingham;—*Botany*, (first and second prizes) F. V. Weston and W.B. Whitfield, London;—*Chemistry*, W.T. C. Robinson, London, and A. H. Talmadge, Durham;—*Surgery*, C. Carter, Newcastle, and J. Tomkins, London;—*Materia Me-*

dica, Edw. J. Chance, and H. Curling, London:—*Medicine*, E. J. Chance, and W. B. Whitfield;—*Midwifery*, E. J. Chance.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

May 18. The following gentlemen obtained prizes as follow: In *Practical Anatomy*, 1st Silver Medal, W. K. Wright, of Bristol; 2nd ditto, John Bartlett, of Great Bedwin, Wilts: *Principles and Practice of Medicine*, Gold Medal, James Wearne, of St. Ives, Cornwall: *Surgery*, 2nd Silver Medal, David Hartley, of Bristol: *Comparative Anatomy*, Gold Medal, Davyd W. Nash, of Bristol.

SIR G. NAYLEN'S LIBRARY.

The library of the late Sir Geo. Nayler, Garter King at Arms, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of April. It comprised many useful and valuable works in heraldry, history, and topography; which, although not in the finest condition, produced what were considered good prices for the present times. The most curious articles were the following: a series of forty various editions of Chamberlayne's *Present State of Great Britain*, sold for 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; a series of the *London Gazette*, from the commencement in 1665 to 1831, in 106 volumes, 8*l.*; a collection of *Private Acts*, commencing in 1730, with manuscript pedigrees and indexes, in 36 volumes, 5*l.*; a collection of printed Appeals to the House of Lords, from 1768 to 1830, elucidated in the same manner, in 44 volumes, 2*l.*; a collection of papers relating to the Berkeley, Roxburgh, Banbury, Gardiner, Leigh, de Lisle, Molesworth, Chandos, Zouche, Roos, and other Peerages, in 16 vols. 4*l.* 4*s.*; a collection of papers relative to the Queensbury Case, in 6 vols. 2*l.* 19*s.*; an extraordinary collection of Coffin Plates, in fourteen volumes, commencing with 1763, and the earlier volumes (formerly belonging to James Gemme, esq. F.S.A.) the more choice in selection, and curious from their heraldic achievements, 3*l.* 10*s.* The whole of these were purchased by Mr. Thorpe, the book-

seller: most of them ought to be deposited in the British Museum. A copy of Père Anselme's *Histoire Genealogique de la Maison Royale de France*, with the arms illuminated, from the Bibliotheca Lamoiiana, produced 57*l.*; a fine copy of Gough's *Sépulchral Monuments* only 45*l.* 10*s.*

THE BIBLIOMANIA.

The sale of Mr. Hurd's library, April 7 to 14, has given a fillip to the decline of bibliomania. The books brought good prices. Queen Isabella's (of Spain) missal, bought by Mr. Hurd for 378*l.* sold to Sir John Soane for 520*l.* C. Matthews bought Fawcett's collection of play bills, from 1774 to 1830, for 45 *gs.*; and Baron Denon's Flemish missal, which cost Mr. H. 137 *gs.* sold for 131 *gs.* to Mr. Douce. All the book collectors were present.

EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

In the United States, schools have been opened, where young persons are admitted gratuitously, on condition of working for three or four hours a day, to the master's profit, at mechanical or agricultural employments. As manual labour goes further in America than in Europe, the time exacted by the master from the scholar, in lieu of pay, is sufficient to indemnify him for his trouble. Attempts have been made to introduce the same method into the higher colleges, and to replace the gymnastic exercises now in use by handicraft. An account is kept of the work done by the students; and the profits of their labour are deducted from the charges made for their board. Such a system might be advantageously introduced into our female schools, where needle-work would doubtless be tolerably productive; and it would at the same time enable the labouring classes to commute their employment for instruction. Boys might learn carpenter's work for instance; and those who were advanced in arithmetic might post tradesmen's books. The Philanthropic Society comes nearest to this plan of any in England.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 3. Mr. Henry Barnes, of Winchester, exhibited the Matrix of an Anglo-Saxon Seal, which was found on the 29th of March last about three quarters of a mile from Winchester, in cutting away a bank by the side of the road leading to Stockbridge. It is of brass, of the shape of a thick medal, and bears the half-figure (the face in profile) of an official person. His robe or cloak is similar to what may be seen upon many of the Anglo-Saxon Coins, and the

fillet, diadem, or head-attire, resembles that upon the obverse of some of Ethelred the Second. The person represented bears in his right hand a sword; and round an inner circle, which contains the figure, is this inscription, ZICILLVM ÆLFRICI, followed by a monogram in a thinner character, supposed by Mr. Ellis to be formed of the letters A and V conjoined; but, in our opinion, of the letters ÆE, the first syllable of Aldermanni. There is the strongest probability that this was the seal of Ælfrie,

Earl or Alderman of Mercia, in the reign of Ethelred II. This nobleman succeeded to his high office in the year 983; and for alleged treason was exiled in 985. When he returned is not stated; but in 992 he commanded Ethelred's fleet. In 1003 he gathered the forces of Hampshire and Wiltshire, as was supposed, in support of Ethelred against Sweyn; but, pretending sickness, he treacherously betrayed the army which he ought to have commanded, to the Danes. Whether his seal was thrown away or lost on this occasion, must be matter of conjecture; at any rate, a seal bearing the name of Ælfric, decidedly of the time of the Earl of Mercia, has been found in Hampshire. Ælfric was succeeded in the Earldom of Mercia, by Edric in 1007. An engraving of this seal has appeared in the volume of *Archæologia* which is just published; and it is the fifth of the Anglo-Saxon age known to be extant. The others are those of King Edward the Confessor, the Abbey of Wilton, St. Cuthbert at Durham, and Ethelwald, Bishop of Dunwich.

T. Crofton Croker, esq. F.S.A., exhibited some ancient British or Roman weapons found in the bed of the river Thames, during the construction of Kingston-bridge. They were mentioned in our last number, (p. 329), as having been engraved in Mr. Jesse's "*Gleanings in Natural History*." The ornamented spike, which was conjectured to be the top of a Roman standard, proves to be the ferule of a crossier, with crocketed ornaments.

Alfred J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. exhibited drawings made by Mr. John Swaine, jun. of the beautiful sepulchral effigy of John de Sheppy, Bishop of Rochester, Chancellor and Treasurer of England in the reign of Edward the Third; discovered in Rochester cathedral by Mr. Cottingham, the Architect, during the repairs which that edifice underwent in 1825, when the effigy was described in our vol. xcv. i 76, ii. 225. Mr. Kempe minutely detailed the ceremonies used by the Romish Church in imposing the pontifical ornaments, of which this figure affords very splendid details in all the glory of their ancient colouring.

Edw. Rudge, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a curious ground plan of the Abbey of Evesham, the result of many years research and excavation amidst the ancient foundations. Drawings of numerous architectural fragments, ornamented and armorial tiles, &c. were given, and among the sepulchral deposits were several of persons who had fallen in the memorable battle at Evesham, between Henry the Third and his Barons.

There were also exhibited drawings of the north and west elevations, a section, and plan of the north-west tower of Canterbury Cathedral, made, at the expense of the Society, by John Buckler, esq. F.S.A.

May 10. H. Halham, esq. V. P.

Lewis Nockalls Cottingham, esq. of Waterloo Bridge Road, architect, was elected Fellow of the Society.

J. H. Rogers, esq. exhibited one of two stone cannon balls, lately found in the dockyard at Woolwich.

J. G. Blake, esq. F.S.A. exhibited an earthen vessel, presumed to be Roman, found near Findon in Sussex, not far distant from that noticed in Cartwright's History of the Rape of Bramber. It is of a conical shape, open at both ends, and drilled with numerous holes.

Henry Woulcombe, esq. F.S.A. of Plymouth, communicated a memoir on several silver and gold coins, found near that town, and supposed to be British.

W. K. Wharton, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a singular brass instrument, found in a stone quarry, below the roots of an aged oak, on the estate of H. M. Chadwick, in the parish of Rochdale. It resembles a circular collar, formed of two separate pieces, the one smooth and channeled, ornamented with line engraving, the other composed of nine knobs, ground with a file to the resemblance of knots of cordage. Mr. Wharton suggested it could not be a torques, being too small to hang on the breast; nor a bracelet, being too large for the arm; but that it might possibly be the collar of a Saxon serf, although from the brass knots its wear would probably be painful. It excited great interest among the meeting, but no one could be found to give a satisfactory explanation of its use.

Mr. Wharton also communicated three original letters of Edward 3d Earl of Derby, relating to the muster of levies to suppress the rebellion of the Northern Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland in the year 1569, and also two letters of Henry 4th Earl of Derby.

May 17. H. Gurney, esq. V. P.

Thomas Willement, esq. the eminent heraldic artist, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

J. H. Rogers, esq. exhibited a beautiful carving by Griuling Gibbons, of a portrait of Charles II. cut on a block of box-wood, in the form of a large medallion.

The Rev. J. H. Todd communicated a dissertation tending to prove that Filey Bay was the *Portus Felix* or *Sinus Salutaris*, and Flamborough Head the *Ocellum Promontorium* of Ptolemy. The latter name has been commonly attributed to the point of Holderness, to the north of the Humber; and in a topographical work on that district, published in 1821 by the late Thomas Thompson, esq. F.S.A. of Cottingham Castle, it is so applied. Mr. Todd, however, considers it evident, from a comparison of Ptolemy's description with the actual features of the coast, as well as from the

longitude and latitude he names, that the site of the Ocellum was at Flamborough. He considers the word Ocellum to be derived, not as Dr. Drake, from ocellum or rather ocellus, a little eye, the only meaning attached to which was the imaginary erection of a watch-tower on the spot, but, as Camden, from the British word y-kill, signifying a promontory. In pursuit of the same theory, Drake derived Spurn point, the extremity of Holderness, from the Saxon *spyrrian* to look out; but Mr. Todd considers it as only the abbreviated or remaining portion of the old name Ravenspurn, of which the first syllable is derived from the same root as *raun*, and the latter from the same as *bourne*, a brook: making the name synonymous with that of a rivulet in Kent near the metropolis. The Petuaria of Ptolemy, is placed by Mr. Todd at Attar near Pattrington; and the Ocellum promontorium "ad extrema Brigantum," as well from its situation, and its gigantic aspect from the sea, is evidently Flamborough Head. The name of Flamborough must have been given to it by the Danish seamen; they have a Flemburg in Denmark; the word Flem in Danish signifying water.

May 24. H. Hamilton, esq. V. P.

The reading of Mr. Todd's paper was concluded. It was accompanied by some sketches of Roman urns found, together with a large quantity of human ashes, at Blackburn.

Mr. Samuel Woodward, of Norwich, communicated a series of drawings of various remains found in East Anglia, which, in his opinion, may be strictly called Icenian antiquities. They consist of the following domestic and military instruments and utensils: querns, of three kinds; hammers, formed of natural perforated stones; mallets; celts, of flint, the larger sort for forming canoes, by scooping out trees charred with fire, and the smaller for slaying animals; celts of brass, some hollow to receive handles, and others grooved at the sides, to fit on a cleft stick; also pottery; beads, the manufacture of which evinces a considerable skill in chemistry; bone instruments for puncturing the skin, or tattooing; bronze swords; horseshoes; spear-heads, of bronze, which, were they not found with the celts, might be considered the production of a more refined period; others of flint, and beautifully formed arrow-heads of the same material.

CHESSMEN CARVED IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

We have already noticed, on more than one occasion, and particularly in our Magazine for December, p. 551, the remarkable curiosity of a large number of ancient Chessmen, which were found last year on the shore of the Isle of Lewis. They are now deposited in the British Museum; and must certainly be accounted among the most valuable specimens of ancient art, which that Institution, so rich in most departments, though not so rich as we should wish it to be in our native antiquities, contains among its stores. We have no doubt, therefore, that our readers will peruse with great interest the following abstract from an elaborate memoir on this subject, written by Frederic Madden, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A., and recently published in the twenty-fourth volume of the *Archæologia*, accompanied by outline engravings of all their varieties in form and ornament.

Mr. Madden commences his essay with some historical remarks on the introduction of the game of Chess into Europe. The origin of the game of Chess, he observes, like the origin of Romance, has been the subject of frequent discussion, and for a long period seemed to be enveloped in nearly equal obscurity. But, in tracing the former, we possess one considerable advantage over those who have discussed the source of fiction in the middle ages—the acknowledged fact, that the game of chess could not have been produced by more minds than one, although it may subsequently have been mo-

dified, improved, or altered, according to the genius or habits of the people by whom it was adopted. It is sufficient, therefore, at present to assume, on the authorities produced by the learned Dr. Hyde and Sir William Jones, that for the invention and earliest form of this game we must look to India, from whence, through the medium of the Persians and Arabs (as demonstratively proved by the names of the chess-men), it was afterwards transmitted to the nations of Europe.

The strongest proof that the game of chess was introduced into France during the period of the Carlovingian dynasty, is to be found in the ivory chess-men still preserved in the Cabinet of Antiquities, in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris, which have been hitherto regarded too lightly. The King and Queen are each represented sitting on a throne, within an arched canopy, of a semi-circular shape, supported by columns, and on either side of the King two male, of the Queen two female personages, are seen in the act of drawing aside a curtain. The King holds a sceptre in his hand, and the Queen an oval ornament, probably intended for the mound. The dresses and ornaments are all strictly in keeping with the Greek costume of the ninth century; and it is impossible not to be convinced, from the general character of the figures, that these chess-men really belong to the period assigned them by tradition, and were, in all probability, executed at Constantinople by an

Asiatic Greek, and sent as a present to Charlemagne, either by the Empress Irene, or by her successor Nicephorus.

The number of the chess-men discovered in the Isle of Lewis, exclusive of the fourteen table-men or draught-men, and the fibula found with them, amounts to sixty-seven; of which number nineteen are pawns, the rest superior pieces. Of these, six are Kings, five Queens, thirteen Bishops, fourteen Knights, and ten pieces which Mr. Madden designates by the title of *Warders*, which here take the place of the Rook or Castle, forming, altogether, the materials of six or more sets. For the sake of distinction, part of them were originally stained of a dark red or beet-root colour; but, from having been so long subject to the action of the salt-water, the colouring matter, in most cases, has been discharged. The pieces vary also in size, according to the sets of which they formed a part; and, although so many remain, it is difficult at present to select even two sets which correspond exactly.

I. The **KINGS**, in point of costume and attitude, nearly resemble each other. They are represented as elderly men, with large spade-shaped beards, moustaches, and hair falling in plaits over the shoulders, having low trefoil crowns on their heads, either plain or ornamented with a border, and sitting on chairs of a square form, with high backs, which are richly carved with various scrolls, figures of animals, interlaced arches, and tracery work, in the best style of art of the twelfth century, as seen on monuments and in manuscripts. Their dress consists of an upper and an under robe, the former of which, or mantle (*clamys*), is thrown in folds over the left arm, and left open on the right side as high as the shoulder (where it is fastened by a clasp), for the purpose of leaving the arm free. This was the usual and most ancient form of regal dress, and is every where presented in the MSS. and seals of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, as well as in those of England, Scotland, France, and Germany. Each of the figures holds a sword with both hands across his knees, as if in the act of drawing it, according to the old mode assigned to royal personages.

II. The **QUEENS** are also represented sitting in chairs, ornamented in a style similar to those of the Kings, and crowned. From the back of the head of each hangs a species of hood, which spreads over the shoulders, and was worn universally by ladies of rank in the middle ages, as is proved by MSS. and monuments, particularly of the Franks and Saxons.

The same head-attire is shown in the monuments of Sweden and Denmark. From the shoulders to the feet hangs a long mantle, which shows in front a sub-garment or gown. The sleeves of this, like those of the Saxons and Norman French, are short, with a worked border, and from the elbow to the wrist is a series of plaits, resembling

bands, which probably were wound round the arm. Most of the figures are represented in a contemplative posture. The head rests upon the right arm, which is supported by the left. This is the case with three out of the five instances; but in one, the left hand holds a drinking-horn, curiously shaped.

From these pieces Mr. Madden is enabled to speak confidently as to the very early appearance of the Queen in the European chess-board, and consequently to reject the fictions of those writers who have ascribed it, at a comparatively recent period, to the French, from some fancied familiarity of sound between *Fierce* or *Fers*, the old Norman and English term for the Queen (corrupted from the Arabic *Phertz*, Persian *Phertzin*, a councillor, or vizier), and the French *Vierge*. The same fact is proved by the set of chess-men belonging to Charlemagne. It is to the Greeks, consequently, we should ascribe the merit or blame of metamorphosing the minister into the Queen, and by that means introducing so strange an anomaly as the promotion of a foot-soldier to be a lady. Freret and Le Grand have attributed this innovation to the '*galanterie chevaleresque*' of the middle ages, which subsequently rendered the Queen the most important piece on the board; but, in truth, this change must have been nearly coeval with the first appearance of the game in Europe, and the restricted move of the *Fierce*, or Queen, to one square, certainly continued to be observed till the beginning of the sixteenth century. Further evidence of the Chess-Queen having existed in the twelfth century, is found in several poems of that age.

Although the term of *Fierce*, *Fierce*, *Fers*, or *Fers*, seems to have been more usually employed than that of Queen, from the 12th to the 15th century, both in France and England; yet the title of Queen was never wholly laid aside, and was finally resumed in England in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

III. The **BISHOPS**.—Five of these are represented sitting in ornamented chairs, like the King and Queen; but the remaining eight are in a standing posture. Their dress is of two descriptions. All of the sitting figures, and four of the standing ones, wear the chasuble, dalmatic, stole, and tunic, of the form anciently prescribed, and corresponding with representations of much greater antiquity. The remainder have a cope instead of a chasuble, but omit the stole and dalmatic. On the back both of the chasubles and stole are various crosses or ornaments. The mitres are very low, and in some instances quite plain, but have the double band or *infula* attached behind. The hair is cut short round the head. They hold a rosier with one, or both hands; and in the former instances, the other hand holds a book, or is raised in the attitude of benediction.

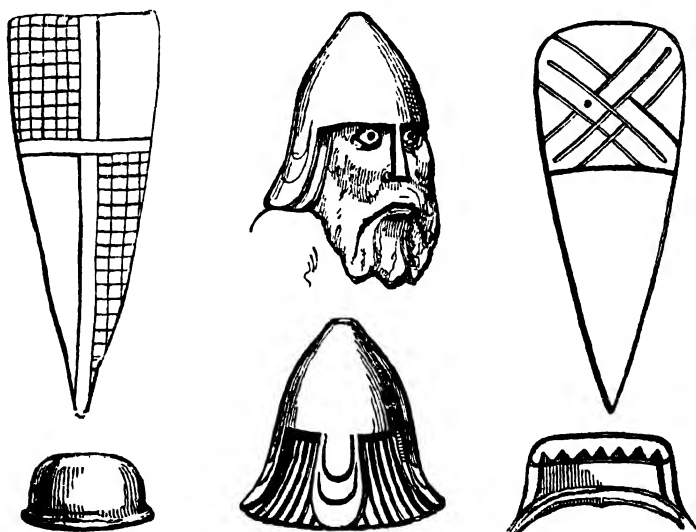
Here again, as in the preceding instance of the Queen, we learn with certainty the introduction of the Bishop into the game of chess at so early a period as the middle of the twelfth century. The original name of this piece among the Persians and Arabs was *Phil*, or *Phil*, an elephant, under the form of which it was represented by the orientals, and Dr. Hyde and Mr. Douce have satisfactorily proved that hence, with the addition of the article *al*, have been derived the various names of *alfil*, *alfino*, *aufin*, &c. used by the early Spanish, Italian, French, and English writers. With regard to the period when the Bishop first took the place of the Elephant, authors are silent, nor has any evidence occurred to determine. But that such a change is of great antiquity not only is apparent from the figures before us, but from a Latin poem of the twelfth century, in which the piece is termed *Catvus*, an evident allusion to the monkish character. Among the Northern nations we find that the Russians and Swedes retain the original appellation of Elephant, (but Weickmann, in his work *Die grosse Schach Spiel*, fol. 1664, terms it *Gastlicher*, i. e. *homo spiritualis*); the Germans call it *Lauffer*, the Leaper, from the ancient mode of taking over an intervening piece, and the Poles *Póp*, *Papa*, or Priest. But it is particularly deserving of remark, that among the Icelanders and Danes this piece, from the most ancient times, has always been termed *Biskup*.

IV. The KNIGHTS are whole-length

figures, mounted on horseback, and are, perhaps, the most interesting portion of the whole. They are habited in long coats or gambesons, which hang in folds as low as the feet, and the sleeves terminate with a cuff or border at the wrist. The leg has apparently a covering of some sort down to the ancle, where it is met by a species of half-boot, without spur. Their helmets, with a few exceptions, (see the cut of the flattest or pot shape) are of a conical shape, and mostly with nasals, and round flaps to protect the ears and neck.

A long kite-form shield, suspended from the neck, hangs on the left side of each, ornamented with various devices, approaching in some instances very closely to heraldic distinctions.

Beneath the shield appears the sword, which is fastened round the waist by a belt, and in the right hand of each knight is a massive spear. All the figures have large beards and moustaches, and the hair is cut round, a little below the ears. The horses are caparisoned in high saddles, plain or ornamented (see cut); saddle-cloths, curiously bordered, stirrups, and brilles. The mane is cut short, and the hair suffered to grow down on the forehead. The beard of one of the figures is divided into three forks, instead of being round like the rest, and the flaps of the helmet are longer. These peculiarities, with the mode of wearing the hair behind, may be seen in these representations:



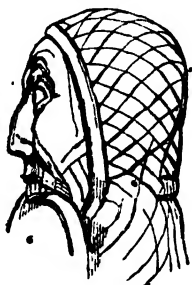
The name and move of the Knight have always remained pretty much the same. On the chess-boards of the 13th century it appears of this form, which, in truth, is a rude representation of the head of a horse, intended as an epitome

of the whole figure, in the same manner as the mitre represented the Bishop. In Caxton a very similar, but clumsier, form is given. Hence the name of *Horse* bestowed on this piece by the Russians, Swedes, and some other nations. Hence, also, the pe-

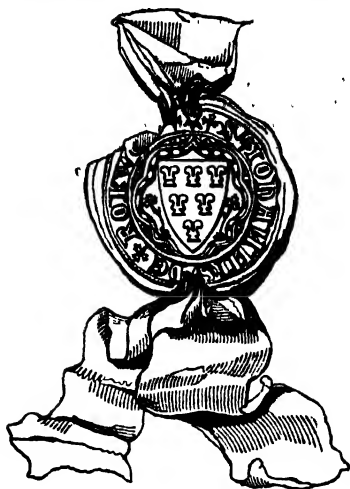
cular form often given to the modern Knight, which is as early as the time of Queen Elizabeth, or earlier, since Rowbotham speaks of the Knight as having 'his top cut aslope, as though beyng dubbed knight.' Among Charlemagne's Chess-men, if Dr. Hyde is to be depended on, it is represented under the form of a Centaur.

V. The **WARDERS**. These are armed warriors (*Hrókr*, in Icelandic) which here take the place of the Rook or Castle. They are represented in a standing attitude, attired in helmets of various shapes, but chiefly conical, with or without flaps, and wanting the nasal. The coat or gambeson which most of them wear, descends to their feet, but in lieu of this others have a coat of mail, with a hood which covers the head. They all hold a shield in one hand and a sword in the other, but the position is varied, either in front or at the side. The shields all bear distinctive marks, like those of the Knights, but some of them are of a much broader shape, and less elongated.

In one of them the hood covers the head, without any other protection; the mail forming a sort of fold at the back of the neck, which may be occasioned by a band fastening it within.



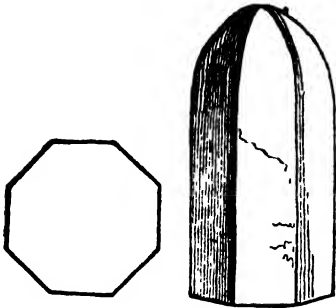
The most ancient form of this piece after the game arrived in Europe is very uncertain, but seems to have been that of an elephant, as shewn by the set of chess-men belonging to Charlemagne; and this form, with or without a tower on the back, has been retained by the modern Germans, Russians, and Danes. The Spaniards, Italians, French, and English, in more recent times, adopted a tower or castle, as an epitome of the figure (in the same manner as they took a horse's head for the Knight) and hence arises the strange anomaly of a Castle representing the swiftest piece on the chess-board. But the earliest form offered to us in MSS. occurs in an Anglo-Norman poem of the 13th century, and is preserved on the ancient seals of those families, both in England and Germany, who bear Chess-Rooks for their arms. One instance of this is the seal of Johnde Rutewode, attached to a deed dated 37 Edw. III., in the possession of John Gage, Esq. Director S. A.



The figure of an armed soldier or *Warder*, presented by these chess-men, has been found in none of the descriptions of the game as played in the south of Europe, nor has it occurred in any MSS. consulted by Mr. Madden. But among the Icelanders we find this piece actually so represented, and this remarkable fact goes some way, in Mr. Madden's opinion, towards the proof of the locality of these pieces. La Peyrere, in a letter written from Copenhagen to M. La Mothe le Vayer, in 1644, says: "The differences between the chess-men of the Icelanders and our own are these: Our *Fools* are with them *Bishops*, since they hold it right that the ecclesiastics should occupy the situation near the Kings. Their *Rooks* are little *Captains*, which the Icelandic scholars here call *Centurons*. They are represented with swords by their sides; and with puffed-out cheeks blowing a horn, which they hold in both hands." Without entering further at present into the peculiarities here noticed, it will be sufficient to observe that the Icelandic term for this piece is *Hrókr*, which signifies a brave warrior or hero, and is evidently intended to represent the original Eastern term given to this piece. What then is this term? are we with Sir William Jones to go to the Hindu *Roth*, an armed chariot, or with Hyde to the Persian, *Ruch*, a dromedary, or with others, to the oriental name of the fabulous bird called *Ruch*, which makes a figure in the Tales of the Arabian Nights? My own conviction is, that all these derivations are false or doubtful, and that for the real meaning of the word, we must look to the ancient Persian *Roth*, which, according to D'Herbelot, signifies a hero, or military adventurer. Should this be correct, we must conclude that the Icelanders alone, of all the European nations, have preserved the ge-

nuine and original form of this piece, the antiquity of which, from the figures before us, will not admit of a doubt.

VI. The PAWNS. These are of various shapes and sizes, but chiefly octagonal. Two of them are ornamented, but the rest plain. The cut represents the smallest.



Mr. Madden then proceeds to prove, that these pieces were executed about the middle of the twelfth century, by the same extraordinary race of people, who at an earlier period of time, under the general name of *Northmen*, overran the greater part of Europe, and whose language and manners are still preserved among their genuine descendants in Iceland.

With regard to their material, it is assumed on evidence almost amounting to mathematical demonstration, that they are formed out of the tusks of the animal called in Icelandic *Rostungr* or *Rosmar*, and in other parts of Europe by the names of *Morse*, *Walrus*, or *Sea-horse*.

The estimation in which these teeth are held by the northern nations rendered them a present worthy of royalty, and this circumstance is confirmed by a tradition preserved in the curious *Saga of Kröka Ref*, or *Kröka the Crafty*, who lived in the tenth century. It is there related, that *Gunner*, Prefect of *Greenland*, wishing to conciliate the favour of *Harald Hardraad*, King of *Norway* [A.D. 1046-1067], by the advice of *Barder*, a Norwegian merchant, sent to the King three the most precious gifts the island could produce. These were, 1. a full-grown tame white bear, 2. a chess-table, or set of chess-men, exquisitely carved; 3. a scull of the *Rostungr*, with the teeth fastened in it, wonderfully sculptured, and ornamented with gold.

The ancient Norwegians, and more particularly the natives of Iceland, seem to have been, at a very early period, famous for their skill in carving various figures and implements in bone, and this talent was exerted chiefly in sculpturing chess-men from the tusks of the *Rosmar*. "The Icelanders, who are of an ingenious turn of mind," says *Olaf*

Wormius, "are accustomed, during the long nights of winter, to cut out, by their fire-side, various articles from whales' teeth. This is more particularly the case in regard to chess-men (at which game they excel); and I possess some specimens of these, distinguished by being of two colours, white and green, which are sculptured so exquisitely, that each piece expresses, in features, dress, and attitude, the personage it is designed to represent."

In proceeding to examine the costume of the chess-men, Mr. Madden remarks that the general dress of these pieces was common in the twelfth century to most of the European nations, and in the cases of the king, queen, and bishop, had scarcely undergone any change for several centuries previous; so that it will only be necessary to select such portions of the costume as may seem to require illustration, or which more particularly serve to point out a northern original.

The first peculiarity which arrests our attention, in looking at the figures before us, is the singular manner in which the hair of the kings is plaited in long wreaths over their shoulders. All the nations of Gothic origin seem to have agreed in encouraging the growth of their hair and beard, but they varied from each other, as well in the mode of wearing it, as in the care bestowed on its appearance. We learn from *Tacitus*, that it was peculiar to the *Suevi*, the most numerous of all the Teutonic tribes, to wreath their hair, and fasten it in a knot. Other nations, he adds, imitated them, but only those among them who had not passed their manhood, whereas among the *Suevi*, even to the time their locks became gray, they were accustomed to twist a mass of hair at the back of the head, and often bound it up to the top. Their princes wore it more ornamented, and only the men of free condition had the privilege of cultivating it. Hence their chiefs, in the time of *Theodoric*, were addressed, as a mark of respect, by the term 'hairy.' The old German mode of wearing the hair was carried by the *Franks* into *Gaul*, and *Agathias* thus characterises them: "It is the custom among the *Franks*, for the kings never to have their hair cut, but to nourish it from their childhood, and suffer it to spread over their shoulders and forehead; not in a squalid and negligent fashion, like the *Avars*, but carefully combed out, and cleaned with various medicaments. This is with them a special mark of royalty, and not permitted to the inferior classes." It cannot fail to be remarked how well this agrees with the figures of the chess Kings before us, as compared with the *Knights* and *Warders*. The effigies also of the Frankish sovereigns, exhibited in *Montfaucon*, present examples of the plaited locks of hair precisely like those before us.

The dress of the Bishops is almost the same as in the tenth century. The mitre and crozier of Absalon, archbishop of Lund, and primate of Sweden, A. D. 1178—1202, preserved at Copenhagen, agrees very exactly with those of the chess-men. The crozier, which measures four feet and a half in length, is made of the horn of the narwal. This material was very generally employed for such a purpose in the North, and succeeded the wooden croziers used at an earlier period. Among the archbishop's ornaments is also a zone of leather, about the width of an inch, and fastened by a buckle made of bone; with a figure carved on it. The curious buckle discovered together with these chess-men is peculiarly elegant.

The figures of the Knights and Warders present very curious examples of the military costume of the twelfth century.

The helmets are chiefly conical, either with or without a nasal, and many of them exhibit a great peculiarity in having pendant flaps attached to protect the ears and neck (*oreillettes*), which were in all likelihood flexible. Of this form, no other instances have occurred to me in the manuscripts or monuments of France or England, but it is unquestionably of Asiatic original, and must have been brought into Europe at the period of the great Gothic invasion, or, what seems more probable, have been copied by the Northmen during their expeditions to the East. Sir Samuel Meyrick informs us that the *chapel de fer*, or plain conic helmet, was introduced into England in the time of Rufus; and that the nasal (called *neftorg* by the Scandinavians) fell into disuse towards the middle of the 12th century. This corresponds very well with the different shapes offered to us by the chess-men, which seems to indicate that period when the ancient and precise form of the conical helm and nasal began to be laid aside, but not wholly superseded. Some of the figures wear plain flat or round scull-caps, whilst others have a broad rim to them.

The body-armour of the chess-pieces is of two descriptions—the wadded linen cloth coat, or *wambais*, worn by the Knights, and the tunic of mail, with or without a hood, in which some of the Warders are dressed; of the antiquity of both these descriptions of war-garments there can be no question, since we find them mentioned by Greek and Roman writers.

The shields of the Knights and Warders are highly curious, as presenting to us a series of devices (the immediate precursors of hereditary armorial bearings), in greater variety than is to be found on any other existing monuments. From the very earliest period the Gothic nations were accustomed to paint their shields of various colours, and from the Romans they might easily have learned to adopt different insignia. From some passages in the *Voluþa*,

Saxo, and Egil's Saga, it has been assumed by many of the northern antiquaries, that the ancient Scandinavians adorned their shields with representations of their exploits; but Spellingius, in his collections on the subject, argues strongly against it, and affirms that before the twelfth century no trace of any device on shields is to be found among them. The use of colours, however, and even gilding, is admitted, and the usual pigments employed were red or white. Most of the shields depicted in the Bayeux tapestry bear crosses of different shapes, and this is likewise the case with those of the chess-figures. The era of the general adoption of armorial bearings in Europe, is fixed with sufficient exactness to the end of the twelfth century; but the existence of certain distinctive badges or figures is unquestionably to be referred to an earlier period. The shields on the Bayeux tapestry exhibit not only crosses, but a species of dragon, and on the seal of Robert the Frisian, Earl of Flanders, attached to a charter dated in 1072, is represented a lion rampant.

One peculiarity with regard to the figures of the Warders is the singular manner in which they are represented *liting their shields*. This was a characteristic of the Scandinavian *Berserker*, who were unarmed warriors subject to fits of madness on the eve of battle, under the influence of which they performed the most extraordinary feats.

The fondness of the Scandinavians for the game of Chess, Mr. Madden proves from the northern Sagas. Whether they derived their knowledge of the game from their intercourse with the Franks in the ninth and tenth centuries, or from Constantinople, may admit of a doubt; but the latter seems, on various accounts, more probable.

The spot on which these figures were found in all respects favours the hypothesis adopted, and we may add established, by Mr. Madden. The Hebrides, or Southern Isles, as they were called by Icelandic writers, were subject to the invasions of the *Vikings* from the end of the eighth century, and during the reign of Harald Hårfager, about the year 875, were rendered tributary to the throne of Norway. The outer range of these Islands, in which the Isle of Lewis is comprehended, was chiefly peopled by the Scandinavians, and they continued to have princes of their own until the period of King Magnus Barefoot's expedition in 1096, who ravaged the Isle of Lewis with fire and sword, and added the Hebrides to his own dominions, to be governed by a dependent Lord. These islands remained under the seignory of the Kings of Norway until the year 1266, when they were formally ceded to Alexander III. of Scotland by Magnus IV. in consideration of the yearly payment of 100 marks, and an additional sum of 4,000 marks, payable within four ;

From very early times the closest intercourse existed between the North and Ireland, as well as with the Scottish Islands and the western coast of Scotland. As the communication with the North was kept up in small vessels called *byrdunga* by the Islanders, the chances of shipwreck were great, in case of a storm, and we accordingly find several instances of the destruction of ships coming from Norway to the Isles.

It would appear most probable, therefore, that the chess-men and draught-men discovered in the Isle of Lewis formed part of the stock of an Icelandic *kaup-mann*, or merchant, who carried these articles to the Hebrides or Ireland for the sake of traffic; and, the ship in which they were conveyed being wrecked, these figures were swept by the waves on shore, and buried beneath the sand-bank, which for the space of near seven centuries continued to accumulate, before the fortunate discovery took place which restored them to light.

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MR. SAMS'S EGYPTIAN AND GREEK
ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. J. Sams, of Darlington, and of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, has formed a rich collection of the most interesting memorials of antiquity; and in this pursuit has visited Egypt, Syria, and Greece. From the tombs of Thebes, and the mountains of Sinai and Horeb, from the valley of the Jordan and the cataracts of the Nile, from the classic depositories of Greece, from the city and the desert, he has formed a collection of important and instructive remains, worthy of a national museum. They consist of vases, sarcophagi, papyri, inscriptions, bronzes, monuments, reliefs, mummy cases, hieroglyphics, articles indicative of the trades and professions of the dead, buried above 3000 years ago, manufactures, religious emblems, paintings, sculptures, coins, medals, clay-figures, and natural and artificial productions of every kind.

In some instances the progress of art is remarkably illustrated not only by the finished, but perhaps still more by the unfinished, examples Mr. Sams has procured. The painters' palettes, with their colours half prepared, shew us more of the art of painting than any picture could do; the imperfect inscription gives us more insight into the method of perpetuating these prevailing memorials than the most polished marble or lasting brass, on which the task has been completed. All the articles are more or less covered with symbols and inscriptions. The novel and minute articles in this collection open, as it were, the private door of the Coptic and Ethiopic artisan, and make us acquainted with his internal economy, as the costly sepulchre and magnificent temple tell of the Pharaoh and his historical deeds. The children's balls and nine-

pins are fully as instructive as the pyramid and obelisks; and will serve us better in regaining a knowledge of the early habits of our species, than the sphynx, so hard to be unriddled.

The Greek vases are among the most beautiful we have ever seen.

The above has been abridged from the *Literary Gazette*. We have pleasure in adding our testimony to that of our contemporaries in relation to the extraordinary collections referred to. We have inspected them with great pleasure and interest, and think it highly desirable and important that the country should benefit by their being obtained for the national repository at the British Museum. From the recent sweeping endeavours and researches of the committees of the King of France and the Grand Duke of Tuscany in Egypt, at the head of which were the noted Champollion and Dr. Martellini, it is improbable that such another precious and striking collection could possibly be obtained, which renders it more than commonly desirable that this should be secured for the nation.

CHAMBERED CANNON.

A chambered cannon, of bronze, of the description formerly called paterers, from the Portuguese *pedreros*, and by the French *canons perriers*, being used for the discharge of stones, was found in 1826 in Canada, upon a sand-bank in the river St. Laurence, opposite the parish of Champlain. It is the subject of a long dissertation by Amable Berthelot, Esq. in the second volume of the *Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec*; in the first section of which he endeavours to prove that Jacques Cartier was not shipwrecked upon the rock named after him; and in the second he conjectures that the cannon belonged to a former adventurer, Verazani, who took a voyage to the American continent in the service of Francis I. about the year 1525, but was killed and eaten by the savages immediately upon his landing.

This singular piece of ordnance is thus described. It has an opening to the upper part of the breach, in which is a movable chamber, intended to contain the charge; this chamber is fixed by an iron pin. The mouth or opening of the cannon is three inches in diameter; the opening of the movable chamber, or cylinder intended to receive the charge, is one inch and a half. The length of the piece is 3 feet 4½ inches, the length of an iron lever, placed at the breach, instead of a knob, in order to point the piece, is 6½ inches French measure. The canon is fixed upon a swivel, which divides into two branches as is usual with pierriers; it is iron and deeply eaten with rust. The piece is of a very beautiful metal, but it is so irregularly formed, in compar-

son with the bronze guns of the present day, that it appears evidently to belong to the infancy of the art of cannon-foundry. It is now in the museum of M. Chasseur.

There is in Grose's Military Antiquities a plate of *canons perriers*, which the present specimen is said closely to resemble. Mr. Berthelot states, as the result of much enquiry, that he could not learn that bronze cannons of this kind were found any where but in Spanish America. An English officer told Mr. Chasseur, that he had seen some similar at Buenos Ayres, which had been long out of use, but which the insurgents of that city employed for want of other pieces. A sea captain also informed him that he had seen some in the Isle of Cuba.

ROMAN PAVEMENT AT ALDBURGH.

April 23. On Easter Monday, as the servants of a farmer at Aldburgh were digging in his orchard, they found, a little more than a yard from the surface, a most beautiful tessellated pavement, very considerable in extent, and exhibiting a great variety of colours, the figure of a lion occupying the centre. Aldburgh, the ancient *Isurium*, is a station at which remains of Roman habitations have formerly been found; and we

trust that a further account of the present discovery will be given to the public.

CHAPTER-HOUSE AT BRISTOL.

The Dean and Chapter have commenced the renovation of that fine specimen of ancient architecture, the Chapter Room of Bristol Cathedral. The boarded floor, which had been raised about two feet six inches above the original pavement, and by which the stone seats, united with the walls and extending round the room, were entirely covered, has been removed. Mr. Britton has given a print of the Chapter Room, in a renovated state, in his *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral*. On removing the earth for the purpose of lowering the floor, four stone coffins have been uncovered. One of them contained nearly a perfect skeleton, and on the skull there evidently appeared the remains of a fillet of gold lace. The lid of one coffin exhibits a sculptured representation of Christ descending into hell. In one hand He bears the cross, and with the other He is delivering a sinner from the jaws of the bottomless pit. The figure of Christ occupies nearly the whole length of the lid, and the attitude displays more than usual elegance.

SELECT POETRY.

[Of six Sonnets, written to illustrate the Antiquities of Wiltshire, "Silbury-Hill" appeared in the *Literary Souvenir* for 1829; and "Oldbury" in that for 1830. "Stonehenge" also appeared in the *Lit. Souvenir* for 1828; but is nevertheless inserted here, in order to remove a blemish of identical rhyme between the third and seventh lines, which had been overlooked.]

STONEHENGE.

MYSTERIOUS pile, what necromantic lore
Evoked thee into light? Moons wax and wane,
The Roman, and the Saxon, and the Dane
Have wandered where the Druids long of yore
Purpled thy circles with unhallowed gore,
Cities and realms have vanished, while in vain
On thee descend the thunder and the rain,
And twice ten hundred winters round thee roar.
Yet vaunt not, giant wonder! Let the ground
Tremble, and thou art dust. The stars shall fall
From heaven: and heaven itself be a dream
That flies, and is forgotten. Angels all,
Eternal ages, regions without bound,
Proclaim ye one sole strength, th' Ineffable
Supreme!

WODENS DYKE.

NOW on these rampired hills, where once the
strength
Of nations thundered, and the battle bled,
Beside and loneliness o'er utmost length
Of trench and turf monument are spread;
And Odin wakes no longer at the cry
Of war, and the coronal of the dead
That shakes Valhalla; but the pilgrim's eye
Drops pity, while he climbs the verdant wall,

And ponders Runic rhyme, or heaves a sigh
To think how mortals madden when the call
Of glory, or the fever of renown,
Through fire and carnage hurry them, to fall
Where side by side the hero and the clown
Forgotten sleep, the laurel and the crown.

AVEBURY.

HUGE dragon of the wild! born in th' obscure
Of ages beyond record, though thy train
Be shattered, and though sacrilege profane
Thy stately head, yet safely in thy mure
(For time shall spare thee) slumber, and endure
Coeval with the world. The seer, the thane,
And Uther, and Tregagel, on the plain
Have seen thee bask in majesty mature;
But they nor their forefathers could divine
The mystery of thy natal hour. Repose
Be now thy portion: from each idol shrine
The glory fled, when Calvary saw the close
And consummation; when (salvation's sign)
The Cross victorious o'er the Serpent rose.

TAN-HILL.

HIGH place of Tanaris! in cloud and storm
Giant Superstition marked thee for the throne
Of him who ne'er unveiled his dreadful form
Till called by human sacrifice, and moan
Of burning victims; while the Druid song
Arose in mockery of their dying groan.
Thus in dark horror ages ayept along,
Awaiting, though unconscious, the recall
From darkness into light; when all the throng
Of idol pomp must to oblivion fall. [S—]
'Tis done—the day-spring shines—the demons
And Rolyms appears her jasper wall
And gates of pearl in the crystallin sky,
Where life and glory fill eternity. C. II.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 7.

On the motion of Earl Grey, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the REFORM BILL. His Lordship stated that it was intended that the Title and Preamble of the Bill should be postponed for the present, and the first clause should be proceeded with; and as objections had been made to their saying at once that 56 boroughs should be disfranchised, he begged to propose that those words should be left out, until they had decided on disfranchising each of those boroughs separately, as they were named in that clause. The postponement of the title of the Bill was carried unanimously. On the motion for deferring the preamble of the Bill,—Lord Lyndhurst rose to move that the consideration of the first clause should be postponed, intimating that, if successful in this motion, he should also move the postponement of the second clause, it being his Lordship's opinion, that the question of enfranchisement, or to what places they would extend the right of sending members to the Commons House of Parliament, ought to be determined before they came to the consideration of the question of disfranchisement.—The Lord Chancellor said, that there could be no doubt that the tendency of this proposition was to endanger, if not altogether destroy, the fundamental principle of the Bill—namely, the disfranchisement of the nomination boroughs. Schedule A was an object of undi-guised hatred with the opponents of Reform; and if once it were to be postponed, its fate might easily be divined. His Lordship said that he should decidedly oppose the amendment.—The Earl of Harrowby and Lord Bexley supported the amendment;—and the Earl of Radnor opposed it.—The Duke of Wellington avowed himself decidedly averse to the general principles of the Bill; but still the measure having passed the second reading, and a majority of that House having agreed to its principles, he considered himself bound, as an honest member of Parliament, to do his best to make it fit to pass through that House, and a fit measure for the government of the country. His Grace then said, that the proposition of his noble and learned Friend was made for no other purpose but that their Lordships might go regularly and fairly to work in the consideration of this question.—Lord Holland opposed the amendment, and contended that the precedence of disfranchisement to enfranchisement, was one of the important principles of the Bill, and there could be little doubt that the object of those who proposed the postponement of

this clause was either to get rid of it entirely, or to maim and mutilate the Bill in such a manner as would render it the scorn and not the delight of the people.—The Duke of Newcastle would not endeavour to amend the clauses of the Bill, but would rather seek to crush them every one.—Lords Ellenborough, Winchelsea, Wharnccliffe, and Harewood, supported the amendment.—Earl Grey said that nothing could have been devised better calculated to defeat the Bill than the amendment then under discussion. He felt it his duty to state at once, that he should consider its success fatal to the Bill. He was pledged to the principles and efficiency of the Bill—namely, to disfranchisement, enfranchisement, and the extension of the qualification. With respect to the two first, he was ready to listen to any suggestions which might be made with the view of preventing injustice in details, but he would not consent to any reduction of the extent of either disfranchisement or enfranchisement.—The Earl of Carnarvon supported the amendment.—Lords Mauners and Clifford opposed it. After which their Lordships divided, when the numbers were—for the amendment, 151; against it, 116; majority against Ministers, 35.

Earl Grey then moved that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed till Thursday.—Lord Lyndhurst said, that he should move the postponement of clause B. Lord Ellenborough deeply regretted to hear that the consideration of the Bill was to be postponed, and said, that there existed no wish for delay on his side of the House.—Earl Grey said in reply that it was not his intention to enter on a discussion now, but to propose that the Committee on the Bill be deferred to Thursday the 8th inst. On the House resuming, the further consideration of the Bill was accordingly postponed to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 8.

Mr. Hume moved for a return of the number of Clergymen in the Church of England who hold more than one living; the gross value of their incomes, at an average of three years; and also the number and the amount of the stipends paid to the various Curates employed in each of those three years. The Hon. Member said, that this motion had its origin in a Bill which had been sent down from the other House. In order to show the propriety of agreeing to his motion, it would be only necessary to state what was the present condition of the Church of England. According to a return

made in 1830, the whole number of benefices amounted to 10,533, and of them 2619 of the Clergy were exempted from residence; 2147 were exempted by licence, and 1854 were absent without licence, so that the total number of non-residents was 6120. Of these, 1590 were reported as doing duty elsewhere; but deducting them, there remained but 4413 clergymen resident in the parishes whence they derived large emoluments. Then let them consider the manner in which so many of the working clergy were paid. The total number of Curates of the Church of England in 1831 was 4254; of these, 1393 resided in glebe houses, and 805 in private residences in their respective parishes; that is, there were only 2198 actual residents; the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 9.

Earl Grey having presented several petitions in favour of REFORM, proceeded to observe that the result of the division on Monday evening had reduced him and his colleagues to the necessity either of at once withdrawing from office, or of tendering such advice to his Majesty as appeared to be justified by the peculiar circumstances of the case, with a view to carrying into effect the proposed measure of Reform, and should that advice be rejected, at once, but respectfully, to resign their offices. After much consideration, the latter alternative had been adopted. The advice had been offered—had been graciously received—and his Majesty had been pleased to receive their resignations. His Lordship added, that Ministers at present only held their places till their successors should be appointed.—The Lord Chancellor, having presented petitions in favour of Reform from Birmingham and Dewsbury, the former of which had been voted by a meeting of 200,000 persons, observed, that, with regard to the resignation of his Majesty's Ministers, he stood in the situation of his Noble Friend, having, in common with him, respectfully tendered his resignation, in consequence of the advice which they had felt it their duty to offer to His Majesty not being received.—The Earl of Carnarvon in a vehement tone, expressed his gratitude for the constitutional manner in which his Majesty had treated the "atrocious" advice and measures of the Noble Earl and his colleagues.—Earl Grey condemned this language as most unparliamentary and unbecoming; but expressed his conviction that his character would not suffer in the House, nor with the country, by such aspersions. The conversation closed by Earl Carnarvon moving that the House go into a Committee on the Reform Bill on Monday next, which was agreed to without division, and the House adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day,

Lord Althorp stated that, having found it impossible to carry the Bill in such a manner as they deemed it their duty to do, Ministers had tendered their resignations, and they now held office only until their successors should be appointed.—Lord Ebrington expressed his deep regret at the announcement which had been made, as well as at the failure of that measure which had been carried through the House by so great a majority. Under the circumstances, he should feel it his duty to-morrow to move an Address to his Majesty on the present state of public affairs; and that the House be called over.—Mr. Hume felt bound in justice to say, that the Noble Lord and his colleagues, placed in the position they had been by the other House, had, as men of honour, no other course left them to pursue, except the one which they had taken.—Mr. Baring thought it was important the House should clearly understand why it was that Ministers had resigned, as, amid the cheers of one side of the House, there might be discerned something like a censure on His Majesty for having accepted their resignation. If it were true that the Sovereign had been counselled to make 60 or 70 Peers, for the purpose of carrying the Reform Bill, he should not hesitate to term it a most outrageous and unconstitutional principle. After much altercation on the subject of the Ministers' resignation, Lord Ebrington's motion was agreed to.

May 10. After the presenting of a Petition by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council of London, on the present alarming crisis, praying the House to stop the Supplies, Lord Ebrington rose for the purpose of introducing his promised motion. After eulogizing Earl Grey and his Administration, he proceeded to move "that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly representing the deep regret of that House at the change which had been announced to have taken place in his Majesty's Councils, by the retirement of Ministers, in whom the House reposed unabated confidence;—that the House, in conformity with his Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, had framed a Bill for amending the representation of the people, by which the prerogative of the Crown, the authority of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people were essentially secured;—that to the progress of that Bill through Parliament his Majesty's loyal subjects looked with intense interest and anxiety; and that the House could not disguise from his Majesty the fact, that any attempt to impair its efficiency would be productive of the greatest disappointment; and that the House, therefore, impelled by warm loyalty towards his Majesty's person and Crown, humbly but earnestly implored his Majesty to call to his councils only such persons as were likely to carry a Bill in all

respects as efficient as the one which had so recently passed that House."—*Mr. Strutt* in seconding the motion said, that in the present posture of affairs it was absolutely necessary that that House should fully and fairly express their sentiments.—*Mr. Baring* opposed the motion, observing that it was impossible to come to a vote on the subject without the House being in possession of the advice which had led to the Ministerial resignations. The Address he conceived to be neither more nor less than a mandate to the Crown.—*Mr. Hume* said, that the circumstances of the times called upon the Commons to do their duty, and protect the rights of the people. The Hon. Member spoke of vesting the Supplies in the hands of public Commissioners.—*Lord Morpeth* and *Mr. Robinson* supported the motion; *Lord Sandon* and *Sir R. Peel* spoke in reprobation of it. After some observations by *Messrs. O'Connell, Macauley, Schonswar, and Hunt*, the House divided, when there appeared for the Motion 288; against it 208.

May 11. *Mr. Ward* presented a petition from Manchester, signed by 25,000 persons in three hours, praying the House to refuse the Supplies till the Reform Bill passed. The Hon. Member said, that the King had in an evil hour delivered himself over to a party; but he would tell his Majesty, that if he gave himself up to a borough-mongering faction, who wanted to rule in opposition to the will of the people, he could not continue the Chief Magistrate of this country. If Parliament did not do their duty in stopping the supplies, the people would do theirs, by refusing to pay the taxes. *Mr. James* said, that, while he had a seat in that House, he would never vote a shilling of supply till the Reform Bill was passed.—*Mr. Gillon* said, that if the supplies could not be stopped, the people could refuse to pay the taxes; and he for one declared that, if another Government should be appointed in place of the present one, he would not pay another shilling of taxes.

After some acrimonious remarks on withholding the supplies, the ANATOMY BILL was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May 11, 14, 15.*

During these three days the House was chiefly occupied with the reception of petitions from all parts of the country in favour of the Reform Bill, and on the new system of Education in Ireland. On the 15th *Earl Grey* said that in consequence of the communication which he had received from his Majesty, he moved the adjournment of the House till Thursday the 17th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May 14.*

On the presentation of a Reform petition by *Mr. Ruthven*, *Lord Ebrington* rose and said that he took this opportunity of advert-

ing to the rumours now general of the Duke of Wellington having accepted office, and on condition of bringing in a Reform Bill, the leading features of which had been propounded by *Lord Ellenborough*. If that were so, after the Duke's speeches and protest, it would be impossible for him to give any support to such a Ministry. If there were any thing like public principle and "public morality" left, he knew not how those who had denounced the Bill, calling it spoliation, revolution, and robbery, could take office on the principle of conceding Reform. For his own part he would never rest till the whole of the Bill had been obtained.—*Sir H. Hardinge* declared that there never had been any thing in the Duke's conduct to warrant the charge of "public immorality." As for himself, he was against the Bill, and should continue to resist it as Revolutionary.—*Lord Milton* said the Duke had not been charged with public immorality; the position was that, if public men, after such speeches and protests against the Bill, could of themselves support that Bill, or bring in a Reform Bill, it would greatly offend "public morality." In that opinion he concurred.—*Mr. Baring* complained of attacks on the Sovereign, and the making of them before he had the opportunity of being constitutionally heard in defence. The Honourable Member added that, though opposed to the Bill, he had expressed himself in favour of "a large measure of reform," as essential to the tranquillity of the country. If those who had so decidedly opposed reform, were now to take office on the pledge of supporting reform, it would be an extraordinary violation of public morality. The proposers of the Bill, though they were unable to carry the Bill, would have the consolation of knowing that they had made reform irresistible.—*Mr. Duncombe* said the rumours were most extraordinary, and used very decided language respecting a "Learned" Lord, declaring that his whole public life had been one of political prostitution and tergiversation. As to the Duke, if he now supported the Reform Bill, that would do more to degrade the House of Lords than could any creation of Peers. He was called to order by *Sir H. Hardinge*, but he repeated that such was his deliberate opinion.—*Mr. Beaumont* spoke of London being surrounded with troops.—*Mr. Macaulay* observed that, if such changes were to take place there might be "infamy and office," he was for "honour and the Reform Bill."—*Lord J. Russell* said, the Duke of Wellington, only twelve days ago, was altogether against reform; and his protest of April 16 declared that the Bill would destroy the Monarchy and the constitution. With what public character could the Duke now support the Bill? His Lordship said he rejoiced that *Sir Robert Peel* formed no part in these rumoured arrangements, into which, if they were true,

"honour could not enter."—Mr. *Baring*, Mr. *Gilbert*, and Sir R. *Inglis* intimated, that there would undoubtedly be impediments in the way of a new Administration carrying the Reform Bill; and that if it were to be carried, the proposers of it ought to continue the conduct of it.—Sir R. *Peel* declared that he could not take office.—Sir F. *Burdett* contended that nothing would preserve the tranquillity of the country but the restoration of Ministers and the carrying of the Reform Bill.—Mr. *Hume* spoke to the like effect, and proposed adjournment, to afford the opportunity of what had transpired to work its way.—Mr. *O'Connell*, Mr. *Hunt*, Lord *Morpeth*, Mr. *Labouchere*, and several other Members, spoke to the same effect.

The House eventually adjourned, without transacting any of the business of the day.

May 15.—On the presentation of a petition from Liverpool, against further supplies till the Reform Bill be passed, Mr. *Hume* stated that he understood Earl Grey had had an audience of the King; and that, with the view of avoiding any angry debate, or of throwing obstacles in the way of conciliatory arrangements, he proposed that the House should abstain from all further proceeding with business.—Mr. *Baring* communicated that the efforts and arrangements for the formation of a new Administration were "at an end."—Lord *Althorp* said he felt it to be his duty to avail himself of the earliest opportunity to state that Earl Grey had received a communication from his Majesty—that the Noble Earl had had an audience of the King—and that, under the peculiar circumstances, he would move that the House, at its rising, do adjourn on Thursday.—The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 17.

The Duke of *Wellington*, on presenting a petition from Cambridge against the Reform Bill, made a long speech explanatory of the part which he had acted in the memorable transactions of the last few days. The Duke's explanation was followed by a confirmatory statement from Lord *Lyndhurst*. The general scope of those explanations was to the effect that the King, having been "left alone" by his Ministers, sent to ask the advice of the latter Learned Lord as to what means there were of forming an Administration that would carry an extensive measure of Parliamentary Reform, without obliging his Majesty to have recourse to his prerogative of creating Peers. On the pleasure of his Majesty being communicated to the Duke by Lord *Lyndhurst*, his Grace waited upon the King, not with a view, as he says, of being appointed Minister, but of giving his Majesty his assistance in these difficult circumstances, whether in or out of office; to which end he was willing, though still disapproving of all Reform, to take such part of the Reform Bill as the House might

approve of, and carry it through Parliament. From what had occurred, however, on Monday evening, in another place, he felt satisfied that a Government could not be formed in unison with his views; he therefore waited upon the King, and informed his Majesty that he could not fulfil his engagement, when his Majesty was pleased to say, that he would renew his communication with Earl Grey. His Grace observed, that in the course of these proceedings, ambition had not entered into his thoughts, and that he had been solely actuated by a sense of public duty.—Earl Grey stated that although he was not prepared to make known the result of his communication with the King, yet he assured the House that his "continuance in office must depend on his ability to carry the Bill into effect, unimpaired in all its principles, and uninjured in all its essential provisions."—The Earl of *Carnarvon* affirmed, that the Noble Earl wanted to extort from his Sovereign a promise not only to create Peers, but, in fact, to put the Crown in commission, and to make the Noble Earl the first Commissioner—the question being, whether William the Fourth should be King, or the Noble Earl Lord Protector?

After some acrimonious discussion, the Lord *Chancellor* put the question, "That the order of the day for going into Committee on the Reform Bill be discharged," which was agreed to.

May 18.—Earl Grey stated that he had now the satisfaction of informing the House, that in consequence of his Majesty's wish expressed to him, and of the opinion that he had submitted to his Majesty, that he could not continue in office unless he had the power to carry the Reform Bill, his Majesty had been graciously pleased to give assurance, that as far as he was concerned, the means of conducting the Bill to a successful issue should not be wanting; his Lordship, therefore, now had a confident expectation of being able to bring the Bill to a successful conclusion; that being the case, his Majesty's Ministers remained in office (loud cheers.) He added, that he felt most anxious for the speedy adjustment of this great measure; and, to effect that object, all his energies should be directed, feeling assured that the result would be such as to restore to the country happiness and tranquillity. He concluded with moving that the Reform Bill be further considered in Committee on Monday next.—The Earl of *Harwood* said, if power to carry the Bill were given, they all knew what that power meant; if adopted, the deliberative character of the House was gone—the Crown was endangered, as well as the liberty of the subject—and, therefore, acting in compulsion, to avert greater evils, he should withdraw all opposition to the Bill.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day;

immediately on the call of the House being disposed of, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated, that he considered the Ministerial arrangements to be settled: and that as there was now every reasonable probability of carrying the Reform Bill, the Ministers would continue to hold their offices. (Cheering.) Lord *Milton* stated that, in consequence of such communication, he should not move the resolutions which he had intended to propose, and which intention he had communicated to most of the Ministers.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 20.—The House having resolved itself into Committee on the REFORM BILL, their Lordships proceeded to the consideration of the enfranchising schedule C; when the enfranchisement of many of the places named therein, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, &c. (see p. 206, &c.) was proceeded in with little opposition.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, Lord *Grosvenor* presented the King's answer to the address agreed to on Lord *Ebrington's* motion. His Majesty trusted that the object of such Address was obtained, as the necessity of any change in his councils had been avoided.

The SCOTCH REFORM BILL, which is similar to that of last session, after some dis-

cussion, was read a second time without a division, and ordered to be considered in Committee the next day.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 22.

Their Lordships resolved into Committee on the REFORM BILL, and proceeded with schedule C, commencing with the motion that the borough of the "Tower Hamlets" stand part of the said schedule.—The Earl of *Carnarvon* opposed it, but declaring that opposition was vain, as the independence of the House was gone.—Lord *Ellenborough* declared that if he stood "alone" he would divide the Committee on it.—Lord *Durham* strongly defended the proposition. After some discussion, their Lordships divided, when the numbers were; for enfranchising that district as a borough, 91; against it, 36. The other metropolitan districts were then enfranchised without any divisions on the propositions; and the remaining items of schedule C were afterwards adopted. The Committee next proceeded to schedule D, containing the list of places henceforth to return one Member each; and the places proposed were adopted.

May 23, 24, 25.—Their Lordships proceeded in Committee through all the clauses of the Reform Bill, except those in Schedules A and B, with little controversy—nearly all the leading members of the Opposition absenting themselves from the House.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Emigration.—The tide of emigration has set in from various parts of the country, chiefly towards our British American Settlements. During some weeks past, the Thames in particular has presented a busy scene from the number of vessels almost daily departing with emigrants, amongst whom were several respectable persons, small tradesmen in London, who have disposed of their business, and farmers from the counties near the metropolis, with their families. On Monday the 23d of April the Crown Quebec packet ship, left the London docks with 250 settlers for Upper Canada. On Tuesday, the *Bulfinch*, and the *Bracken Moore*, two second-class vessels, left the dock with 250 passengers. On Wednesday, another vessel followed, with about 150 passengers. On Saturday, the *Justinian*, Captain T. Reay, and the *Rosalind*, Captain Wilson, left the dock for Quebec direct. On Sunday, the *Ether*, of 600 tons burden, sailed for Montreal, with 150 passengers; and the bark *Navarino* of 600 tons, for Quebec, with 280 passengers.—Saturday the ship *Mansfield*, Captain Stainbank, left the St. Katherine's. *MAG. May, 1892.*

tharine's dock with 150 passengers, for Hobart Town and Launceston, Van Dieman's Land. The Governor Halkett sailed from the London dock for the same colony with upwards of 100 passengers; two ships, each containing 100 females under 21 years of age, sent out at the expense of Government, left Woolwich for Hobart Town and Sydney. Three American ships sailed for the United States, with 500 emigrants on board, principally from the metropolis. Numbers have also been shipped off from various ports of the United Kingdom, some at the expense of their respective parishes. A pamphlet, containing every necessary particular for the use of persons emigrating to the Canadas has been published, under the sanction of government, and sold at the low price of 2d.

April 25. No less than ninety-eight whales were, after great exertions on the part of the boatmen, driven on the beach of *Lewis*, one of the most considerable of the Western Islands of Scotland. The scene is described as one of great interest, and not a little bustle. The whales were disposed of by auction, for the benefit of the captors.

April 30. The South bastion of the Fort at Yarmouth, fell with a tremendous

trash, in consequence, it is presumed, of the alterations at the north pier, and the sand by the rapidity of the tide having been washed away from the foundation. The fort was erected in 1683, and is mounted with four six-pounders and six twenty-four pounders; but as many as fifty pieces of ordnance, varying from six to thirty-two pounders, lie in the yard. The bastions are circular, and constructed entirely of red brick; the platforms will admit several cannons besides those generally mounted, and are so scientifically laid as to command the roadsteads and harbour.

May 6. The re-opening of York Cathedral took place this day, with great ceremony, divine service having been discontinued since the destructive fire which consumed its interior. A very appropriate sermon was preached by the very Rev. the Dean from Matt. xiii. 1, "See what manner of stones and what buildings are here."

ANCIENT BARONY OF BERNERS.

The name of Lord Berners is well known to the readers of Froissart's Chronicles, and it is with gratification we observe the revival of the ancient dignity, which, since the death of Baroness Berners, in 1743, has been in abeyance. Col. Wilson, of Didlington, Suffolk, having recently established his claim to the character of eldest co-heir before the House of Lords, the King was graciously pleased, on the 7th of May, to summon him to the House of Peers. Upon a gentleman of more honourable descent and character the exercise of the royal grace and favour could not have fallen. His illustrious progenitor, Sir John Bourchier, Knight of the Garter, was fourth son of William Earl of Eu in Normandy, by the Lady Anne Plantagenet, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, sixth son of King Edward the Third. Lord Berners, in rank, is about the eighth on the present roll of Barons, his place being next to Lord Stourton. The Baronies of Le Despencer and Zouche are of older date, but being now vested in females, do not appear on the Sessional Roll of the House of Peers. Several erroneous statements having appeared in the public prints respecting this ancient title, and some representing a claim to exist on the part of the late highly respected Charles Knayvett, Esq., we may take the occasion of simply stating the facts. The Barony of Berners, originating by writ, is not fettered by the usual limitations of patents to heirs male of the body of the grantee, but confers a peerage descendible to heirs female on failure of heirs male. The daughter and heir of the last Lord Berners, the translator of Froissart, married Edmund Knayvett, Esq., a gentleman of distinguished family in Norfolk, and attached to the Court of King Henry the Eighth. Amongst several children of their marriage was John Knayvett, the eldest son,

through whose female heir the barony has passed to Colonel Wilson, and William Knayvett, a younger son, seated at Funderhall, in Norfolk, who was the immediate progenitor of the late Charles Knayvett, Esq. It is therefore clear, that the barony, being one inheritable through female heirs, could not have devolved upon Mr. Knayvett, who nevertheless is a male descendant of this ancient and noble house, and, though not heir general, we believe may be said to be heir male of the family, owing to the failure of all male issue of his ancestor's elder brothers.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Zoological Society appears to be going on very prosperously. At the recent general meeting it appeared that the gross income of the last year was 17,662*l*, being an increase over the preceding year of 1857*l*. The number of visitors to the Gardens in 1830 was 224,745, and during the past year was 258,936; the gross income derived from this source during the former period was 9773*l*. and during the latter 11,435*l*.

May 1. A general meeting of the Committee for promoting the restoration of the Lady Chapel of St. Mary Overies, Southwark, was held, to take into consideration Mr. Gwilt's gratuitous offer to superintend the restoration of the Lady Chapel. After some discussion it was unanimously resolved that the offer should be accepted, with a perfect understanding that the expense should not exceed 2,500*l*.

May 1. The *Vernon*, the largest frigate ever built for the British navy, was launched from the New Slip, at Woolwich Dockyard, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. Her dimensions are,—length of keel, 178 feet; length of lower deck, 156 feet; extreme breadth, 52 feet 8½ inches; depth in hold, 17 feet 1 inch. Her register tonnage is 2082 tons.

May 2. A bronze statue of the late Rt. Hon. George Canning, from the foundry of Mr. Westmacott, was placed on its pedestal in Palace Yard. The figure is colossal, and measures twelve feet high; the head is bare; a loose robe falls from the shoulders as low as the plinth. The pedestal is divided into stories, but is too small in dimensions for the figure; and consequently produces an inelegant effect.

April 26. The Rev. Edw. Irving, Scotch Presbyterian minister of Regent-street Chapel, having for some time past encouraged and even defended the absurd doctrine that some of his followers were gifted with the power of speaking in unknown tongues (this pretended gift being frequently exhibited to the great annoyance of the congregation), he was this day summoned before a meeting of the Presbytery, at Blackwall, to answer the charges brought against him by the trustees of the chapel. The statement of

the trustees, signed on behalf of the whole body by Mr. Mann, was read, setting forth the various proceedings which have taken place in the National Scotch Church since October last to March in the present year, which were inconsistent with the form of worship prescribed to the church of Scotland. A long examination of witnesses took place; after which the Court adjourned, and met again on the 2nd of May, when the moderator read the sentence. Mr. Irving, it stated, had been expelled the presbytery for heresy, concerning the human nature of Christ; and by allowing the exercise of alleged supernatural gifts in the church, he had rendered himself unfit longer to be minister of the Scotch church, and that measures be taken to enforce the decision. The sentence was adopted unanimously. Since his expulsion the Rev. Gentleman has been preaching his absurdities in the open fields to assembled multitudes.

May 21. At a special meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Christian

Knowledge, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, several prelates and dignitaries of the church being present, it was proposed by the Bishop of London, and unanimously resolved, that 2000*l.* of the Society's funds should be appropriated to the establishment of cheap periodical publications of a moral and religious character—to act, in some measure, as an antidote against the numerous infidel and revolutionary productions of the day. The committee appointed to carry the same into effect were the Dean of Chichester, Dr. Russell, Master of the Charter-house, the Master of King's College, Rev. Mr. Tyler, J. D. Powles, esq. and R. Clarke, esq.

May 22. The extensive and valuable brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Co. on the Bankside, Southwark, was consumed by fire. The contents of the beer-vats, containing about 2000 barrels, were poured out from the cellars to supply the engines; and it is said that about 80,000 quarters of malt have been altogether destroyed.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 16. Major Willock, to wear the insignia of the Order of the Lion and Sun, conferred on him by the Shah of Persia.

April 19. The Hon. R. B. Wilbraham to be Major 1st Lancaster militia.

April 20. Spencer Horsey Kilderbee, of Glemham, Suffolk, esq. to take the surname and bear the arms of De Horsey; Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Keir Grant, K.C.B. to assume the dignity of a Baron of Austria, and use the title in this country.—Rear-Adm. Rich. Hussey Moubray, C.B. of Wood Walton, Hunts, to take the surname and bear the arms of Hussey only.

April 27.—17th Dragoons.—Major H. Pratt, to be Major.—Unattached.—To be Lieut.-Colonels, Major W. N. Burrowes, Major Philip Dundas.

April 29.—Right Hon. Lord Belhaven, to be High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

May 1.—Major-Gen. Wm. Nicolay, to be Governor of the Mauritius.

May 2.—The Earl of Dundonald, to be Rear-Adm. of the Blue.

May 4.—42d Foot.—Major Geo. Johnstone, to be Major.—Brevet—Capt. Rich. Bunworth, to be Major.

May 5.—Robert Wilson, of Didlington and of Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk, esq. to be summoned to the House of Peers as Baron Berners, being lineally descended from Jane, dau., and eventually sole heir, of Sir John Bouchier, the last Lord Berners.

May 11.—To be Barons of the United Kingdom:—Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, as Baron Godolphin, of Farpham Royal, Bucks; Lucius Vici, Falkland, as Baron Hunsdon, of Scutterkelke, co. York;

and Chas. Dundas, esq. as Baron Amesbury, of Kintbury, Amesbury, and Barton Court, Berks, and Aston Hall, co. Flint.

Frederick Lawrence, esq. of Cowesfield-house, Wilts, to be a Gentleman of his Majesty's Privy-chamber; and Capt. Courtenay Boyle, to be a Groom.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. E. Grey, D.D. to be Bp. of Hereford.

Rev. J. Merewether, Dean and Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. W. F. Hook, Preb. in Lincoln Cath.

Rev. Dr. Wilkins, Archd. of Nottingham.

Rev. J. Brigstocke, Burton R. co. Pembroke.

Rev. J. Beadon, Hoicombe Burnell V. Dev.

Rev. J. F. Churton, Threapwood P. C. Chesh.

Rev. T. Coldwell, Abthorpe V. co. Northam.

Rev. Dr. G. Croly, Bondleigh R. co. Devon.

Rev. T. Crompton, Hackford R. Norfolk.

Rev. T. H. Dyke, Longnewton R. co. Durh.

Rev. R. Etough, D.D. Claydon R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Fawcett, Mallerstang P. C. Carlisle.

Rev. R. George, Kentstown R. with Danestown and Ballymagarry VV. annexed, co. Meath.

Rev. W. Gann, Gorleston with Southdown V. Norfolk.

Rev. T. S. Hughes, Hardwick R. co. Nptn.

Rev. J. Jenks, Thriplow V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. J. Jones, St. David's V. co. Brecon.

Rev. J. P. Jones, Butterleigh R. Devon.

Rev. G. W. Kershaw, Charsfield P. C. Suff.

Rev. R. F. Laurence, Hampton P. C. co. Worcester.

Rev. T. F. Lawrence, Golden R. co. Tipper.

Rev. R. Littler, Pointon P. C. co. Chester.

Rev. J. W. Lockwood, Chalgrove V. Oxon.

Rev. L. Noel, Exton V. co. Rutland.

Rev. A. Olivant, Llangelor V. co. Carmarth.
 Rev. J. Paton, Ch. of Anerum, co. Roxb.
 Rev. W. S. Phillips, Derynnoek V. co. Brecon.
 Rev. R. Pidsley, Uplowman R. Devon.
 Rev. R. Richards, Ilkiahall St. John R.
 Suffolk.
 Rev. W. Richardson, Crambe V. co. York.
 Rev. R. S. Robson, Whitgift R. co. York.
 Rev. J. Russell, St. Botolph's R. London.
 Rev. G. Sandby, Ridlingfield P. C. Suffolk.
 Rev. A. P. Saunders, Ravensthorpe V. N'pn.
 Rev. J. Stewart, Twaite R. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. Templer, Teingrace R. Devon.
 Rev. J. Thomson, Ch. of Muckart co. Perth.
 Rev. W. Tullock, Ch. of Tippermuir, co.
 Perth.
 Rev. J. Tyley, Great Addington R. N'pn.
 Rev. A. Vicary, St. Paul's R. Exeter.
 Rev. C. F. Watkins, Brixworth V. co. N'pn.
 Rev. J. White, Marton V. co. Lincoln.
 Rev. F. E. Witts, East Lulworth V. Dorset.
 Rev. J. Bateman, Chaplain to the Bishop of
 Calcutta.
 Rev. W. Marsh, Chaplain to Lord Galway.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 14. The lady of Lieut.-Gen. Darling, late Governor of New South Wales, a dau. on their passage from Sydney to China.

April 15. At the Rectory, Luckington, Wilts, Mrs. F. West, a dau.—21. At Milverton, Somerset, the wife of Major Chas. Collie, a son.—23. At Stonor Park, the wife of Tho. Stonor, esq. a dau.—At Moor Hall, Sutton Coldfield, the wife of F. Beynon Hackett, Esq. a dau.—24. At the Vicarage, Sidmouth, the wife of the Rev. W. Jenkins, a son.—25. At Elmer, near Leatherhead, the wife of Edw. Kerrich, Esq. a son and heir.—27. At Cambridge, the Hon. Mrs. W. Townry Law, a dau.

Lately. At West Dean Rectory, the wife of the Rev. E. F. Arney, a dau.

May 1. In New Burlington-st. Mrs. Rich. Bentley, a son.—2. Mrs. Sherwood, of Whitehall House, Whitehall, a son.—4. In Montagu-sq. the wife of Major R. H. Close, a son.—4. At Great Barr, Staffordsh. Mrs. J. W. Fletcher, a dau.—7. At Exbury House, near Southampton, the Lady Georgiana Mitford, a son.—8. At the Rectory, Stanstead, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. S. Sheen, a son.—12. At Denton House, Oxon, the wife of Chas. A. Shappard, Esq. (late 3d drag. guards), a dau.—13. At Brewse House, Milverton, the wife of Major Kersteman, a dau.—13. At Penenden Heath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Tod, a dau.—15. At the Royal Naval Hospital, the lady of Commissioner Sir J. A. Gordon, a dau.—At Somerhill, the lady of the Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, a son.—In Hill-street, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. Burrows, a son.—22. At Wood House, East Ham, Essex, the wife of Capt. R. Embleton, a dau.—22. In Lincoln's Inn-fields, the wife of W. T. Copeland, Esq. M.P. and Ald. a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 2. At York, the Rev. Wm. Henry Dixon, Canon Resid. of York, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of late Adm. Robinson, of York.—21. The Rev. Wm. Stear Blackwood, to Eliza, dau. of late Rob. Hamilton, of Concillea, Esq.—22. At Rathmullan Church, Charles Rea, Esq. to Anne, second dau. of the late Sir Tho. Lighton, Bart. of Newville, co. Dublin.

April 11. At Plymouth, the Hon. Cath. Savary de Courcy, widow of the late Hon. Michael de Courcy, Capt. R.N. to W. Ball, Esq. of Salecombe, Devon.—13. At Thornbury, Thos. Hopkins, Esq. of Cardiff, to Frances, 2d dau. of late Lieut.-Col. Morris Robinson.—14. At Chester, Thos. Marshall, esq. of Hartford Beach, to Agnes Phoebe, 4th dau. of late Digby Legard, esq. of Watton Abbey, Yorkshire.—24. At St. Pancras, Capt. Godby, R.N. to Cath. dau. of the late J. Andrews, esq.—At Kensington, A. Montgomery Moore, esq. to Susan, dau. of Geo. Matcham, esq. of Kensington, and niece to the late Adm. Lord Nelson.—At Peasmarsh, Sussex, the Rev. Rich. F. W. Marten, of Leeds Castle, Kent, to Ann Cath. dau. of the late R. Mascall, Esq.—At Clapham, J. R. P. Bright, esq. of Brighton, to Sophia, dau. of John Hatfield, esq. of Piccadilly.—25. The Rev. W. Sergison, jun. of Cuckfield Park, Sussex, to Janette Eliz. dau. of the late J. Ives, esq. of St. Catherine's Hill, near Norwich.—At Strensham, Worcestershire, the Rev. H. Hughes, of Tickford Abbey, Bucks, to Susanna, dau. of Rev. J. W. Grove, D.D.—26. The Rev. J. C. Young, M.A. of Worcester College, Cambridge, to Annie Eliz. 2d dau. of the late W. Willis, Esq. of Atherfield.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. C. Blathwayt, rector of Langridge, Somerset, to Anne-Linley, eldest dau. of W. G. Rose, Esq. of Parliament-st.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Marlow Sidney, Esq. of Hastings, to Louisa-Maria, dau. of Z. F. Darby, Esq. of Woburn-place.—At Southampton, Col. Le Fevre, E.L.C. to Elinor, 3rd dau. of the Hon. P. B. de Blaquières, of Enfield House.—At Mickleton, Gloucestershire, W. Parsons, esq. to Mary-Cath. eld. dau. of P. Reade Cazalet, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.—At Reading, the Rev. Edw. Brown, Vicar of Binbrook St. Gabriel, Linc. to Susan, dau. of the Rev. Rob. Morris, Preb. of Sarum.—At St. Mary-le-Strand, Dr. Armstrong, of the R. N. Hospital at Plymouth, to Mary, dau. of Sir R. Seppings, of Somerset-place.—At Kennington, R. Sale, esq. of Barrow-upon-Trent, to Emma, dau. of W. Leedham, esq.—At Malpas, B. Leigh Trafford, esq. of Oughtrington Hall, Chester, to Eliza Frances, 2d dau. of Tho. Tarleton, esq. of Chorlton Lodge.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. W. John Hamilton, esq. to Martin, dau. of J. Trotter, esq. of Dyrham-park, Herts.

O B I T U A R Y.

QUEEN OF SARDINIA.

March 29. At Genoa, aged 53, Maria Christina, Queen dowager of Sardinia; aunt to the King of the Two Sicilies, the Duchess de Berri, and the Queen of Spain; niece to the Emperor of Austria; and sister to the Queen of the French.

Her Majesty was born Jan. 17, 1779, a daughter of Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies, by the Archduchess Mary-Caroline, daughter of the Emperor Leopold II. She was married April 6, 1807, to Charles-Felix-Joseph, Duke of Genoa, who succeeded his brother Victor Emanuel on the throne of the Two Sicilies in 1821, and died in the month of April 1831 (see a notice of him in our last volume, pt. i. p. 557). They had no issue.

The following account of her funeral is derived from a private letter: Her body lay in state on an inclined plane, propped up so as to be nearly upright, with her face *exposed to view*. She was most splendidly attired in *full dress*,—with her hair *coiffed* in a very fashionable way, and long white gloves drawn half up her arm, with a book placed in her hand. Immediately round her were rows of wax candles, and below her, on each side, were the maids of honour. Inside the rails were two altars, and priests officiating at them all day and all night, praying without ceasing. When the body had been exposed for four days, it was prepared for removal to Turin. The procession began to move from the palace about 10 o'clock in the morning. First, came about 1,200 soldiers, besides those who lined the streets; then the carriages for the cannon, all covered with black, and four horses to each; then about 200 women, in veils; next 200 officers; then about 500 monks and priests, all the dignitaries of the Church, and just before the funeral car walked the Archbishop, in his pontifical robes. Then came the car, which was very splendid, drawn by eight horses, followed by the hearse with six, into which, when the procession had passed out of the gates, the Queen's remains would be put to be conveyed to Turin. Lastly, followed the carriages of the nobility. When the procession arrived at the gate of the city it stopped, and the attendants asked the Queen (as is customary) whether she was tired or wanted any

refreshment, and if she was willing to go to the sepulchre of her predecessors. Not receiving any reply, they concluded that silence gave consent; and the body was removed from the grand car to the hearse, and taken off to the Royal cemetery near Turin, where it would arrive at the end of a week.

EARL OF THANET.

April 20. At his seat, Hoathfield Place, Kent, in his 62d year, the Right Hon. Charles Tufton, tenth Earl of Thanet (1628), Baron Tufton, of Tufton in Sussex (1626), and eleventh Baronet (1611); hereditary Sheriff of Westmoreland.

He was born Sept. 10, 1770, the second son of Sackville the eighth Earl, by Mary, daughter of Lord John Sackville, and sister to John-Frederick third Duke of Dorset. He succeeded his brother Sackville in the family titles in Jan. 1825.

His Lordship had been for some months in a feeble state of health; and not being able to undergo the fatigue of attending his place in Parliament, transmitted his proxy to Lord Grey in favour of the second reading of the Reform Bill. On Good Friday, while attending divine service at Hoathfield Church, he was seized with an attack of apoplexy, and soon after he had reached his mansion he breathed his last.

His Lordship was never married; and is succeeded by his next brother, the Hon. Henry Tufton, M.P. for Appleby, who is also a bachelor, and is the last heir male in remainder to this ancient title.

LORD KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

April 19. At Bruges, in his 58th year, the Right Hon. Camden Grey Maclellan, Lord Kirkcudbright, in the Peerage of Scotland.

The ancient family of Maclellan, of Bombie, was raised to the peerage, which is now, we believe, become extinct, in the person of Sir Robert Maclellan, a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King Charles the First, who was created Baron of Kirkcudbright by patent dated May 25, 1633. The title was successively inherited by his two nephews, the latter of whom died in 1664, and his son William, 4th lord, under age in 1669.

The inheritance then devolved on John, first cousin of William; he also died young, and his brother James, who was properly sixth Lord, never assumed the dignity. On the death of James in 1730, the next heir male was a very distant cousin, William Maclellan of Borness, descended in the 7th degree from Sir Thomas Maclellan, the ancestor in the fourth degree of the first peer. This William did not make good his claim; but John, his son and heir, established his right to the dignity before the House of Peers in 1773, and left two sons, who have both inherited the title.

The Peer now deceased was his younger son, by Miss Bannister of the Isle of Wight. He was appointed Ensign in the Coldstream regiment of footguards in 1792, and Lieutenant in 1794; but quitted the service in 1803. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his brother Sholto-Henry, April 16, 1827.

His Lordship married Sarah, daughter of the late Col. Thomas Gorges, by whom he has left an only daughter, the Hon. Camden-Elizabeth Maclellan.

SIR JAMES BLAKE, BART.

April.. At the Priory, near Bury St. Edmund's, in his 62d year, Sir James Blake, the third Baronet, of Langham in Suffolk.

Sir James was the younger son of Sir Patrick Blake, who was created a Baronet in 1772, by Annabella, youngest daughter of the Rev. Sir William Bunbury, the fifth Baronet, of Barton in Suffolk; and succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, Sir Patrick, July 25, 1818.

Sir James Blake married, Feb. 13, 1794, Louisa-Elizabeth, daughter of General the Hon. Thomas Gage, aunt to the present Lord Viscount Gage, and elder sister to the Countess of Abingdon. By this lady, whose death in Jan. last was recorded in our Feb. number, p. 188 (as is that of her eldest sister Lady Craufurd in our present number) Sir James had six sons and two daughters: 1. Sir Henry Charles Blake, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; he married in 1819 Mary-Anne, only daughter of William Whitters, of Midhurst in Sussex, esq.; 2. Maria-Charlotte; 3. Patrick-John; 4. William-Robert; 5. James-Bunbury; 6. Thomas-Gage; 7. Emily-Eliza; and 8. George.

REV. SIR JOHN ROBINSON, BART.

Lately. At his seat, Hall Barn, Buckinghamshire, aged 78, the Rev. Sir John Robinson, of Rokeby Hall, co. Louth, Bt.

This gentleman was born at Whitney

in Oxfordshire, Feb. 15, 1754, the son and heir of the Very Rev. William Freind, D.D. Dean of Canterbury, by Grace, younger daughter of William Robinson, of Rokeby in Yorkshire, esq. and sister to Sir William Robinson, who was created a Baronet in 1730, and died a. p. in 1777, (and to the Most Rev. Richard Lord Archbishop of Armagh, who was created a Peer of Ireland by the title of Lord Rokeby in 1777.

Mr. Freind was educated at Westminster School, where he was elected a King's scholar in 1768, and thence elected to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1772. He attained the degree of M.A. in 1779. In 1778 his uncle the Archbishop appointed him a Prebendary of Armagh, and in 1787 the Archbishop of that diocese. He was also for some time Precentor of Christ Church, Dublin. He changed his paternal name for that of Robinson by royal sign manual, in 1793, and was created a Baronet by patent dated Dec. 14, 1819.

Sir John Robinson married, in 1786, Mary-Anne, second daughter of James Spencer of Rathangan, esq. by whom he had six sons and twelve daughters. The sons were: 1. Sir Richard Robinson, who has succeeded to the title; he married in 1813 Lady Helena Moore, sister to the present Earl of Mountcashell, and has issue; 2. the Rev. William Robinson; he married in 1824 the Hon. Susan-Sophia Flower, eldest daughter of Lord Viscount Ashbrook; 3. John; 4. Henry-James, who died in 1830, a Lieutenant of Cavalry in the East Indies; 5. Charles; and 6. Robert. The daughters: 1. Jane, married in 1825 to George Powney, esq.; 2. Louisa, married in 1821 to the Rev. William Knox, son of the late Bishop of Derry; 3. Charlotte; 4. Grace-Alicia; 5. Emily; 6. Mary-Anne; 7. Henrietta; 8. Caroline; 9. Frances, married in 1828 to the Hon. Henry Walker, eldest son of Lord Viscount Ashbrook; 10. Sophia; 11. Selina; and 12. Isabella.

REAR-ADM. FOWKE.

March 9. At Sible Hedingham, Essex, George Fowke, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Mr. Fowke entered the Navy rather young; and, having gone through the classes of Midshipman and Master's Mate, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1790. In March 1791 he was appointed to the Spitfire sloop, Capt. Freemantle; and in March 1793 to the Prince 98, Capt. (afterwards Lord) Collingwood; and bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Bowyer, attached to the Channel Fleet. At the end of the same

year he removed with Capt. C. to the *Barfleur*; and in 1794 he served successively in the *Glory* and *Santa Margareta*.

On the 29th Sept. 1795, Lieut. Fowke was promoted to the rank of Commander, in the *Swallow* sloop, of 18 guns, which was for a short time attached to the North Sea fleet, and was afterwards sent to the Leeward Islands and Jamaica, on both which stations he captured several of the enemy's privateers.

Capt. Fowke obtained his post rank, July 9, 1798; and in the following November was appointed to the *Proselyte* 32. He assisted at the capture of the neutral islands in 1801, and soon after had the misfortune to be wrecked in the *Proselyte* off St. Martin's. He subsequently commanded in succession the division of prison ships stationed in the *Medway*; the *Royal William* and *Prince*, bearing the flag of the commander-in-chief at Portsmouth; the depot for prisoners at Stapleton; and, after the peace, for the usual period of three years, the ordinary at Sheerness. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1825.

On the day before his death, being Sunday, Rear-Adm. Fowke had attended divine service both in the morning and evening; and he retired to bed in apparently good health, but was taken ill about three o'clock in the morning, and was only heard by Mrs. Fowke to exclaim, "Oh! my back," and instantly expired. The cause is attributed by his medical attendant to an affection of the heart.

He has left a family; one son is a Lieutenant R. N.

MAJOR-GEN. JOHN MURRAY, C.B.

Feb. 21. At Brighton, Major-Gen. John Murray, C.B.

He was a native of Jamaica, being a younger son of Walter Murray, esq. of St. James's in that island. He entered the army in 1793, as Ensign in the 37th regiment, which he accompanied in the following year to Ostend; where, in one of the early sorties, he was wounded in the face by a ball, which remained in his head for more than a fortnight, and then fell through the roof of his mouth. After having obtained his Lieutenancy in the same regiment, he was taken prisoner, with nearly half of his corps, on the banks of the Waal in Holland, in consequence of mistaking, from their dress, a division of the French cavalry for the British. Having been detained prisoner for nearly two years, he was on his release in 1795 promoted to a Captaincy, and accompanied the same regi-

ment to Gibraltar and the West Indies. He obtained his Majority in the 4th regiment in 1801, and after the peace of 1802 was appointed to the 39th.

When the 100th regiment was raised, he joined as Lieut.-Colonel, and was sent with it to North America. He there became Inspecting Field Officer of the Canadian militia, and in that capacity had the command of the army in advance, intended to check the proceedings of a very superior force of the United States' army, whose object was to lay waste the whole of the frontier. Col. Murray succeeded, with his comparatively small body of troops, in driving the enemy out of the province; and on the 19th of Dec. 1813, captured Fort Niagara, containing 3000 stand of arms, and large military stores. "This brilliant affair" was acknowledged, in General Orders, to "reflect the highest honour upon Col. Murray and the small detachment under his command."

After the peace, Major-Gen. Murray (which rank he attained in 1819) passed some time in France, where he was deprived by death of his wife. He then returned to England, and, after a long and painful illness, he has left an only daughter, yet a child, deprived of both her parents.

LT.-COL. DASHWOOD.

April 20. At Devonport, after a long and painful illness, aged 44, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Dashwood, C. B. a Groom of his Majesty's Privy-chamber; brother to Sir George Dashwood, Bart. of Kirklington Park, Oxfordshire.

He was the third son of Sir Henry, the third and late Baronet, by Ellen, daughter of Mr. Graham, of Bengal.

He was appointed Ensign in the 3d foot guards, Dec. 8, 1803, Lieutenant and Captain 1806, brevet Major 1813, and Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in the same year. He served in Spain and Portugal, first as a Deputy Assistant, and subsequently as an Assistant Adjutant-general. He received a medal for the battle of the Nive; also served in Flanders, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded.

In 1822 Colonel Dashwood married Caroline, fourth daughter of Sir Robert Barlow, K.C.B. In 1826 he was appointed Consul at Vera Cruz, and afterwards at Guatemala, in Central America, where his health suffered so severely that he returned to England, on leave, of absence, in December last, but was never able to proceed beyond Devonport, where he was first brought on shore.

JOHN SHORE, Esq.

Feb. 18. At Scarborough, aged 86, John Shore, esq. late of Sheffield.

He was the second son of Samuel Shore, esq. of Sheffield, and Meersbrook, co. Derby, by Margaret, daughter and heir of Robert Diggles, of Liverpool, merchant; brother to Samuel Shore, esq. of Meersbrook, co. Derby (of whom a long memoir was published in our vol. xcvi. ii. 639); and uncle to Samuel Shore, esq. of Norton Hall, co. Derby (see the pedigree in Hunter's History of Hallamshire, p. 219).

Mr. John Shore married, Aug. 5, 1776, Gertrude, daughter of George Binks, of Sheffield, esq. and had issue seven sons and five daughters. The former were: 1. John Shore, esq. of Sheffield, banker, he married in 1806 Eliza, daughter of Thomas Hardy, of Wakefield, esq. and has several children; 2. George Shore, esq. of Sheffield and Gainsborough, esq. who died in 1815, aged 30, leaving by Charlotte, 4th daughter of W. H. Gordon, of Exeter, esq. three sons and two daughters; 3. Charles, who died in 1811, a Lieutenant of the E. I. Co's Native Infantry; 4. Arthur; 5. William, a Captain in the North York Militia; 6 and 7, John and Harold, who died in infancy. The daughters were: 1. Gertrude, wife of Alex. Goodman, esq. of Sheffield, merchant; 2. Margaret, wife of John Jeeves, esq. of Sheffield, merchant; 3. Frances, who died unmarried; 4. Mary, wife of J. Myers, esq. of Preston, Lancashire; and 5. Sarah

J. W. VON GOETHE.

March 22. At Weimar, aged 82, John Wolfgang von Goethe, the romantic poet, and patriarch of German literature.

He was born at Frankfurt, Aug. 28, 1749, the son of a gentleman in easy circumstances, who had a great taste for the fine arts, which he had cultivated in Italy. His collection of objects of virtue early attracted the notice of the young poet, who at eight or nine years of age wrote a short description of twelve pictures, which represented the history of Joseph. At the age of fifteen he went to the university of Leipzig; and, after four years residence there, he settled for a short time in Alsace, where he met with the beautiful Gretchen, who is immortalised in Faust and Egmont. On leaving Alsace, he returned to his native city, but soon left it again, on a visit to Werlar, where another love affair gave birth to his romance of Werther. In 1775 he went to Weimar, on an invitation from the Grand Duke, whom he had met tra-

velling; and there he remained to the end of his life, loaded with all the honours in the gift of his patron, ennobled, made a privy councillor, and for many years of his life Prime Minister, a treatment of genius unexampled by any former Mæcenas.

Goethe's first appearance in print was in short articles in the annuals and literary journals. His "Gotz with the Iron hand," was published with his name in 1773. It was founded on an older romance; and it is remarkable that a tragedy founded on the same story, was one of the first attempts of Sir Walter Scott.

His "Sorrows of Werther," in the following year, at once attracted the attention of his countrymen to the young master-mind. It was translated into every living language, ran through a multitude of editions in an incredibly short space of time, and turned the heads of half the dress-makers and idle young men in the civilized cities of Europe. People who had been accustomed to a different style were taken on the sudden with its false sentiment, profound nonsense, and morbid immorality. Both Gotz and Werther were followed by a multitude of imitators; until Goethe himself, by his wit, his irony, and his eloquence, put an end to the sickly sentimentalism which he first had called into action.

His two other most celebrated productions were "Faust" and "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship." The latter has been considered a masterpiece of knowledge, wit, and genius; but it is characterised by the same unintelligible mysticism as his other works.

Goethe retained to advanced age all the powers of his comprehensive mind. Having measured its inventive faculties in a variety of composition, he delighted to engage it with the abstrusest problems in science. Comparative anatomy, geology, botany, the theory of colours, &c. were the subjects of his earnest study, and most of them of his writings. Few men, in the walk where Goethe shone so conspicuously, enjoyed more happiness than he did. His superiority no one attempted to dispute; he maintained a tranquil empire over the literature of his country, which was implicitly acquiesced in by every candidate for literary fame. In his intercourse with the world Goethe acted as a man of practical good sense; his enthusiasm and romanticism he reserved entirely for his productions.

During the last two years, and particularly since the death of his son, his spirit lost its energy, and he was but the

shadow of that which he once had been. To his daughter-in-law was he indebted for that tenderness and assiduity which soothed his declining years. He expired without any apparent suffering, in his arm-chair, having a few minutes previously called for paper for the purpose of writing, and expressed his delight at the arrival of spring. His death is said to have been occasioned by a severe cold which he had caught; but a long-standing infirmity, and his recent severe domestic calamity, are supposed to have hastened it.

By his will, Goethe has provided, that until the year 1850 his apartments are to be continued in their present state, and that none of the literary and scientific treasures he has collected shall be disposed of until that period. He has left his MSS. to Dr. Eckermann, of Hanover, already the editor of a complete edition of Goethe's published works. Among the MSS. is said to be the second part of his incomplete poem of *Faust*, and several other poems; also a volume of his own life, supplementary to the autobiography already published; and a series of correspondence with his friend the musician Zelter, of Berlin, even more interesting than that with Schiller, which has been already given to the world.

The mortal remains of Goethe were deposited on the 26th of March, in the Grand Ducal vault at Weimar, near to those of Schiller. The corpse laid in state during the greater part of the day, resting upon pillows of white satin, placed on a couch of black velvet; a wreath of fresh laurel encircled the head, and a Roman toga, likewise of satin, was tastefully disposed round the corpse. On its right was a column, from which a crown of laurel, worked in pure gold, relieved with emeralds (a tribute from Frankfort, his native town, on the occasion of his academical jubilee), hung suspended. Behind his head rose another column, to which was attached a lyre and a basket—the latter enclosing rolls of parchment, symbolical of the writer's literary labours; and a third column was placed on the left of the body, against which his several diplomas were displayed. At the feet were three other columns, to which the insignia of the numerous orders which princely favour and esteem had conferred upon the illustrious departed, were suspended. Large cypresses were disposed behind the couch, and on each side of it stood twenty candelabras of silver; guards of honour of all ranks and classes keeping watch beside them. Three splendid stars, in allu-

sion to Goethe's transition to a heavenly state, hung over his remains. Multitudes came from far and near to bid him a last farewell. At five o'clock in the afternoon the corpse was placed in the grand-ducal hearse of state, which was surrounded by the members of the Cabinet and household, and those of the learned and scientific bodies; part of the clergy and their assistants, military men, and, in short, almost every respectable inhabitant of Weimar, following on foot behind. Amongst this throng of mourners, the students of Jena, with roses attached to their sable scarfs, were not the least conspicuous. The train was closed by a line composed of the Grand-ducal carriages, in one of which sat Baron de Spiegel, as the representative of the reigning Prince. The chief portion of the clergy, in conjunction with a numerous choir, were stationed in the sepulchre. A beautiful hymn greeted the entrance of the funeral procession; to this succeeded a discourse, in which the preacher dwelt upon the heavy account which is required at the hands of those on whom Nature has shed her richest gifts; and this was followed by one of Goethe's pieces (written, we presume, in allusion to Schiller), which has been thus translated:

Rest thee soft in heavenly slumbers,
Near thy friend and Prince reclined;
For thy life was nobly spent
In nurturing thine age's mind.
Till space and time have passed away,
Thy name shall live in mortal breast,
Then rest thee on thy tranquil couch—
By earth adored, in Heaven thrice blest!

The music to which was composed by his oldest surviving friend Zelter, director of the orchestra at Berlin, and performed under the superintendence of the celebrated Hummel. The coffin was then delivered into the custody of the Lord Marshal; immediately after which the chapel was cleared, and the ceremonies terminated. The carpet on which the coffin was laid within the chapel, was an heir-loom in Goethe's family; his parents stood upon it at the celebration of their marriage; and, in the instance of the poet himself, it covered the floor on which the several ceremonies of his birth, marriages, and sepulture, were performed.

The Theatre, which had been closed since his death, re-opened the same evening with the performance of his *Tasso*.

A medal in memory of Goethe has been struck in Germany. The principal side represents him crowned with laurel, and bears this inscription:—*GOETHE NAT. D. XXXI. AUG. MDCCXXXIX.* The other side presents the apotheosis of the

poet: a swan bears him on its wings to the starry circle, to which the poet's eyes and arms are directed. Below are these words: AD ASTRA REDIT D. XXII. MART. MDCCCXXXII.

MUZIO CLEMENTI.

April 16. At his cottage in the vale of Evesham, Worcestershire, Muzio Clementi, the celebrated pianist.

"Clementi," says Dr. Crotch, in his lectures lately published, "may be considered as the father of piano-forte music; for he long ago introduced all the beauty of Italian melody into pieces calculated, by their ornamental varieties, to elicit the powers of the instrument, and display the taste as well as the execution of the performer." He was born in the year 1752, in Rome, where his father was a chaser and embosser of silver vases and figures for the church service. He was related also to Buroni, afterwards principal composer at St. Peter's, from whom he received his earliest lessons in music. At six years of age he commenced *solfa-ing*; at seven he was placed under an organist of the name of Cordicelli, for instruction in thorough-bass, and proceeded with such rapidity, that at nine years old he passed his examination, and was admitted to an organist's place in his native city. His next masters were Santarelli, who is considered by the Italians the last great master of the vocal school, and Carpini, the deepest contrapuntist of his day in Rome. While studying under Carpini, and as yet little more than twelve years old, young Clementi wrote, without the knowledge of his master, a mass for four voices, which was so much admired by his friends, that at length Carpini desired to hear it: although not much addicted to bestowing praise, even Carpini could not refuse his tribute of applause, adding, however, what was probably very true, that if the youthful composer had consulted his master, "it might have been much better."

About this time young Clementi's proficiency on the harpsichord, which, notwithstanding his other studies, he had assiduously practised, attracted the notice of Mr. Peter Beckford, then on his travels in Italy. Mr. Beckford prevailed on the parents to consign their son's future education to his care, and brought him to his seat in Dorsetshire, where the society and conversation of a family distinguished by literary habits and taste as much as by wealth and rank, must have contributed in no small degree to inspire that relish for the whole circle of the belles lettres which led Clementi, independent of the study

of his own art, to acquire an uncommon proficiency in both the living and dead languages, and an extensive acquaintance with literature and science in general. Clementi, young as he was, adhered strictly to a regular apportionment of his time, his sleep, his meals, his relaxation, and his studies, had each their fixed duration; and if by the demands of his patron on his society, or his powers of contributing to the amusement of the family or guests, or by any other accidental circumstance, the order was broken, and that proportion of time which he had set apart for the study of his own profession curtailed, he drew upon the allotted hours of rest for the arrears, and would rise even in the cheerless cold of mid-winter to read, if he had light at command, or to practice on his harpsichord, if light as well as fire were unattainable. His success was equal to his zeal and assiduity; at eighteen he not only surpassed all his contemporaries in execution, taste, and expression, but had already composed (though it was not published till three years after) his celebrated Opera 2,—a work, which, by the common assent of all musicians, is entitled to the credit of being the basis on which the whole fabric of modern piano-forte sonatas has been founded.

The time arranged by his father for his stay with Mr. Beckford was no sooner completed, than his love of independence determined Clementi immediately to quit that gentleman's house, and commence his career in the arena of the metropolis, where he was speedily engaged to preside at the harpsichord in the orchestra of the King's Theatre; and his reputation increased so rapidly, that he soon received as high remuneration for his lessons or performances as Bach or any of his most celebrated contemporaries. In 1780, at the suggestion of Pacchierotti, he determined to make a tour on the Continent, whither his compositions and the fame of his executive talents had long preceded him. In Paris, which was the first capital he visited, he remained till the summer of 1781, when he proceeded, by the way of Strasburg and Munich, to Vienna, enjoying everywhere the patronage of sovereigns, the esteem and admiration of his brother musicians, and the enthusiastic applauses of the public. Accustomed to the measured and somewhat cold plaudits of an English audience, the first burst of Parisian enthusiasm so astonished him, that he frequently afterwards jocosely remarked, he could hardly believe himself the same Clementi in Paris as in London. In Vienna he became acquainted

with Haydn, Mozart, Salieri, and many other celebrated musicians then resident in that city, and played alternately with Mozart, before the Emperor Joseph II. and the Grand Duke (afterwards Emperor) Paul of Russia and his consort. On one occasion, when the imperial trio alone were present, Clementi and Mozart were desired to play; some question of etiquette arising as to who should make the first display of his powers, the emperor decided it by motioning Clementi to the instrument, saying at the same time, in allusion to his Roman birth, "tocca all'eglese di dar l'esempio." Clementi having preluded for some time, played a sonata, followed by Mozart, who, without any further exordium than striking the chord of the key, also performed a sonata. The Grand Duchess then said, that one of her masters had written some pieces for her which were beyond her powers, but she should very much like to hear their effect; and, producing two, Clementi immediately played one, and Mozart the other, at sight. She next proposed a theme, on which, at her request, these two great masters extemporized alternately, to the astonishment, as well as delight, of their imperial audience.

In the course of his tour on the Continent, Clementi had written in Paris his Operas 5 and 6, and in Vienna his Operas 7, 8, 9, and 10. On his return to England he deemed it necessary to publish his celebrated toccata, with a sonata Op. 11, a surreptitious and very erroneous copy having been printed without his knowledge in France. About the same time he published his Opera 12, on the 4th sonata of which Dr. Crotch and Mr. S. Wesley afterwards gave public lectures. In 1783, J. B. Cramer, then about fourteen or fifteen years old, and who had previously received some lessons from Schroeter, and was studying counterpoint under Abel, became his pupil, and attended him almost daily, until Clementi went again, for a short time, to Paris; whence, however, he returned the following year, and from 1784 to 1802 continued in London, pursuing his professional career with increasing reputation as an instructor, composer, and performer. The number of excellent pupils formed by him during this period, proves his superior skill in the art of tuition; the invariable success which attended his public performances attest his pre-eminent talents as a player; and his compositions from Op. 15 to 40, as well as his excellent "Introduction to the Art of Playing the Piano-forte," are a lasting proof of his application and genius.

About the year 1800, upon the failure of the house of Longman and Broderip, by which Mr. Clementi lost considerably, he was induced, by the representations of some eminent mercantile men, to engage in the music publishing and piano-forte manufacturing business. A new firm was quickly formed, at the head of which was Mr. Clementi's name; and from that period he declined taking any more pupils, but dedicated the time which was not demanded by his professional studies or mercantile engagements, to improving the mechanism and construction of the instrument, of which he may be said to have first established the popularity. It was soon after his becoming a partner in the house which bears his name, that he arranged Haydn's oratorio *The Creation* for the piano-forte and to English words.

Availing himself of the peace of 1802, Mr. Clementi proceeded in the autumn of that year for the third time to the Continent; where he remained eight years. He set out accompanied by his favourite pupil, Field, whose early perfection he had equal pride and satisfaction in exhibiting to the audiences of Paris and Vienna, and whom he afterwards took to Rome, where he introduced him to all his friends, and laid the foundation of his fortune. He also at this period assisted the rising talents of Zeuner, Klengel, and Kalkbrenner.

In Berlin, Clementi married his first wife, and soon after set out with his bride on a tour to Rome and Naples; returning to Berlin only to lose his partner in childhood of that son whose promising talents and dispositions were the pride of his father's declining years, and whose premature and melancholy fate, by the accidental discharge of his own pistol, must be ever yet fresh in the recollection of our readers. To dissipate the sorrow occasioned by the loss of a beloved wife, the widower had recourse to travel, and accompanied by another promising young pupil, Berger, he set off for Petersburg, where he found his old friend and scholar, Field, in the enjoyment of all that reputation and talent could give him—in fact the musical idol of the Russian capital; after a short stay in Russia, he again plunged into the bustle and excitation of journeying, and proceeded to Vienna.

The death of his brother now called Mr. Clementi to Rome, to arrange the family affairs; which done, he was anxious to return immediately to England. This however was more easily wished than accomplished. So completely had the war interrupted all communication, that for some time he had

not even received remittances from London, and, as he told an intimate friend, had been obliged to live upon the snuff-boxes and rings which had been presented to him in the course of his travels: and the attempt to proceed from any part of the Continent, within his reach, to England, was attended not only with difficulty, but danger. At length, after making short residences in Milan and other cities, he in the summer of 1810 found an opportunity, which, though hazardous, he did not hesitate to embrace, and once more landed in safety on the British shores. In the following year he married Miss Gisborne, a lady possessed of considerable talent and many accomplishments.

During the whole period of his residence on the Continent he had published only a single sonata, Op. 41: it is not to be supposed, however, that even in the bustle of travelling, either his mind or his pen were unemployed; on the contrary, he composed several symphonies for a full orchestra, and prepared materials for his "*Gradus ad Parnassum*." His first publication after his return was, an "Appendix" to his "Introduction to the Art of playing on the Piano-forte." Subsequently he adapted the twelve grand symphonies of Haydn, for piano-forte, flute, violin, and violoncello; the *Seasons* of Haydn, for voices and piano-forte; Mozart's overture to *Don Giovanni*, and various select pieces from the vocal works of the same great master.

In the years 1820 and 1821 he published several original works for the piano-forte; his sonata Op. 46 (dedicated to Kalkbrenner), his capriccios Op. 47, a fantasia Op. 49, a set of sonatas Op. 50 (dedicated to Cherubini), and an arrangement of the six symphonies of Mozart, for the piano-forte, with accompaniments. The latest of his original compositions not only exhibit much of the vigour which marked his earlier productions, but prove that he was not resting upon his oars while the tide of taste was floating by him.

In the mean time he also gave the musical world two elementary books, of the highest value; his "*Practical Harmony*," which was published in four volumes, between 1811 and 1815; and his "*Gradus ad Parnassum*," in three volumes."

The return of Mr. Clementi to his adopted country, as may be naturally expected, was hailed with expectation as well as delight both by the profession and the musical public. Those who remembered his past performances, looked anxiously forward to a renewal of their pleasures; while the young hoped to

avail themselves of his instructions, or at least to have an opportunity of studying his manner, and forming or correcting their style by the contemplation of so great a master. All were alike doomed to disappointment: from the moment of his return to England, Clementi determined neither to take pupils nor to play in public; and, we believe, the only two instances in which (out of the bosom of his own family, or the circle of his immediate friends), his fingers have been heard on the keys in a solo, were first at one of the Philharmonic Concerts, in a symphony of Haydn; and the second and last at the dinner, to which the profession invited their veteran associate in the year 1827.

Of the Philharmonic Society, Mr. Clementi was one of the original founders, and he generally conducted a concert each season. To this Society he presented two of his manuscript symphonies, the first of which was performed the 1st of March, 1819; and a grand overture, performed the 22d of March, 1824. In the same year, he conducted also the performance of one of his own symphonies at the *Concert Spirituel*.

Mr. Clementi was a most amiable social companion, very liberal and kind to his brother professors. His remains were consigned to their long repose on the 28th of April, in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, in the neighbourhood of Bartleman, Shield, Williams, and others, who have earned an honourable place in the musical history of their country. It was expected that the united force of the metropolitan choirs, assisted by many volunteers, would give to the musical solemnities an unusual power and grandeur, and this was in a measure realized, though the public demonstration of sympathy and respect on the part of the musical world fell far short of what had been anticipated. Among the followers of the corpse were—J. B. Cramer, Moscheles, Novello, Field, Horsley, Kramer, Sir G. Smart, &c. The musical service (with the exception of a composition by Mr. Horsley, to the words "I heard a voice from Heaven,") was the same as usual. Never was the mingled pathos and sublimity of the cathedral solemnities more intensely felt—not even when the glare of midnight torches, the tolling of minute bells, and the measured thunder of artillery have lent their aid, at the obsequies of Kings. The cheerful noon-sun shone through the cathedral windows when the procession began to move to that memorable verse, "Man that is born of woman;" it was the illumination most befitting so clear and natural a spirit as Clementi.

Craven Ord, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.

Jan. . . At Woolwich Common, aged 76, Craven Ord, Esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. of Greenstead Hall, Essex, and of the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer.

Mr. Ord was the younger son of Harry Ord, esq. also of the King's Remembrancer's Office, by Anne, daughter of Francis Hutchinson, of Barnard's Castle, Durham, and Fornham, Suffolk. His elder brother was the Rev. John Ord, D.D. of Fornham; who was father of the Rev. John Ord and the Rev. Henry Craven Ord, successively Rectors of Wheathampstead in Hertfordshire. His uncle, Robert Ord, esq. was Chief Baron in Scotland, and was father of John Ord, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. Master in Chancery, and Chairman of Ways and Means in the House of Commons, a memoir of whom will be found in our vol. LXXXIV. ii. 405. The Ords of Fenham in Northumberland were more distant cousins. (See the pedigree of the family in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. I. p. 615.)

Mr. Ord was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Jan. 26, 1775; and we believe that Mr. Bray and Dr. Latham are the only surviving Fellows who were his seniors. He was for many years an active and useful member, and the intimate friend and associate of those who were the most eminent of that day. He made tours with Sir John Cullum and Mr. Gough, in search of topographical information and antiquarian discovery: some particulars of which are preserved in Mr. Nichols's Literary Anecdotes. One of the principal objects of his pursuit was a collection of impressions from sepulchral brasses, which we find thus mentioned in the year 1780, in a letter of Mr. Gough to his friend the Rev. Michael Tyson; "I have had a treat this morning at Mr. Ord's, who in a book of blue paper and deal boards above six feet long, has classed a series of Brasses, most nicely taken off, from 1300 and odd to Henry VIII." (Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, vol. VIII. p. 666.) Mr. Gough, in the preface to his "Sepulchral Monuments," acknowledges that "to the exertions of Craven Ord, esq. are owing the impressions of some of the finest brasses, as well as many valuable descriptive hints." The curious and gigantic portfolios containing these impressions, were sold with Mr. Ord's library, about two years ago, for 43*l*.; and are now, we understand, in the rich collection of Francis Douce, esq. F.S.A.

For some years, Mr. Ord was a Vice-

President of the Society of Antiquaries. He communicated to that body several valuable papers: in 1790, an Inventory of Crown Jewels, made in 3 Edw. III. (printed in the Archaeologia, vol. X. pp. 241—60); in 1792 an illuminated Letter of Filiation [or Fraternity, as it should rather have been called] among the Grey Friars, (printed with a plate, *ibid.* vol. XI. pp. 85—7); in 1794, a description of a carving of the Wise Men's Offering in Long Melford Church, Suffolk, (printed, with a plate, in vol. XII. p. 93—5: see the subject further illustrated by R. Almaack, esq. F.S.A. in our vol. C. ii. p. 204); and Sir Edward Waldegrave's account for the Funeral of King Edward the Sixth, (*ibid.* pp. 334—96); the dedication inscription of Great Bookham Church, (engraved in vol. XIII. p. 395); in 1796 the warrant of Fulke Apowell, Lancaster herald, to perform a visitation of Wales, in 4 Edw. VI. (*ibid.* p. 396); in 1802 a description of the paintings of the family of Eldred, the navigator (printed, with three plates, vol. XV. pp. 402—4); in 1803, a drawing of an ancient comb, found in the ruins of Ickleton nunnery, Cambridgeshire (engraved *ibid.* p. 405); and an account of the entertainment of King Henry the Sixth at the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, in 1433 (printed *ibid.* pp. 65—71); and in 1806 copies of five curious Writs of Privy-seal, one in the time of Queen Mary, and the others of Queen Elizabeth (vol. XVI. 91—94).

Mr. Ord's literary assistance is acknowledged by the authors of the Histories of Leicestershire and Surrey.

His library was dispersed by Mr. Evans in the year 1829. At the same time were sold some very valuable historical Manuscripts, the most important of which were described in our vol. xcix. ii. 65. A second sale of his MSS. took place in January 1830, and was noticed in our vol. C. i. 254. The produce of these sales amounted to a very considerable sum. Many of the MSS. had previously belonged to Martin, the Thetford antiquary, and had been acquired by Mr. Ord for only a few shillings. A third sale of the remainder of his library took place at the same room on the 9th—12th of the present month of May.

Mr. Ord married in June 1784 Mary-Smith, daughter of John Redman, esq. of Greenstead Hall in Essex; by whom he had five sons: 1. the Rev. Craven Ord, M.A. Prebendary of Lincoln, and Vicar of Gretton cum Duddington in Northamptonshire; who married in 1814 Miss Margaret Blagrove, niece to Dame Peggy, the wife of the Rev. Sir John Cullum, Bart.; 2. Major Robert

Hutchinson Ord, K.H. of the Royal Artillery; he married in 1817 Miss Elizabeth Blagrove, sister to the preceding; 3. Capt. William Redman Ord, of the Royal Engineers; he married in 1819 Eliza Dore, second daughter of Dr. Latham of Bexley; 4. John Ord, M.D. of Hertford, who died about two years ago; 5. Capt. Harry Gough Ord, of the Royal Artillery; he married in 1818, Louisa, youngest daughter of Dr. Latham, of Bexley; also one daughter, Harriot-Mary, married in 1815 to the Rev. George Hughes.

WILLIAM MOORE, M.D.

Lately. At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, aged 66, William Moore, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and formerly principal Physician to the army depot in that island.

He was the eldest son of the late Wm. Moore, Esq. of Missenden, Bucks, forty years since partner in a house of great eminence in the drug line in Bishopsgate-street. He was educated at Campden school, near Broadway, Worcestershire, where he acquitted himself with great credit; and, from being very forward, was sent too early in life to Pembroke College, Oxford, in which he passed the usual number of years, and took in succession the degrees of M.A. 1787, M.B. 1788, M.D. 1791.

His medical education was subsequently completed at Guy's Hospital, and at Edinburgh.

Early in the war of the French Revolution, he was appointed Physician to the army, and accompanied his Royal Highness the late Duke of York to Flanders, where he continued till the army returned to England.

He was afterwards sent with some troops to Ireland, and after continuing there some time, returned with an intention of settling in England, when he married a very amiable young lady, who survives him, the sister of Mr. Upton, an apothecary of considerable eminence in the city of London.

Upon the renewal of war in 1803, Dr. Moore was appointed Principal Medical Officer (a new appointment) to the army depot in the Isle of Wight. In this situation he continued until the peace, when general reductions took place in the military department, and the medical staff in the island was very considerably diminished. Having, however, been an inhabitant of the Isle of Wight for so great a number of years, he gave up the idea of returning to London to establish himself, and continued to exercise his profession amongst his friends upon that spot till about four

years since, when he was seized with a paralytic affection which deprived him of the use of one side, though it fortunately did not affect his head. Thus, though incapacitated from following his professional pursuits, he was able to enjoy the society of his friends, who were all of them uniformly kind and attentive to him, so that he seldom passed a day in which he was not enabled to converse with them in addition to his family, on the general topics of the passing hour, in which the natural activity of his mind made him take an ardent interest. He was much respected by his friends; a high Tory in principle, a kind-hearted benevolent man, a good Christian, and nobody's enemy but his own.

He has left a widow and three sons, two of whom are in the Church, and have been brought up in the same College as himself; and a third in the profession of the law.

SIR RICHARD BIRNIE.

April 29. In Bow-street, aged 72, Sir Richard Birnie, knight, Chief Magistrate of the Public Office, after a severe illness of more than six months, arising from a pulmonary affection.

He was a native of Banff, in Scotland, and was born of comparatively humble but respectable parents. He was bred to the trade of a saddler, and, after serving his apprenticeship, came to London, and obtained a situation as journeyman at the house of Macintosh and Co. who were then saddle and harness makers to the Royal Family, in the Haymarket. He soon recommended himself to the favourable notice of his employers by his application and industry. His subsequent advancement in life, however, may be attributed in some degree to accident. The foreman, as well as the senior partner in the firm, being absent from illness at the same time, and a command being received from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for some one to attend him to take orders to a considerable extent on some remarkable occasion, young Birnie was directed to attend his Royal Highness. The orders of the Prince were executed so completely to his satisfaction, that he often afterwards, on similar occasions, desired that the "young Scotchman" might be sent to him. At that period, Sir Richard was the occupant of a furnished apartment in Whitcomb-street, Haymarket. By the exercise of the diligence, perseverance, and honesty, for which so many of his countrymen have been remarkable, he at length became foreman of the establishment of the Messrs. Macintosh, and eventually a partner in the firm.

During the progress of these events he became acquainted with the present Lady Birnie, the daughter of an opulent baker in Oxendon-street, and married her, receiving in her right a considerable sum in cash, and a cottage and some valuable land at Acton, Middlesex. He then became a housekeeper in Saint Martin's parish, and soon distinguished himself by his activity in parochial affairs. He served successively, as he has often been heard to state with exultation, every parochial office except those of watchman and beadle. During the troublesome times of the latter part of the Pitt Administration he was a warm loyalist, and gave a proof of his devotion to the "good cause," by enrolling himself as a private in the Royal Westminster Volunteers, in which corps, however, he soon obtained the rank of Captain.

After serving the offices of constable, overseer, auditor, &c. in the parish, he became, in the year 1805, churchwarden; and in conjunction with Mr. Elam, a silversmith in the Strand, his co-churchwarden, and Dr. Anthony Hamilton, the then Vicar of St. Martin's parish, founded the establishment, on a liberal scale, of a number of alms-houses, together with a chapel, called Saint Martin's Chapel, for decayed parishioners, in Pratt-street, Camden-town, an extensive burying-ground being attached thereto. St. Martin's parish being governed by a local Act of Parliament, two resident Magistrates are necessary, and Mr. Birnie was, at the special request of the late Duke of Northumberland, placed in the Commission of the Peace.

From this time, exercising the tact so characteristic of the natives of his country, he betook himself to frequent attendances at Bow-street office, and the study of penal statutes and magisterial practice in general. He was in the habit of sitting in the absence of Sir Richard Ford, Mr. Graham, and other stipendiary magistrates of the day, and was considered an excellent assistant. He was at length appointed Police Magistrate at Union-hall, and, after some few years' service there, was removed to Bow-street office, to a seat on the Bench of which he had long most earnestly aspired. In February 1820, he headed the peace-officers and military in the apprehension of the celebrated Cato-street gang of conspirators. Sir Nathaniel Conant, the Chief Magistrate, died shortly after, and Mr. Birnie was greatly chagrined at the appointment of Sir Robert Baker, of Marlborough-street, to the vacant office, saying to a brother magistrate publicly on the bench, the tears starting from his eyes,

"This is the reward a man gets for risking his life in the service of his country!" He soon afterwards, however, attained what might be fairly said to be the summit of his ambition. In August, 1821, at the funeral of Queen Caroline, Sir Robert Baker having declined reading the Riot Act, which Mr. Birnie deemed necessary, in consequence of the disposition which the mob evinced to riot, Mr. Birnie took the responsibility on himself, and read it. Sir Robert retired from the chair immediately afterwards, having given great offence to the ministry by his want of decision; and Mr. Birnie was appointed to the office of Chief Magistrate, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him on the 17th of September following. Sir Richard was an especial favourite with his late Majesty. He was ever ready to assist the needy, especially where he discovered a disposition to industry. As a magistrate, his loss will be severely felt. In all matters of importance connected with the peace and welfare of the metropolis, it has for years been the custom of those who fill the highest offices in the state to consult him. He was always remarkable for his close application to business, and every individual connected with the Bow-street establishment appears to feel that he has lost his best friend and protector.

Sir Richard has left a son and two daughters. His funeral took place at St. Martin's church, on the 6th of May. It was attended by his two sons, his nephew Lieut. Stewart, R.N., Mr. Const, Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions, and three other county magistrates; Mr. Halls the magistrate of Bow-street, Mr. Day the inspector of the old Police, and nearly all the clerks and officers of the establishment.

MAJOR T. W. HASWELL.

May 10. Aged 68, Major Thomas Wilkinson Haswell, successively of the 28th and 3d regiments of foot.

He was the last male survivor of a very ancient family, many of whom have distinguished themselves in the land or sea service of their country, from the period of Crecy (in which battle an ancestor, Robert de Haswell, fought), down to the termination of the last century. Among these may be mentioned the father of the officer now deceased. He served as Midshipman on board the Marlborough (in 1743), when Captain Cornwall gloriously fell, and after a long and active career under Rodney, died in 1800 a Rear-Admiral.

Major Haswell was uncle of the late Grapville Hastings Wheler, Esq. of Ot-

terden, Kent, and first cousin of Colonel John Montresor, Royal Engineer. His only son, Summers-Odell, was lost from the yard-arm of the Commodore Hayes, at the mouth of the river Hooghley, in September 1825. A surviving daughter, Caroline-Frances, is the wife of Christopher Davison, Esq. of Mile End, to whom she was married in 1827.

It is worthy of mention that the celebrated Collingwood was Rear-Admiral (then Commander) Haswell's Lieutenant, when in the year 1776 the latter sailed out to Jamaica, in command of the *Hornet* sloop of war, and it was on arrival there that they mutually formed a friendship with the future hero of the Nile and Trafalgar.

MRS. O'BRIEN.

Nov. 21. In Cadogan-street, aged 61, after a long illness, Margaret, widow of John O'Brien, Esq. formerly of Limerick, and last surviving niece of that eminent and most respectable character the late Daniel Macnamara, esq. of Streatham, and previously of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

This lady moved in the highest society in this country; having often met at her uncle's hospitable table his late Majesty George the Fourth, the late Duke of Bedford, Lords Thurlow, Rosslyn, Redesdale, &c. &c. After her uncle's death, from whom a considerable sum came to her share, she lived in a style of elegance in Upper Berkeley-street, having reckoned on receiving a much larger property from the effects of her husband than they produced. Thus disappointed, she in her latter years experienced a melancholy reverse; her chief support being a pension granted to her by the late King, nominally of 200*l.* a year, but diminished by the usual deductions to about 160*l.* per annum; and, this having on that monarch's demise been withheld, Mrs. O'Brien was reduced to the extremity of distress.

Few persons have met with more ingratitude than this unfortunate gentlewoman, who in the days of her prosperity had been to her relations most kind and bountiful. It was left for an old and feeling maid servant, who had not received a shilling of her wages for many years, to go about and beg a subscription, to give her poor mistress an interment in a small degree suitable to her condition. The deceased was buried at the New Church, Chelsea.

Although Mrs. O'Brien was left a widow at the early age of twenty-two, and was a woman of exquisite beauty and fascinating manners, yet from a regard to her husband's memory she de-

clined many matrimonial offers which were highly flattering and advantageous. The family of Macnamara is one of the oldest and most respectable in the county of Clare. Mr. Macnamara was long a conveyancer and chamber counsel, and the professional adviser of many of the first personages in the Empire.

The death of Mrs. O'Brien's sister, the widow of Major-Gen. Bouchier, of Ardcloney, co. Clare, occurred three weeks before her own, and is recorded in our number for November, p. 476.

REV. EDMUND POULTER.

Jan. 9. At Winchester, aged 78, the Rev. Edmund Poulter, M.A. Prebendary of that Cathedral, Rector of Meonstoke, Vicar of Alton, and for many years a Magistrate for Hampshire.

This gentleman's name was Sayer when he graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1777; before taking his Master's degree in 1780 he had assumed the name of Poulter. On the 21st of April in the latter year, being then resident in the Temple, he married Miss Bannister, daughter of John Bannister, esq. of Harley-street, and sister to the wife of the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester. Mr. Poulter shortly after entered holy orders, and was collated by his brother-in-law before 1788, to the rectory of Crawley in Hampshire. In 1791 he obtained from the same patron the rectory of Meonstoke and a prebendal stall at Winchester; in 1815 he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Winton to the vicarage of Barton Stacey; which he exchanged in the following year for that of Alton, which is in the same patronage.

Mr. Poulter was a politician of high Tory principles, and on the several occasions of Fasts and Thanksgivings during the war, he preached and published several energetic discourses in support of the Monarchy and the Church. He also distinguished himself at several county meetings against the democratic party, by which he incurred much abuse.

The titles of his publications were as follow: *Supplement to the Pharsalia of Lucan*, translated from the Latin of Thomas May, 1786, 4to. *A Sermon preached at the primary visitation of the Bishop of Winchester*, 1788, 4to. *Sermon on the present Crisis*, preached at the Cathedral of Winchester, Dec. 9, 1792. *A plain defence of the present War*, a sermon at Winchester Cathedral, on the fast-day, Feb. 28, 1794. *A Thanksgiving Sermon*, from the same pulpit, Dec. 19, 1797. *Two Sermons on the Proclamation*, Dec. 3, 1806, and

fast-day, Feb. 13, 1801. Sermon at Gosport for the Charity Schools, 1802. Proposals for a new arrangement of the Revenues and Residence of the Clergy, 1802, 8vo (see the Monthly Review, New Ser. vol. XL. p. 93). Fast Sermon preached at Bath Abbey, 1805. (See our vol. LXXV. pp. 345-9.) Sermons on the Thanksgiving and Fast-days, 1806.

Mr. Poulter fell from his seat in a fit during one of the trials under the Special Commission at Winchester, on Dec. 1830, and had long been in a declining state from one or two previous attacks of a similar nature.

By his lady before mentioned he had a numerous family, of whom Edmund, the eldest son, was an officer in the 1st foot guards, and died Oct. 4, 1809 (see our vol. LXXIX. ii. 989, 1072); the second, the Rev. Brownlow Poulter, was Rector of Boriton, Hants, and died in 1829 (see a brief notice of him in our vol. XCIX. i. 474); a third, John Sayer Poulter, Esq. B.C.L. is a Fellow of New College, Oxford, and a Chamber Counsel in the Temple; Sophia, was married in 1810 to the Rev. John Haygarth, Rector of Upham, Hants, son of the late John Haygarth, M.D. F.R.S. (a memoir and portrait of whom were published in our vol. XXVII. ii. 505); Elizabeth, the third daughter, was married in 1807 to the Rev. James Ogle, Rector of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, only brother of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart. and has a numerous family; Maria, the youngest daughter, Sept. 19, 1813.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *Thomas Archer*, Rector of Foulness, Essex, to which he was presented in 1815 by the Earl of Winchelsea, and Curate of Prittlewell.

The Rev. *Anthony Askew*, of Woolston-house, Devonshire.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, the Rev. *John Foley*, of Vorlan, Rector of Llanglodwen, and Vicar of Maenclochog, Pembrokeshire. He was of Wadhams coll. Oxf. M. A. 1801, was presented to Maenclochog in 1790 by W. W. Bowen, esq. and to Llanglodwen in 1798 by Lord Chancellor Loughborough.

The Rev. *James David Glover*, Rector of Haceby and Sapperton, Lincolnshire. He was of Magd. coll. Camb. B. A. 1793, M. A. 1796; was presented to Sapperton in 1816 by Sir W. E. Welby, Bart. and to Haceby recently by the same family. Mr. Glover's "theological, classical, historical, and miscellaneous library," has been dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby, on the 23d of May, and two following days.

GENT. MAG. May, 1832.

The Rev. *Sampson Harris*, Vicar of St. Creed, Cornwall.

The Rev. *William Hughes*, Rector of Bradenham and Pitchcot, Bucks; to the latter of which churches he was instituted in 1787, and to the former in 1798. He was of Magd. hall. Oxf. M. A. 1786.

The Rev. *William Nicholson*, Rector of Bramshot, Hants. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford; where he attained the degree of M. A. in 1809; and was presented to Bramshot by that Society in 1828.

Aged 81, the Rev. *Thomas Price*, Vicar of Merriott, and Rector of Fifehead and Swell. He was of Jesus coll. Oxf. M. A. 1775, and was presented to all his churches by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, to the first in 1775, and to the two latter in 1782.

The Rev. *John Toler*, for many years Rector of the united parishes of Kentstown, Danestown, and Ballymagarvey, co. Meath, in the patronage of Lord Dunsany and the Bishop of Meath.

At Stuston, Suffolk, aged 81, the Rev. *William Walker*, M. A. Rector of that parish, and a Prebendary of Lichfield. He was presented to Stuston in 1792 by Sir Edw. Kerrison, Bart.; and collated to the prebend of Sandiacre in 1797, by Dr. Cornwallis, then Bp. of Lichfield.

At Bollam House, near Retford, Notts, the Rev. *Thomas Willy*. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B. A. 1788, as 18th Wrangler, M. A. 1791.

Jan. 7. At Ootacamund, on the Neilgherries, East Indies, aged 34, the Rev. *William Sawyer*, Chaplain on the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras Establishment. Prior to his appointment to this chaplaincy, he was engaged as a Church missionary at Madras, and continuing to feel a great interest in that cause, he was, at the time of his decease, making a tour among the missionary stations on the coast of Malabar, where he was taken ill, and died in a few days, to the deep-felt loss of his wife and friends. Mr. S. was nephew to the Rev. J. Graham, of York.

Feb. 17. At the Cape of Good Hope, the Rev. *B. C. Goodison*, M. A. Chaplain to his Majesty's Forces.

April 14. At Buay, aged 60, the Rev. *Thomas Godfrey*, Vicar of Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, to which church he was presented in 1820 by Peter Godfrey, esq. He died suddenly of gout in the stomach, leaving a widow and eight children.

April 15. At Newport, near Barnstaple, aged 77, the Rev. *Daniel Ross*, late of Lympefield, Surrey.

April 21. The Rev. *James Dean*, Vicar of Cottingham, Yorkshire. He was of Brazenose coll. Oxf. M. A. 1810; and was collated to Cottingham in 1808 by Dr. Majendie, then Bishop of Chester.

April 22. At Hoxne, Suffolk, aged 65, the Rev. *George Clarke Doughty*, Rector of Martlesham, and Vicar of Hoxne with Denham. He was of Caius coll. Camb. B.A. as 9th Junior Optime 1790, M.A. 1794; was instituted to Hoxne in 1794, and to Martlesham in 1798.

At Crickhowell, aged 74, the Rev. *Henry Thomas Payne*, M.A. Archdeacon of Carmarthen, Canon Residentiary of St. David's, Rector of Lanbedr, Vicar of Ystradvelly, Patricio, and Devunnuck. He was of Balliol coll. Oxford, M.A. 1784; was collated to Ystradvelly in 1789 by Dr. Beadon, Bp. of Gloucester, was presented to Lambdr and Patricio in 1793 by the Duke of Beaufort; was collated to Devunnuck in 1799 by Bp. Beadon; to his Canonry at St. Davids by Bp. Burgess in 1810; and to the Archdeaconry of Carmarthen in 1827. He was also for some time Chaplain to the Countess dowager of Northampton, and Rural Dean of the third part of Brecon. He published "The Study of the Scripture the best preservative against Infidelity, 1791, 4to."

April 23. At North Otterington, Yorkshire, aged 66, the Rev. *Thomas Hartland Foote*, Vicar of that parish and Thornton le Street. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1790, and was for some time Chaplain to that college, by which he was presented to the united parishes of Thornton and North Otterington in 1791.

April 25. At Carlton, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. *William Boldero*, Rector of that parish, and of Woodford, Essex. He was of Trin. hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794; was presented to Woodford in 1792 by Earl Tylney, and to Carlton in 1805, by Lord Dacre. He had been dining with his friend, the Rev. G. F. Holcomb, at Brinkley, and returned home about twelve o'clock in excellent spirits. Upon alighting from his gig, he took a walk into the garden, as was his constant habit upon returning from a party, and the night being dark, it is supposed he missed the path, and fell into the pond or moat at the bottom of the lawn, where he was found by his servant, about twenty minutes afterwards, drowned. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

April 28. At Ellesborough, Bucks, aged 38, the Rev. *Chaloner Stanley Leathes*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1825 by R. G. Russell, esq.

May 4. At Tathwell Hall, Lincolnshire, aged 81, the Rev. *Charles Sutton Chaplin*, eldest son of the Rev. W. Chaplin, Rector of West Halton, and of Raithby cum Halington, Lincolnshire. He was of Clare hall, Camb. B.A. 1823, M.A. 1822.

At his lodgings in Regent-street, aged 38, the Rev. *Joseph Gudholme*, Vicar of Great Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, and Fellow of Jesus college, where he graduated B.A. 1818, as 4th Senior Optime, M.A. 1821.

May 17. At the Rectory of Fersfield, near Diss, Norfolk, aged 78, the Rev. *Samuel Carter*, Curate of that parish. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1774, M.A. 1778. He resided, during a considerable portion of his life, in the retired village of Fersfield; and, having been most competently learned, undertook, until within a very few years past, the education of young gentlemen, limited to two or three in succession. The satisfaction which he invariably rendered to the parents, the high respect and attachment which his kindness engendered in the hearts of his pupils, are well known. His piety and integrity, his conscientious discharge of clerical duties, endeared him to his parishioners; his literary attainments and polite manners, savouring of "the old school," rendered his society highly acceptable to the neighbouring families.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Feb 26. Major Joseph Maclean, h. p. 3d W. I. regt. He was appointed Lieutenant 23d foot 1794, 7th West India regt. 1799, 4th ditto 1802, Capt. 3d ditto 1804, Major 1814, and reduced on half pay 1818.

March 21. Capt. Henry John Hatton, R.N. a Gentleman Usher of his Majesty's Privy-chamber.

April 8. Benjamin Bagwell, esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the Tipperary Militia, and brother to the late Right Hon. William Bagwell, of Marlfield, co. Tipperary.

April 17. Aged 19, Sophia, dau. of J. W. Freshfield, esq. M.P. for Penryn.

April 18. At the house of her son-in-law C. Cobbe, esq. Frances, widow of J. Sparke, esq. Deputy Accountant-general of the Bank of England.

April 21. Aged 98, at Brompton, Joseph Jacob, esq.

Of cholera morbus, aged 60, Lady Anne-Barbara-Frances Wyndham, mother of Lord Durham, and sister to the Earl of Jersey, the Duchess of Argyll and Lady Ponsonby. She was the 2d dau. of George 4th Earl of Jersey, by Frances, dau. and heir of the Rt. Rev. Philip Twysden, Bp. of Raphoe; was married first June 19, 1791, to William Henry Lambton, esq. who died Nov. 30, 1797, leaving issue by her the present Lord Durham, three other sons, and a dau. now the wife of Lt.-Col. the Hon. H. F. Cavendish, son of the Earl of Burlington; secondly Feb. 4, 1801, to the Hon. Charles-William Wyndham, brother to the Earl of Egremont: he died without issue July 8, 1828.

April 23. Aged 19, Mary, fourth and youngest surviving dau. of Henry Winchester, esq. Alderman of London.

April 23. At Melcombe-pl. aged 12, Howard-Chamier, third son of Robert Edwards Broughton, esq.

April 24. At Kennington-cross, aged 76, the widow of R. Ballard, esq. of Southampton.

At South Lambeth, aged 72, Mrs. Ann Margaret Felton.

At Blackheath, aged 18, Elizabeth, 3rd dau. of Mr. F. Heisch, America-sq.

April 25. In George-st. Postman-sq. Ann, eldest dau. of late Rev. J. French, of Stratford-le-Bow.

In Lower Brook-st. aged one year, Debonnaire, youngest dau. of P. Heskett Fleetwood, esq. of Rossall-hall, Lancashire.

Aged 78, at Highgate, J. Cook, esq. of the Navy Office.

April 26. In Upper York-st. Bryans-tone-sq. aged 24, John Smith, esq. B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford.

At Hampstead, aged 63, Sidney-Rowland, 3d son of Thos. Roper, esq.

April 27. In Millman-st. aged 71, Harriett, widow of the Rev. Robert Lewis, Rector of Chingford, Essex, who died Dec. 28, 1827 (see our vol. xcviii. i. 91); and previously of John Paul Berthon, esq.

In New North-st. Red Lion-sq. aged 78, J. Dickinson, esq.

April 30. At Brompton, aged 73, John Groome, esq.

By throwing himself from the parapet of Waterloo Bridge, aged 60, John Pond, esq. formerly of E. I. Co.'s service. His derangement of mind was attributed to a favourite nephew's departure for India.

Lately. In Grafton-st. Rosina, wife of Robert Parnter, esq. a lady well-known in the *beau monde*. She died from an operation performed on her about a fortnight before, for an extraordinary swelling, or rather bony substance, which had for nearly two years been gradually increasing at the lower part of the skull, near the neck. The operation lasted half an hour, during which the surgeons were sawing through this ossification.

Aged 11, Mary, dau. of Wm. Wynne, esq. of Camberwell, granddau. of the Rev. R. Wright, of Itchen Abbas, near Winchester.

Aged 52, Daniel Jenner, esq. late of Cricklade.

Aged 40, Barton Wilkinson, esq. surgeon, son of the late James Wilkinson, esq. of Shalfleet Parsonage, I. W.

In Upper Brook-st. Marianne, eldest dau. of M. Bruce, esq. and Lady Parker.

In Connaught-pl. aged 7, Wm. Harcourt, 4th son of Sir Robt. Wigram, Bart.

May 1. At Baywater, the wife of Sir Robert Graham, late a Baron of the Exchequer.

May 2. Louisa, wife of Thos. Lane, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl.

May 3. In Regent-st. aged 17, John Gladstone, eldest son of J. P. Larkins, esq. late of Bengal civil service.

Aged 20, Matilda-Jessey, 5th dau. of Chas. Batty, esq. of Kensington Gore.

In Russell-sq. aged 57, Philip Weston Wood, esq., brother of Mr. Ald. Wood. J. Wyatt, esq. of Southampton-place.

May 4. Aged 29, Sarah, wife of P. Morrison, of Spencer-st. Northampton-sq.

May 6. Aged 25, Emily, wife of Wm. H. Harford, esq. and dau. of the late John King, esq. of Grosvenor-pl.

In Maddox-st. Lieut.-Col. Richard-Alexander Cruise, h. p. unatt. 4th son of Rd. C. esq. of Ruhood, co. Meath. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Col. in 1826.

May 7. In Portland-pl. aged 67, John Hornby, esq. of the Hook, near Titchfield.

May 8. In Charlotte-st. Portland-pl. aged 78, Mrs. Elizabeth Ward.

At Southwood-house, Highgate, Mrs. Charlotte Longman, sister to T. N. Longman, esq. of Paternoster-row, and Hampstead.

At Spring-garden Terrace, aged 68, Elizabeth, widow of the late Gen. Rochfort, Rl. Art.

May 9. At an advanced age, Mrs. Portia Young, sister of Sir W. Young, Bart. late Governor of the island of Tobago, and dau. of the late Sir W. Young, Bart. of De-la-ford, near Iver, in the county of Bucks.

May 10. At Park-crescent, Portland-pl. aged 15 months, Duncan, youngest son of Ralph Bernal, esq. M.P.

May 11. Frances-Johnstone, widow of Joseph Sherburne, esq. of the Bengal civil establ., and niece to the late Lord Kinnaird.

In Broad-st. buildings, aged 72, John Saunderson, esq.

In Kentish Town, aged 78, Henry Coxwell, esq.

In Baker-st. aged 83, Mrs. C. Anderson.

May 12. At Greenwich, aged 37, Albany-Howard Wilson, esq. Lieut. R.N.

At Camberwell, aged 72, Thos. Burn, esq.

May 13. In Devonshire-pl. aged 51, Charles Bevan, esq.

Aged 77, Samuel Purkis, esq.

May 14. In Lincoln's Inn Fields, Catherine-Delicia, wife of Robert Walters, esq.

In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 48, Ebenezer Sheldon, esq.

May 15. Aged 74, Mrs. F. Baumer, of Albemarle-st.

In Upper Norton-st. aged 16, Arthur, 5th son of the late Thomas Greatorex, esq.

May 16. Aged 69, Neil Black, esq. of Broad-st.

May 17. In Bedford-sq. Charlotte, wife of John S. Gregory, esq. solicitor.

Aged 74, the widow of Joseph Gibbons, esq. of Huntley-st. Torrington sq.

BERKS.—*April 20.* At the Vicarage, Sutton Courtney, Anne-Caroline, wife of the Rev. George Andrews.

May 8. At Ditton-house, near Maidenhead, aged 71, Elizabeth, widow of James Brant, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*April 10.* At Garsley, aged 69, J. W. Cornell, esq.

CHESTER.—*May 9.* At Eddisbury, aged

57, James Whittingham, esq. formerly of Earl's Mead, near Bristol.

DEVON.—*April 15.* Aged 80, Sam. Tremlett, esq. an eminent merchant of Exeter.

April 24. At Exeter, aged 27, Charles Hayman. He lost his sight so young as to have no knowledge of its blessings, and, like many other unfortunates of this description, early became susceptible of the charms of music. He was for years an attendant on the services in the Cathedral, with all parts of which he was perfectly acquainted; and, on hearing their voices, and in many cases even their footsteps, could call all persons belonging to it by name. His memory was most retentive; he entered with ardour into all matters of local and general politics, and in the Courts of Justice, and wherever any thing of a public nature was going on, no matter how great the throng, or inconvenient the pressure, Charles was there, and his descriptions afterwards were highly graphic and marked with the strictest fidelity. From one quarter of the city to the other, he passed alone and readily. He was born and died in the parish of the Holy Trinity,—was most inoffensive in his conduct, and beloved by all.

April 27. At Exeter, aged 45, Eleanor Philippa, widow of Lieut.-Col. Charles Paterson, 38th Regt. and 3d dau. of late Vice-Admiral Dacres.

April 29. At Dawlish, aged 76, the widow of Col. Chapman.

At Plymouth, from an accidental fall from the mess-room balcony, Lieut. Coulson, of 73rd regt.

May 2. At the house of her sister, Mrs. M. C. King, of Torquay, Sophia-Stuart, wife of Benj. Sanders, esq. of Farleigh, Hants.

May 6. At Tiverton, aged 57, Mr. Rendell, solicitor.

May 11. At Teignmouth, Vever Robinson, esq.

DORSET.—*April 15.* At Weymouth, aged 72, T. Tapp, esq. of Dorchester.

April 18. At Dorchester, aged 78, the widow of Thos. Chappell, esq. of Hinton St. George.

April 26. At Lyme Regis, in her 52nd year, Maria-Elizabeth, relict of Major Budden, E. I. Co.'s Service, and dau. of the late John Halsay, esq. of the Council at Bombay.

ESSEX.—*April 27.* At Great Chesterford, aged 19, William, son of Henry Green, esq. a scholar of Jesus college, Cambridge.

May 1. At Saffron Walden, aged 31, Francis Hall, esq. solicitor, town-clerk, and coroner.

May 15. At Loughton, aged 68, killed by lightning whilst standing under a tree, David Powell, esq., a magistrate for the county. He was twice married, and has left thirteen children, with a widow, the sister of Samuel Hoare, esq. banker, of Lombard Street.

GLOUCESTER.—*April 26.* At Belle Vue, near Stroud, Benj. H. Browne, esq. M.D. late Physician to the Forces.

May 4. At Clifton, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. William Hoare, vicar-general of Limerick.

May 4. At Henbury, Samuel Webb, esq. many years a magistrate for the county.

May 7. Miss Camplin, daughter of the late John Camplin, esq. and sister to Alderman Camplin, of Bristol.

May 9. Aged 80, John Turner, esq. banker, of Gloucester.

HANTS.—*April 15.* At Portsmouth, aged 60, Sir George Garrett, of East Cosham House, Hants. He was knighted by his late Majesty on his visit to Portsmouth, Sept. 27, 1820.

April 16. At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Helen, wife of Major Trevor.

April 20. At Southampton, aged 38, Mary-Anne, wife of Major-Gen. Burrows.

April 22. At North Stoneham House, aged 56, Joseph Gubbins, esq. a retired Major-General in the Army. He was appointed Lieut. in the 67th foot 1796; in the 40th 1798; Captain 1803, Major 18th foot 1805, Lt.-Col. 8th garrison battalion 1806, Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia in Nova Scotia 1809, Colonel 1814, and Major-General 1821. His remains were interred at Stoneham.

April 27. At West Cowes, Henry, eldest son of A. Kingston, esp. of Shalbourn.

April 28. At Southampton, aged 29, the lady of Alfred G. Gilliat, esq. Her remains were removed to Clapham, Surrey.

At Southampton, aged 70, Mr. Hugh Martin, Merchant, a native of Dublin, and many years a resident of St. Vincent.

Aged 10 months, Grace-Caroline, daughter of Major and Lady Maria Sanderson, of Borden House, near Petersfield, and granddau. of the late Earl of Carhampton.

At Calshot Castle, after a very long illness, aged 34, Edward Burrard, Captain 3rd light dragoons, brother to Sir Charles Burrard, Bart. He was the fifth son of the late Lt. Gen. Sir Harry Burrard, by Hannah, daughter of Harry Darby, esq.

May 9. At Southampton, Anne, widow of the Rev. John Arnold Bromfield, Rector of Market Weston, Suffolk, and daughter of the late Sir Henry Gott, of Newland, Bucks.

HERTS.—*April 14.* At Stock House, near Berkhamstead, in her 75th year, Harriet, widow of James Gordon, esq. of Hill-st. Berkeley-sq., Moor Place, Herts, and Portbury, Somerset.

KENT.—*Feb. 9.* At Sandgate, Joseph Dimsdale, esq. of Cornhill, banker, and of Upton, Essex. He married, Dec. 5, 1811, the only daughter of Mr. Joseph Cuckfield, the writer of the series of letters published in the fifth volume of Mr. Nichols's Literary Illustrations of the Eighteenth Century.

April 4. Of cholera, a few hours only after the commencement of the attack, J. Marshall, esq. Mayor of Queenborough.

April 7. At Sandgate, in her 14th year, Clara, youngest dau. of late Robert Nicholas, esq. of Ashton Keynes, late Chairman of the Board of Excise.

Lately. Accidentally drowned off Hythe, while cruising in H. M. revenue cutter Defence, aged 22, Mr. Hugh Hughes, son of Dr. Hughes, of Plymouth.

May 7. At the house of her brother, the Rev. S. Sanderson, Sydenham, Charlottle, dau. of the Rev. Alfred Sanderson, Vicar of Aston-Blanc, Gloucestershire.

May 9. At Charlton, Kent, Lady Smith, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Smith, R.A.

LANCASHIRE.—*Lately.* At Manchester, Elizabeth, wife of R. Smith, esq. and dau. of the late E. Turner, esq. banker, of Truro.

May 9. At Davyholme-hall, aged 22, Henry, eldest son of Robert J. J. Norreys, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*May 1.* At Boston, aged 41, Thos. Lushington Edwards, esq. collector of the Customs.

NORFOLK.—*April 15.* At Lynn, the wife of Wm. Swatman, esq. collector of the Customs, and dau. of Wm. Lane, who formerly held the same situation. Her mother is recently deceased at Bath.

Lately. At Illeringham, aged 77, Rob. Copeman, esq.

May 16. At Lynn, R. Green, esq. an Alderman of that borough.

NORTHAMPTON.—*April 17.* At Preston Capes, in his 82nd year, Mr. Edward Harris, upwards of 50 years master of the Free School.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*April 18.* At Newcastle, aged 81, Matthew Carr, esq.

Lately.—Near Newcastle, Lieut. Wm. Selby, R.N.

May 11. At Newcastle, aged 51, Christopher Cookson, esq. Barrister-at-law, Recorder of Newcastle, and also of Berwick-upon-Tweed, fifth son of Isaac Cookson, esq. of Whithill, near Durham.

NOTTS.—*April 28.* At Nottingham, aged 25, the Rev. Charles Thurman, pastor of the independent church, Ripley, Hants, and late of Homerton-college.

OXON.—*April 22.* At Headington, aged 55, Mr. Charles Jackson, for many years a teacher of the flute in the University of Oxford.

April 30. At Oxford, aged 77, Wm. Halse, esq. one of the Members of the Corporation. He was elected Common Councilman 1798; Chamberlain (with Mr. Coleman) 1798; and Bailiff (with Mr. Ald. Parsons) 1803.

SALOP.—*April 14.* At Bicton, Harriet-Constantia, widow of Richard Jenkins, esq. and mother of Richard Jenkins, esq. the present M.P. for Shrewsbury.

April 29. At Meertown, aged 84, Samuel Partridge, esq.

Lately. At Shrewsbury, aged 78, Joseph Sutton, esq. surgeon extraordinary to the Salop Infirmary.

At Ludlow, aged 81, Margaret, wife of the Rev. P. Whitcombe, and eldest dau. of the Rev. Mr. Evans, of Kingsland, Herefordshire.

SOMERSET.—*April 2.* At Weare, aged 100 years, Mr. Jas. Pyther, better known by the name of *Daddy Red Cap*; who vended butter in Bristol market for upwards of 80 years. He has left behind him four generations.

April 13. Aged 78, Robert Clement, esq. of Bath, formerly banker of that city.

April 19. At Yeovil, aged 86, Wm. Row, esq. of Lyde.

STAFFORD.—*April 18.* At Madeley manor-house, in his 50th year, Foster Cunliffe Offley, esq. M.P. for Chester, eldest son and heir apparent of Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart. He was returned to Parliament in 1831, and rechosen at the last election. He married April 19, 1809, the Hon. Emma Crewe, only sister to the present Lord Crewe, in memory of whose lineal paternal ancestors he took the name of Offley; but had no family.

SUFFOLK.—*April 9.* At Tostock, aged 58, Orbell Ray, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Orbell Ray (see our vol. xcix. ii. 187).

April 24. At Binsgay, the widow of General Kelso.

May 15. Thomas Gin, miller, of Parkham, having entered on the 100th year of his age the day of his death.

SURREY.—*May 17.* At Wimbledon, aged 56, John Samuel Hudson, esq. uncle to Sir George Joseph Palmer, Bart. of Wanlip, co. Leicester. He was the fourth and youngest son of Sir Charles Graves Hudson, the first Bart. of that place, by his first wife Catharine-Susannah, eldest dau. and coheir of Henry Palmer, of Wanlip, esq.

SUSSEX.—*April 16.* Aged 87, Sir Henry Blackburn. He was knighted when Constable of Lewes, on presenting an address to the King, in May, 1782.

April 19. At Brighton, the Hon. Caroline-Anne Hughes, dau. of Lord Dinorben.

April 21. At Hastings, aged 70, Maria-Theresa, wife of Sir James Craufurd, of Kilbirney, co. Stirling, Bart. and aunt to Lord Viscount Gage. She was born April 4, 1762, the eldest dau. of General the Hon. Thomas Gage, by Margaret, dau. of Peter Kemble, esq.; was married March 2, 1792, to Sir James Craufurd, by whom she has left a son and heir. Her Ladyship had survived her next sister, Lady Blake, exactly three months (see pp. 188, 462).

At Chichester, aged 32, Eliz.-Catharine, dau. of the late Capt. William Blackwell, R. Eng.

April 28. At Hartfield, in her 48th year, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. Jowett, Rector of Silk Willoughby, Lincolnshire.

April 25. At Worthing, aged 62, Wm. Bryan, esq.

WARWICK.—*April 23.* At Leamiington, Eliz.-Sarah, wife of Sir Peter Payoe, Bart. M.P. of Knuston-hall, Northamptonshire. She was the only dau. of Samuel Steward, esq. was married in 1789, and has left a numerous family.

May 7. At Warwick, aged 15, Charles-Wm. youngest son of Colonel Acklom.

May 13. At Nuneaton, aged 84, Mr. Thomas Onion.

WILTS.—*March 30.* At Broad Hinton, in her 30th year, Mary, wife of Mr. Wm. Ruddle Brown. She was married March 21, 1822, and died at the birth of her second child.

WORCESTER.—*Latelly.* Aged 23, Mr. Thos. Eaton, jun. bookseller, of Worcester.

YORK.—*April 20.* Aged 51, Richard Waterworth, esq. of Bowthorpe, near Howden. Also, within a fortnight of their parent's death, Moram, his eldest son, and Alice, his youngest daughter.

At Hull, aged 88, John West, esq.

May 11. At Little Danby, near Northallerton, aged 73, John Masterman, esq.

At York, Elizabeth, second dau. of Rear-Admiral Hugh Robinson.

May 15. Aged 90, Elizabeth, widow of Christopher Harrison, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*March . . .* Drowned, in riding across Solway Frith, Capt. William St. Clair Wemyss. His horse swam to the shore; but his faithful dog remained at his side, and eventually perished with him.

March 17. At Ladyrig, aged 41, Lieut. Andrew Robertson, on half-pay of late 94th regt. or Scotch brigade, in which he served during the whole of the Peninsular war.

April 17. At Perth, the wife of Capt. Archibald Campbell, late 99th regt.

IRELAND.—*Feb. 21.* At Cork barracks, Major Thomas Hill, formerly Brigade Major at Waterford, and for 15 years District Adjutant at Cork.

Feb. 22. At Bannow, co. Wexford, Col. Boyce, late of the 18th light dragoons.

March 11. Aged 72, Lewis Moase, esq. of Belgrove, one of the oldest Magistrates and Jurors in the Queen's county.

March 24. At Hooterstown, aged 81, Lieut.-Col. John Edwards, of Old Court, Bray, co. Wicklow.

April 5. At Mountcharles, co. Donegal, Lieut.-General John Hughes, of Balkissock. He was appointed Ensign in the 33d foot 1779, and Lieut. in the same 1781, and served for seven years in the East Indies; but, returning in 1787 in ill health, he entered the life guards, in which he was appointed a supernumerary Major in 1794, and a Colonel in the 60th foot 1798. He attained the brevet rank of Colonel 1808, of Major-Gen. 1811, and Lieut.-Gen. 1821.

April 7. At Cork, Lieut. Francis-Milner Barry, half pay 33d regiment, only brother of the late Dr. Milner Barry, of that city. He was engaged in the principal ac-

tions of the Peninsular war, and received wounds at the battles of Talavera and Nivelle, and siege of Badajoz.

April 11. In Dublin, in his 80th year, Col. Charles Handfield, of Hermitage, near Lucan, for 24 years Commissary-general of Ireland. He was the youngest and last surviving son of Lieut.-Col. John Handfield, who commanded the 40th foot at the siege of Louisbourg. He was appointed Ensign in the 22d regiment 1769, Lieut. 1772, Capt. and Lieut. in the same corps 1780, Lieut.-Col. in the 89th 1793, and Colonel in the army 1797. He has left one son, Capt. Edward Handfield, R.N. and seven daughters.

April 11. At Cork, the widow of Lieut.-Col. Nagle.

April 17. At Mountpleasant, near Ranelagh, aged 66, Wilhelmina, widow of the Very Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan, A.M. the celebrated Dean of Killala, fifth dau. of Goddard Richards, late of Grange, co. Wexford, esq.

April 19. At Mount Henry, co. Wexford, Gabriel Rice Richmond, esq. Inspector of Military Hospitals.

Latelly. At Cork, Sir H. Browne Hayes, Knt. He served many years at Botany Bay a commuted sentence for the abduction of the rich Quakeress, Miss Pike, of Cork; and was twice shipwrecked. Since his return to Cork, he lived retired.

At Derrycarn, co. Leitrim, the seat of her brother, Anna, dau. of the late Matthew Nisbett, esq.

At Kilmaden, co. Waterford, J. Backus, who would have been 105 in June. He retained his understanding to the last. A few months ago he was employed driving cattle, and until within the last six years he worked at his ordinary occupation of tilling the ground.

In Cork, Capt. W. Lloyd, R.N.

At Rockforest, Cork, aged 73, Isabella, widow of Sir J. L. Cotter, Bart. She was a daughter of the Rev. James Hingston, of Aglis, co. Cork, was married first to George Beereton, esq. of co. Carlow, and afterwards became the second wife of Sir J. L. Cotter.

May 10. At Dublin, Mrs. Moore, mother of the illustrious Poet. Her intellect was of the highest order, and it is stated to have been a fixed rule with Mr. Moore, to write twice a week to her.

ABROAD.—*Nov. 16.* At Prince of Wales' Island, Thomas Reginald Colman Mantell, Capt. 48th Madras N. I., eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Mantell, Rector of Frensham, Surrey, and only brother of the Rev. E. K. Mantell, Vicar of Louth.

Dec. 23. At Lima, South America, aged 40, Thomas Templeman, jun., eldest son of Thomas Templeman, esq. of Ramsgate.

Febe 4. Drowned, in crossing the Fish River, near the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. Adye, 98th regt.

Feb. 26. At Surinam, Arthur Farwell, esq. son of Col. Farwell, of Totnes.

March 10. At Gibraltar, Capt. George Browne, of the 60th Rifles; eldest son of Colonel the Hon. Arthur Browne, (cousin to the Marquess of Sligo) by Anne, dau. of John Gardiner, M.D.

Lately.—At Rouen, where she was resident, Wm. Bryant Worrell, esq., eldest son of the late Jonathan Worrell, esq. of Juniper Hall, Mickleham.

At Potorski, on the frontiers of Lithua-

nia, Demetrius Grabousky, at the patriarchal age of 169 years.

At Paris, of the cholera morbus, M. de Chauvelin, of diplomatic fame, who commenced his career by an embassy to England in an early stage of the French Revolution, when Louis XVI. was vacillating between a constitutional monarchy and annihilation.

April 2. At Montreal, Lower Canada, Amelia, third dau. of William Maitland, esq. late of Exeter.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 25 to May 22, 1832.

Christened		Buried.		Between		
Males - 984	} 1992	Males - 868	} 1727		2 and 5	194
Females - 1008		Females - 859			5 and 10	74
					10 and 20	83
Whereof have died (stillborn and) under two years old.....				417	20 and 30	119
					30 and 40	157
					40 and 50	189
					50 and 60	186
					60 and 70	144
					70 and 80	114
					80 and 90	45
					90 and 100	5

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated till May 30.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
61 5	34 3	21 3	83 11	34 9	54 3

PRICE OF HOPS, May 25.

Kent Bags.....	4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	Farnham (seconds)...	7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 9 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Sussex	4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	5 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets	7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 8 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Essex	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Sussex	4 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Farnham (fine).....	9 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 12 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	12 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Essex	5 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 25.

ishfield, Hay 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* Straw 1*l.* 13*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.* Clover 4*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, May 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Lamb.....	4 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, May 28:	
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	2,243 Calves 17
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	17,930 Pigs 15

COAL MARKET, May 28.—Wallsends, from 19*s.* 0*d.* to 21*s.* 3*d.* per ton.

Other sorts from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 46*s.* 0*d.*

MAP.—Yellow, 62*s.* Mottled 70*s.* Curd, 74*s.*—CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, May 28, 1832,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 239.—Ellesmere and Chester, 76.—Grand Junction, 232½.—Kennet and Avon, 25½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 425.—Regent's, 17¼.—Rochdale, 81.—London Dock Stock, 64½.—St. Katharine's, 75½.—West India, 111.—Liverpool, and Manchester Railway, 200.—Grand Junction Water Works, 51.—West Middlesex, 72.—Globe Insurance, 136.—Guardian, 26.—Hope, 5½.—Chartered Gas Light, 50½.—Imperial, 47½.—Phoenix ditto, 2½ pm.—Independent, 39½.—General United, 13 dis.—Canada Land Company, 49½.—Reversionary Interest, 110.

For prices of all other Shares, inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26 to May 25, 1832, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
April	°	°	°	in. pts.		May	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	43	48	44	29, 75	cl'dy & rain	11	50	58	44	30, 20	cl'dy & rain
27	50	54	44	, 84	do.	12	49	51	40	29, 90	do. & fair
28	49	53	45	, 68	do.	13	45	51	41	, 70	windy & sh ^{ly}
29	51	56	46	, 50	do. & fair	14	48	52	45	, 76	cloudy
30	50	55	50	, 34	do. do.	15	47	56	42	, 75	do.
M. 1	47	49	49	, 35	rain	16	48	56	41	, 80	do. & fair
2	52	60	50	, 30	do. & fair	17	47	57	48	, 84	do. & rain
3	57	58	50	, 40	do. & cloudy	18	54	61	47	30, 07	do. & fair
4	47	50	45	, 73	cloudy	19	57	66	49	, 18	do. do.
5	52	57	58	30, 06	do. & rain	20	60	65	50	, 15	fair
6	54	65	64	, 02	fair & cloudy	21	59	69	56	, 18	do.
7	64	75	56	29, 80	fair	22	60	67	57	, 18	cloudy
8	59	68	45	30, 00	do. & cloudy	23	61	68	54	, 20	fair and do.
9	47	52	41	, 22	do. do.	24	59	69	55	, 23	do. do.
10	46	51	40	, 33	do. do.	25	60	68	59	, 17	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

From April 27, to May 25, 1832, both inclusive.

April & Bank Stock	3 per Ct Reduced.	3 per Ct Consols.	1½ per Ct. 1811.	1½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 1½ per Ct	4 per Ct 1826.	Long Annuity India Stock.	Ed Bonds.	Old S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.		
27 199	84½	4 85½	5	91½	93½	2½	100½	16½	203½	4 5 pm.	82½	16 pm.
28 200	83½	4 84½	5	91½	92½	3	100½	16½	203½	4 5 pm		16 pm.
30 202½	84	85½		91½	92½	3½	100½	16½	203½	4 5 pm.		14 pm.
2 208	84½	4 85½	4½	91½	93½	2½	100½	16½	205	4 5 pm	82½	14 15 pm.
3 207½	83½	4 84½	5	91½	92½	3	100½	16½	204	5 6 pm.		14 16 pm.
4 206	84	3 84	5	91½	92½	3	100½	16½		5 pm.	81½	15 16 pm.
5 206	83½	4 84½	5	91½	92½	3½	100½	16½	205½	5 4 pm.		15 16 pm.
7 204½	84	3 84	5	91½	92½	3	100½	16½	205½	5 4 pm.		15 16 pm.
8 205	83½	4 84½		91½	92½	3	100½	16½				15 18 pm.
9 204	83½	3 84½		90½	92½	2	100½	16½	206	3 4 pm.		13 14 pm.
10 202½	82½	4 83½		90½	91½	2	100½	16½		2 pm.		13 11 pm.
11 200	82½	2 83½		89½	91½	90	92½		205	par		11 8 pm.
12 201½	82½	4 83½		89½	90½	1	99½	16½	203½	1 2 dis.	80	10 8 pm.
14 200½	82½	4 83½		89½	90½	1	99½	16½		2 1 dis.	80	9 6 pm.
15 201	82½	4 83½		89½	91½	90	99½	16½	208½	3 4 dis.		6 5 pm.
16 202	83½	4 84½		91½	91½	2½	100½	16½		2 dis.		7 9 pm.
17 201½	83½	4 84½		91½	92	100½	16½			2 1 dis.		8 9 pm.
18 201½	83½	4 84½		91½	92½	4	100½			1 2 dis.		7 6 pm.
19 203	83½	4 84½	5½	91½	92½	4	100½	16½		par 1 dis.		7 10 pm.
21	84½	4 85½		92½	93½	3	100½	16½				11 14 pm.
22 205½	84½	4 85½		91½	92½	93½	3	100½	16½	205½	par	11 10 pm.
23 206		4 85½		92½	93½	4	100½	16½		par 1 pm.		9 12 pm.
24 205	84½	4 85½	5	91½	93½	3	100½	16½	210	par 1 dis.		10 11 pm.
25 204½	84½	4 85½	92	92	93½	4	100½	16½	209½	par		10 11 pm.

South Sea Stock, May 2, 94½;—16, 94½;—21, 95;—25, 94½.

New South Sea Annuities, May 4, 82½;—12, 82½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late Richardson, Goodluck, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Norwich, Oxf., Portsmouth, Preston, Sherb., Shrewsb., Southampton, Truro, Worcester 2—
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Berwick, Blackb., Bridgew.
Carmar., Colch., Chester
Devizes, Dorch., Doncaster
Falmouth, Glouce., Halifax
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Lichf. Macclesf. Newark
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northamp.
Reading, Rochest., Salish
Shields, Staff., Stockp., Sun-
derl., Taunt., Swans., Wakef.
Warwick, Whiteh., Winches.
Windsor, Wolverham., 1 each
Ireland 61—Scotland 37
Jersey 4—Guernsey 3

JUNE, 1832.

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Embellished with a Representation of an ANCIENT SCULPTURE found in the
CHAPTER HOUSE, BRISTOL;
And a View of OTTERDEN CHURCH, Kent.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—In perusing different works since the publication of the 24th vol. of the *Archæologia*, I find the following accounts relating to *Hats*, which may afford some amusement.

Evelyn in his *Diary*, 1644-5, mentions that the Jews in Rome "all wear yellow hats," p. 124. And again in p. 169, "The *Jews in Rome* wore red hats til the *Cardinal of Lions*, being short-sighted, lately saluted one of them, thinking him to be a Cardinal, as he passed by his coach; on which an order was made that they should use only the yellow colour."

In the *English Romayne Life*, by Anthonie Munday, 1590, b. l. it is mentioned "that the *Jewes* (in Rome) may be knowne from any other people, every one weareth a yellow cap or hatte, and if he goe abroade without it, they will use him very yll favouredly. In this order they come to the sermon, and when any of them doth chaunge his faith, he taketh his yellow cap or hatte off from his head, and throwes it away with great violence; then will a hundred offer him a blacke cap or hatte," &c.—*Harl. Miscel.*

The *Present State of England*, by Walter Carey, printed 1627. "I saw a compleat gentleman of late, whose beaver hat cost thirty-seven shillings, a feather twenty shillings, the hat-band three pounds," &c. Again—"I will not forget to touch a little the foolish and costly fashion of changing fashions, noted especially and objected against our English nation, and in one thing only, I mean the hat, I will express our prodigious folly in all the rest. Of late the broad-brimmed hat came suddenly in fashion, and put all others out of countenance and request, and happy were they that could get them soonest, and be first seen in that fashion, so that a computation being made, there is at least 800,000*l.* or much more, in England only, bestowed on broad-brimmed hats within one year and a half. As for others, either beaver or felts, they were on a sudden of no reckoning at all, inasmuch that myself, still continuing one fashion, bought a beaver hat for five shillings, which the year before could not be had under thirty shillings."—*Harl. Miscel.*

In plate xl. vol. xxiv. of the *Archæologia*, the hat of James Howell, which is copied from an old print, I have since discovered in perusing the *Censura Lit.* (Art. DLXVII.) that it belonged to a scarce work entitled "*England's Teares for the present warre*, &c. 1644."

J. A. R.

E. I. C. says, "Mr. Kempe having referred to a description by me of the effigy of Bishop Shepey at Rochester, which appeared in your Magazine at the time of the discovery, I am happy to have an opportunity (though somewhat late in the day) of corroborating my former statement respecting the beard of the effigy; it having been stated in your pages that such beard was added after the discovery was made. Now, as I have lately had an opportunity of seeing not only the drawing by Mr. Swaine, which Mr. Kempe exhibited to the Antiquarian Society, but also an elaborate series of drawings by Mr. Cottingham, the architect of the cathedral, I am enabled to state that my observations were accurate, which perhaps at this period I should not have deemed necessary to assert but for the recent reference to my description."

Respecting the ancient family of Stuart of Tillicoultry, INVESTIGATOR states that in a pedigree which he has lately seen, the fourth son of Alexander Stuart, of Gals-toun, the grandson of Mr. John Stuart, of Bonkyl, is denominated Robert Stuart, of *Barscube*, and inquires in what county this place exists, or has existed. *Garscube*, about five miles from Glasgow, he conceives cannot be the same.

AN INQUIRER asks for historical information respecting the Greek Church formerly in Stag-lane, now called Crown-street, at what time it belonged to the Greeks, and when it became the property of the French congregation? Also for the inscription over the portal, now almost obliterated.

P. 268. The title should be Viscount Dawnay, of the county of Downe, not in the county of Downe. Down is now the orthography of the county, but the Dawnay family retain the ancient mode of spelling the name with an *e* final.

P. 312. At ST. MALO died Samuel Lee, a non-conformist divine, on his return from New England, having been taken prisoner by a French privateer in 1691. He was author of several antiquarian as well as theological works.

P. 374, read Lord Gwydyr, not Gwydir.

M. H. asks by whom was Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible first translated into English? and if there ever has been an Italian or a Spanish translation of the work?

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1832.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THE CURRENCY, AND THE RENEWAL OF THE BANK CHARTER.

MR. URBAN,

AS a Committee is now sitting on the question of renewing the Bank Charter, it is desirable that enquiry should be made into its history, for the purpose of pointing out the advantages which have accrued from it to the public, and the possibility of rendering it more highly and generally beneficial; likewise by examining the nature and causes of the difficulties and dangers it has had to encounter, to ascertain the principles upon which the security of our paper currency depends.

It is evident from their measures, as well as from their speeches, that the views of the Earls of Liverpool were almost diametrically opposite to those of Mr. Pitt on the subject of Paper Currency, and upon other branches of financial policy, particularly Treaties of Commerce and the Sinking Fund. Mr. Pitt's views were more in conformity with those of the generality of men of business, but the two Earls laid claim to superior knowledge from their acquaintance with the writings of theorists.

Under the auspices of Mr. Pitt, the transition from war to peace was rendered a transition from degradation and despondency to a state of unexampled prosperity, which under the same guidance was maintained amidst the most arduous contest in which this country ever was engaged. Our success in that contest is attributed by his admirers to the financial system introduced by Mr. Pitt, while on the other hand they ascribe the feebleness of our efforts during the American war to the restrictions on the Currency, introduced by the first Earl of Liverpool soon after the commencement of that contest, and which were renewed with greater rigour by his son after the fall of Napoleon.

It is generally acknowledged that under the operation of the measure

intended to restore a more wholesome state of currency, the country has been less prosperous than during the preceding period. Lord King, the ablest of our theoretical writers, has acknowledged this to be the case with regard to agriculture, but the advocates of the present system attribute all the evils which have accompanied its introduction and development to the previous departure from sound theory, of which they accuse Mr. Pitt, and particularly to the extension of our paper currency.

The proposed inquiry into the history of the Bank of England, and into the state of things which preceded its establishment, is intended to serve as a test of the theoretical views from which have originated two prominent measures of the present system, the restriction of silver payment, and the suppression of the small note currency.

A full statement of these views has been bequeathed to us by the first Earl of Liverpool, in his Letter to the King, published two years before his own death, and one year before that of Mr. Pitt. He tells us that he had attributed the difficulties of the Bank in 1797 to an excess of paper currency, and that he was of opinion the prohibition of two-pound notes in 1776 ought to have been extended to a higher denomination. The five-pound notes of the Bank of England had been first put into circulation about two years before the suspension, in consequence of the scarcity of money occasioned by commercial speculation. Mr. Pitt declared before the Committee that the increase of commerce required an increase of circulating medium; but, in conformity with Adam Smith, Lord Liverpool considered scarcity of money as certain evidence of overtrading.

In a passage quoted by his Lord-

ship, paper currency is represented by Adam Smith as merely supplying the place of the coin which would otherwise circulate; and it is generally supposed by theorists, that an equal quantity of coin is always driven out of circulation by the introduction of paper currency, until the whole is expelled, after which any addition must occasion a depreciation of the currency; therefore the circulation of small notes has been twice prohibited at the instigation of the Earls of Liverpool, for the purpose of keeping in constant and general use a sufficient quantity of gold to serve as a measure of the value of our currency: but are not the twenty shillings given in exchange for a one pound note a more correct measure of its value? This I shall endeavour to substantiate.

It certainly is of the greatest importance to keep the value of our currency as uniform as possible; this can only be done by adhering to one sole standard measure, and imperfect as it may be, it is impossible to select a better measure than silver. Our ancestors, in conformity with the practice of the whole civilized world, made silver the measure of their gold coin, as well as of commodities; therefore during more than two centuries previous to 1816, no alteration was made in our silver coinage; but the weight or price of our gold coin had been altered whenever it was expedient, in order that it might conform to the silver standard; and the same thing has been done in France and Holland.

The supposed alteration of our standard from silver to gold, upon which Lord Liverpool insisted in his Letter to the King, was only an alteration in our mode of payment occasioned by the establishment of the Bank of England, and the introduction of paper currency; previous to which, our payments were made in silver, as is still the practice generally on the Continent; therefore our bank notes ought to be considered as representing the silver for which they were originally substituted, not the gold for which they are occasionally exchanged, but which is not sufficiently abundant to supply their place. By losing sight of this fact, and making gold the sole legal tender, we have exposed the Bank and the whole trade of the kingdom to such danger, that a total suspension of payment was with

great difficulty avoided in the autumn of 1825, and a perfect restoration of confidence has not yet been effected.

Gold never was sufficiently abundant for general use in large payments, either in this or in any other country, and as it has increased in scarcity, it has every where advanced in price, or fallen more into disuse. The gold florin formerly coined by almost every state in Germany, but now no longer to be met with, was used to pay for all the corn brought down the Rhine to Holland, and until very lately all the corn of Poland was paid for in gold. In both cases the necessity of using it has been removed by the greater convenience of bills of exchange. During the seventeenth century, gold advanced in price one half; and the weight and price of our gold coin was altered in that proportion, while our silver coin remained unaltered, because it was our standard measure. The twenty shilling gold coins of James I. and the two Charleses, though of less weight than those of the preceding coinage, soon passed current above the rate at which they were issued. The guinea which was coined by Charles II. as a twenty-shilling piece, became worth more than twenty-four shillings in full weight silver coin, in the reign of King William; and it is not impossible increasing scarcity might have raised the price to twenty or twenty-five pounds per ounce (gold being now about one hundred times as scarce as silver), if the necessity of using it had not been generally diminished by making paper the representative of silver.

The usefulness of silver as a commodity, and the great abundance of it kept for that purpose, renders the value of it less dependent on the use of it as money, and it is very desirable that the commodity we use as our standard measure, should not be liable to fluctuations in its own value, from this application of it. On this account silver is preferable to any other commodity of similarly limited production. The only reason for preferring gold is the compactness of its value; in this respect it is surpassed by paper currency representing silver; therefore, subsequent to the establishment of the Bank of England, the price of gold became nearly reduced to its value for those purposes for which it is indispensable as a com-
mo-

dity, but while the stock of it is so small, it must be liable to a considerable rise from any extraordinary demand, consequently it is a most unfair standard of value.

The first Earl of Liverpool, to make it appear that gold was more steady in its value than silver, attributed the rise in price of the former, to a superabundance of silver, but it is evident this abundance was not greater than the demand created by commerce, which caused the use of it as a commodity to be carried to an extent that was complained of as inconvenient, consequently restrictions were imposed on the manufacture, and encouragement offered to the melting down of silver utensils to supply the Mint.

The demand created for silver as a commodity by the extension of commerce, to which paper currency is essential, prevents the substitution of the latter as its representative from lowering the value of silver. Instead of using it as money, we make use of it in the form of spoons, forks, and articles of higher luxury, which are convertible into coin in case of necessity. On one particular occasion the cities of Holland supplied the Government with nearly ten millions in plate, to meet the public exigency. Upon this and upon other points I am supported by the evidence of the Earl of Liverpool, as I shall hereafter show.

It is commonly asserted by theorists, as a reason for imposing restraints upon paper currency, that it can only supply the place of the coin which was previously in circulation, and save the expense of it; but the words of Adam Smith, quoted by the first Earl of Liverpool, admit the possible advantage to be much greater. The whole paper currency of every kind which can easily circulate in every country never can exceed the value of the gold and silver of which it supplies the place, or which the commerce, being supposed to be the same, would circulate if there was no paper currency. According to this maxim of Adam Smith, there is no danger in any increase of paper currency, if it be attended by a proportionate increase of trade; yet because they acted on this sound principle, the Directors of the Bank were reprimanded by Lord Liverpool's Bullion Committee. The Bank of England was established for the purpose of increasing the trade of the kingdom,

upon the principle that increase of trade requires an increase of circulating medium, and Mr. Locke's description of the state of things before its establishment shews that it was wanted to supply not only a cheaper but a more abundant circulating medium. I shall insert it here at full length, because its correspondence with the recent consequences of Lord Liverpool's restrictions renders it very instructive.

Mr. Locke had vainly endeavoured to solve the problem which modern theorists think so easy of solution—the proportion of money necessary for the trade of the country; for which purpose he traced the progress of money through the various channels of its circulation with the assiduity of a Rennell trying to anticipate the discovery of the final course of the Niger, and finding his research rendered fruitless by the *standing pools* which arrested the circulation of money at that time as they do at present, he drew the following picture, which shews that paper currency was wanted, not as a substitute for current coin, but to supply the deficiency of it.

“ This was the ordinary course while we had money running in the several channels of commerce, but this now very much failing, and the farmers not having money to pay the labourer, supplies him with corn which in the great plenty the labourer will have at his own rate, or else not take it off his hands for wages; and as for the workmen employed in our manufactures, especially the woollen ones, these the clothier not having ready money to pay furnisheth with the necessaries of life, and so trucks commodities for work, which, such as they are, good or bad, the workman must take at the master's rate, or sit still and starve; whilst by this means this new set of ingrossers or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying their numerous body of workmen out of their warehouses, for they have now magazines of all sorts of wares, set the price upon the poor landholders; that the markets being destroyed, the farmers must sell to these ingrossers upon their own terms of time and rate. What kind of influence this is like to have upon land, and how this way rents are like to be paid at quarter day, it is easy to apprehend; and it is no wonder to hear every day of farmers breaking and running away, for if they cannot receive money for their goods at market it will be impossible for them to pay their landlords' rent. If any one doubt, let him enquire how many farmers are broke and gone since Michaelmas. Want of money being to

this degree, works both ways upon the landholder; first, the ingrosser lets not the money come to market, but supplies the workmen; secondly, as the tenant cannot coin his rent just at quarter day, but must gather it up by degrees and lodge it with them till pay day, or borrow it of those who have it lying by them, or do gather it up by degrees, which is the same thing, and is necessarily so much money for some time lying still."

This statement is dated four or five years before the establishment of the Bank of England, and five-and-twenty years later than the treatise of Sir J. Child, containing a proposal for the introduction of paper currency, and which Mr. Locke and all theorists continued to oppose. Mr. Locke's objections are given in the following passage, which a little precedes the last extract:—

"The necessity of a certain proportion of money to trade depends on money, not as counters, for the reckoning may be kept or transferred by writing, but in money as a pledge which writing cannot supply the place of; since the bond, bill, or other note of debt I receive from one man will not be accepted as security by another, he not knowing that the bond is true or legal, or that the man bound to me is honest or responsible, and so is not valuable enough to become a current pledge, nor can by public authority be made so, as in the case of assigning of bills. Because the law cannot give to bills that intrinsic value which the common consent of mankind has annexed to silver and gold, and because foreigners can never be brought to take your bills or writings for any sort of payment, though perhaps they might pass as valuable considerations among your own people, did not this very much hinder it, that they are liable to unavoidable doubts, dispute, and counterfeiting, and require other proofs to assure us that they are good securities than our own eyes or a touchstone; and at best this course, though practicable, will not hinder us from being poor, but may be suspected to help to make us so by keeping us from feeling our poverty, which in distress will be sure to find us in greater disadvantage. *Though it be certain it is better than letting any of our trade fall for want of current pledges, and better too than borrowing money upon use, if this way of assigning bills can be made so safe, easy, and universal at home as to prevent it.*"

Thus Mr. Locke acknowledged that paper currency might supply the deficiency of money, and prevent the necessity of borrowing it at a high rate of interest; and the fact that it has done

so is a sufficient answer to the assertion of the Ricardo professors, that paper currency cannot increase the quantity of monies, and lower the rate of interest. Many years after it had enabled us to reduce the interest of the national debt to 3 per Cent. it was represented by Adam Smith as merely supplying the place of the gold and silver which would otherwise circulate, and Lord Liverpool thought the amount of it ought not to exceed that of the gold alone. He imagined that we had abandoned the right of using silver, because he overlooked the fact that our bank notes, which constituted the chief part of our currency, were the representatives of silver, according to the literal and legal sense of their wording, and were therefore to be deemed payment in silver coin as much as bills payable at the Bank of Amsterdam were always considered upon the continent as payment in silver bullion, although gold taken at its market value formed part of the treasure of that bank. The use of gold as an equivalent, above the value it would otherwise have in the market as a commodity, does not create a gold standard any more than the use of platina at twenty shillings per ounce would constitute a platina standard; because, to make platina the sole legal tender in large payments without altering the value of our money, we ought to allow it to pass current at the rate of a hundred pounds per ounce, or perhaps much higher, on account of its scarcity. The use of two metals does not create a double standard, because it is an impracticable thing; this is evident from the attempts to define it made by the American President, Jefferson, who was Ambassador at Paris in 1788, when the price of the louis d'or was altered (without any alteration of the silver coin) upon the principle that silver was the sole standard of the currency, although gold was a legal tender in all payments. Upon the same principle an alteration in the price of the guinea was enacted in 1717 by advice of Sir I. Newton, who thus practically adhered to the opinion of Mr. Locke, that silver was the sole standard of our currency, and alone fit to be so.

The philosophical principle upon which Sir I. Newton lowered the price of the guinea to its value as bullion,

has been productive of great practical inconvenience by rendering our paper currency insecure. This point we shall have to consider after we have finished our enquiry into the difficulties which preceded the establishment of the bank.

Having had before us Mr. Locke's evidence of the scarcity of money, and his opinion of the impossibility of supplying the deficiencies by paper currency, let us now examine some of his own particular views of cause and remedy.

"The multiplying of dealers hinders the trade of any country, by making the circuit which the money goes larger, and in this manner more stops, so that the returns must necessarily be slower and scantier to the prejudice of trade: besides, that they eat up too great a share of the gains of the trade, by that means starving the labourers and impoverishing the landholders, whose interest is chiefly to be taken care of, it being a settled immovable concernment in the commonwealth. If this be so it is past question, that all encouragement should be given to artificers, and things so ordered as much as might be, *that those who make should also vend and retail their own commodities, and they be hindered as much as possible from passing here at home through divers hands to the last buyer* Lazy and unworking shopkeepers in this being worse than gamblers, that they do not only keep so much of the money of a country constantly on their hands, but also make the public pay them for the keeping of it. Here we may observe how much manufacturers deserve to be encouraged, since that part of trade, though the most considerable, is driven with the least money, especially if the workmanship be worth more than the materials; for to the trade that is driven by labourers and handicraftsmen, one two-and-fiftieth part of the money yearly paid them will be sufficient, but to the trade of our commodities of our bare growth a much greater proportion of money is required."

I have substituted dealers for brokers, the latter word having become obsolete in Mr. Locke's sense of it; he thought the multiplicity of dealers absorbed too large a part of the currency, locking it in *standing pools*, or causing stops in the circulation, and keeping it away from the productive classes, the manufacturer and the agriculturist. Undoubtedly the same amount of commodities may employ a greater quantity of money when they pass through divers hands, but this competition is rendered advantageous to the farmer and the manufacturer by the

assistance of paper currency. Whether it enhances prices to the consumer, is a question which causes much difference of opinion about the usefulness of paper currency in the present day.

In the Pamphlet on the Administration of Affairs, at the commencement of 1823, written in defence of Lord Liverpool's measure, and supposed to contain his views, the following words of Mr. Locke were quoted in support of them:—

"If the number of dealings remain the same, and the number of money pieces (currency) be diminished, the value of money must be proportionally raised, inasmuch as a less portion of money pieces has to be distributed among the same numbers and dealings, and of course a less portion of money has to fall to the share of any single dealing."

The writer added—

"This argument is unquestionably true, because it makes the conclusion depend on the premises."

If, instead of diminishing the number of money pieces, you increase the number of dealings, the result must be the same; therefore, according to this proposition, prices must be lowered by "passing through divers hands," but we have seen Mr. Locke argue that the passing through divers hands must raise prices; such are the perplexities of theory. The fact is, that prices are at the same time raised and lowered by the increase of competition. They were not, as Mr. Locke imagined they must be, (and were, perhaps, in his time, from the deficiency of circulating medium) raised to the consumer and lowered to the manufacturer and farmer, but the reverse. The father of the late editor of the *Morning Herald* acquired a handsome fortune by selling at low prices, (he is said to have been the first person who ticketed the goods in his shop); and perhaps from this circumstance that journal has been less marked by servile adherence to popular prejudices on the subject of paper currency than many of its contemporaries. Paper currency enables the shopkeeper to sell cheaper, because it lowers the rate of interest, and thus lessens the expense of holding a stock of commodities. Mr. Locke imagined that a reduction of the rate of interest would raise the price of commodities, but he denied that it would raise their value.

"By what has been said we may see what injury the lowering of interest is like to do

us by hindering trade, when it shall either make the foreigner call home his money, or your own people backward to lend." He continued, "there is another seeming consequence of the reducing the money to a low price, which at first sight has such an appearance of truth in it, that I have known it to impose upon very able men, and I guess it has no small influence at this time in promoting the alteration; and that is, that the lowering of interest will raise the value of all other things in proportion. For money being the counterbalance to all other things purchasable by it, and lying as it were in the opposite scale of commerce, it looks like a natural consequence, that as much as you take off from the value of money, you add to the price of other things which are exchanged for it. The raising of the price of every thing being no more but the addition to its value in respect of money, or which is all one, lowering the value of money."

From a passage preceding the above, it appears that at that time (the year 1690) a slight stimulus had been given to commerce by the introduction of private banking.

"In some great towns, where the bankers are ready at hand to buy bills, or in any other way to lend money for short time at great interest, there, perhaps, the merchant is not forced to keep so much money by him as in other places where they have not such a supply; but if you consider what money, to do this, must necessarily be constantly lodged in the banker's hands, the case would be much the same."

This shews to what a limited extent the discounting of bills was practised; and how the prejudices of theorists, and their influence upon the legislature, contributed, as they still do, to debar us from those advantages, of which, at a much earlier date, other countries have availed themselves. We learn from Sir Walter Raleigh, that in the days of Queen Elizabeth, "the merchants of Ipswich, whose trade for Elbing is mostly for fine cloths, all dyed and dressed within our own land, do, for the most part buy their fine cloths upon time, and, by reason of this, go so much upon credit, they are enforced, not being able to stand upon their market, to sell and give fifteen or eighteen months' day of payment for their clothes; and having sold them, they then presently sell their bills taken for cloth, allowing after the rate of fourteen or fifteen, and sometimes twenty per cent., which money they employ forthwith on wares at excessive prices, and lose as much more that way, by that time the wares be sold at home." Thus

by overrunning themselves at home upon credit, they disable themselves and others, enhancing the price of foreign commodities, and pulling down the rates of their own. Sir Walter complained that we had been deprived of a part of the trade in our own manufactures by the Dutch; and, in order that we might better oppose those rivals, who by their wealth had been enabled to contend with us for mastery in our own seas and river, Sir J. Child recommended, in the third subsequent reign, that we should lessen the rate of interest. He advised that we should make debt-bills transferable, as they were in Holland. He says this practice was objected to as being contrary to our statute against *Champerty*, and the continuance of prejudices of the same origin appears to have influenced the Earls of Liverpool and their abettors.

The buying a thing with intent to sell it again, and every form of commercial speculation, have at all times been viewed in this country, by statesmen and legislators, in the light in which Mr. Locke represented it. To our free form of government, and our political economists, in every age we have been indebted for greater restrictions in commercial dealings, than would have been tolerated in any other country.

When wheat fluctuated from three shillings to twenty pounds per quarter of our present money, as, according to Holinshed, it did in the days of the Plantagenets, laws were enacted against forestalling and regrating, or buying corn with the intent to sell it again, as if the proper and only effectual means of providing against scarcity were the cause of it.

The *Encyclopædia Britannica* tells us that *Champerty*, in our sense of the word, signifies the purchasing a suit, or right of suing a *chose in action*. A thing of which any one has the right but not the possession, is not assignable in common law. Hitherto, also, must be referred the provision of the statute 22 Henry VIII. c. 9, "that no one shall sell or purchase any pretended right or title to land, unless the vender hath received the profits thereof for one whole year before such grant, or hath been in actual possession of the reversion or remainder, on pain that both purchaser and vender shall each forfeit the value of such land to the king and the prosecutor."

Yours, &c. YLLOSS.



SCULPTURE FOUND IN THE CHAPTER-HOUSE, BRISTOL.

MR. URBAN, *Bristol, June 14.*

I SEND you a correct drawing (*Plate I.*) of the very interesting specimen of ancient Sculpture recently discovered under the floor of the Chapter Room of Bristol Cathedral, and mentioned in the last number of your venerable Magazine (p. 452).

In the notice alluded to, it is said that the lid of the stone coffin on which this Sculpture was discovered, exhibits a "representation of Christ descending into hell." I am inclined to think this is a mistake; should it not be Christ ascending out of hell? "In one hand he bears the cross, and with the other he is delivering a sinner from the jaws of the bottomless pit. The figure of Christ occupies nearly the whole length of the lid, and the attitude displays more than usual elegance." Under his feet is a representation of the Devil; the right foot of the Saviour standing on his thigh, and his left upon his head. The cloven foot of Satan is raised behind the heel of Christ.

The faint outline remaining behind the figure placed beneath the cross, makes it probable that more than one figure was originally represented, and the opinion is strengthened from the fact, that the sculptured side of the coffin-lid was placed downwards to face the corpse, which it once contained, and the sides have been chipped off to make it lie flat upon the coffin, which had undoubtedly been opened at some former period; probably when the floor of the room recently removed was laid down, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as there was not the least vestige of a human being remaining, the coffin being full of earth and stones.

Some who have inspected this interesting relic, suppose that the hands of the principal figure are both represented on the right side of the body; but I conceive that this error arises from a portion of the drapery merely folding over the left arm, which gives it such an appearance.

Beside the stone coffin discovered, there were two leaden ones brought to light, one of which contained a skeleton nearly perfect; but the other, which had been wrapped in leather, was nearly reduced to dust; some portions of the principal bones, together with a part of the skull, only re-

maining. One or two local coins were also found.

It will be remembered, that during the late disgraceful riots in this city, the mob broke into the Chapter Room and burnt, or otherwise destroyed, a great number of the valuable books it contained, and damaged some portions of the apartment. The venerable Dean, much to his credit, immediately resolved to restore this beautiful room to its original state, which, when completed, will be one of the finest specimens of Norman architecture in Europe. A beautiful window of stained glass, consisting of three lights, is to adorn the east end.

Yours, &c. GEO. PRYCE.

ANECDOTES OF WITCHCRAFT IN WILTSHIRE.

(Concluded from p. 410.)

Jan. 16, 1685-6. The Alderman of Malmesbury in Wiltshire, that being the title of the chief Magistrate of that ancient Borrow, sent to the Justices of the Peace of that subdivision of the County, to pray them to assist him in a discovery which was made of Witches by the voluntary confession of one Ann Tilling, widow, who had confessed to Mrs. Mary Webb, the wife of Mr. Robert Webb, since Alderman of that Burrow, that she Ann Tilling, — Peacock, and — Witchell, widow, sisters, had bewitched Thomas the son of the above-named Robert Webb and Mary his wife, which Mary was the daughter of Mr. Bartholomew, whose chest was broken in in the foregoing relation; so that Thomas Webb above-named had very grievous fits of swooning, sometimes three or four times in a day, and that he seemed to be possessed with some foreign power betwixt those fits, so that he would scarce and aware, tell what the persons suspected to have harmed him were doing or saying, and often speaks to them as if they or some of them were present, although not visible to any person upon the place.

The confession of Anne Tilling was made to Mrs. Mary Webb upon this motion. Mrs. Webb meeting casually with Ann Tilling, reproached her for that, ungratefully and without provocation, she had joined with Peacock and Witchell to bewitch her son, who

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in his fitts complayned of Tilling, Peacock, and Witchell, for tormenting him and doing him hurt severall ways. That her husband and shee (Mrs. Webb) had ever been very good friends to Ann Tilling and her deceased husband, and had employed them in their work, when they wanted work, and had been many ways upon several occasions bountiful and beneficial to them, even to the preventing of their utmost necessity; upon which Ann Tilling fell downe on her knees, and beg'd Mrs. Webb's pardon, confessing she had been wrought on by goody Peacock and Witchell, to agree that her son Thomas should be bewitched; for which shee was very sorry, and would do what shee could at any time to helpe him to come out of his fitts. The boy continuing to have his fitts, Mr. Webb complayned to the Alderman, who having apprehended Ann Tilling, sent to the Justices above-mentioned to have their assistances in the examinations of Tilling and the two others above-named. Ann Tilling confessed before the Alderman and 3 County Justices, that herselfe, persuaded by and joining with Peacock and Witchell, had harmed the boy, and caused those fitts, which, by the helpe of theyr spirits, they had brought upon him; and that three witches being needfull to doe things of that nature, Goody Clark being bedrid, soe that shee could not goe out with them, nor they have free recourse to her; they had taken her, Ann Tilling, into the first 3 in Goody Clark's place; that they had consultations often with other two threes, so that they were 9, about avenging themselves upon theyr enimys, and that the three threes had often mett since shee was admitted into the first 3; shee alsoe named 3 or 4 men and women confederates, but not frequently conversing with them. That when they mett altogether, it was late at night, in some one of their houses; and that there and then they did eate and drink all together, and consulted of their business, which was the avenging themselves upon theyr enimys. Besides the three first upon Tilling's confession, eleven persons, 2 men and nine women, were apprehended and examined, theyr examinations taken in writing, and mittimus making, and some made and signed, for sending them to the County Goale.

Whilst the clerks were finishing the mittimus, another Justice of the Peace arrived, who had not been forward, not being perhaps very credulous in matters of Witchcraft, at least thinking that at Malmesbury they were rarer than they were thought to be. He was much carressed by the Alderman and the 3 Justices, who began to despair of his company at that time, and desired him to read the information and confession of Ann Tilling, and also the information of Thomas the son of Robert Webb, which having doze, and seeinge 14 persons ready to be committed to the County Goale, he was extremely concerned at the precipitate proceeding of his fellow Justices, and very sadly prayed that they would be pleased to hear him, before they proceeded further upon the committment of the 14 persons then apprehended. It was agreed readily that the last come Justice should be heard; who thereupon moved that the roome might be ushered, and that none should remayne but the Justices and those gentlemen of quality that should desire to be present with them. It was done as agreed to, and done; some gentlemen sent for, and admitted; and an audience given to the last Justice, who spoke words to this purpose:

"Gentlemen,—I see here are apprehended and designed to be committed many persons, against whom by the informations which I have seen, there is (if any) very light evidence. Gentlemen, what is done at this place, a Borough remote from the centre of this large County, and almost 40 miles from Salisbury, will be expended both by the Reverend Judges, the learned Counsayle there, the persons Ecclesiastique, and the Gentry of the body of the County; so that if any thing be done here rashly, it will be severely censured, and for ought I know, those against whom there is some kind of evidence, may escape in the crowd of such against whom I see none. Gentlemen, the mittimus's only mention a general charge of suspicion of witchcraft, and that against three onely there is a very special charge in the informations, that is to say, against Tilling, Peacock, and Witchell. Truly, Gentlemen, I ever thought the word Witch to have a very wide extent, for as that word is used now, there may be such as are naturally so, at least

their natures are corrupted by atrabilis, or something I understand not; so that they looks, when fixed upon a living object many times, destroyes it by a certayn poyson, very contrary to the purpose of those miserable people, so that it sometimes affects their beloved children, but oftener thevve owne cattle, which pine away and die, to thevve masters' impoverishment; as in the case of Lee of Christian Malford, who was, although he had a good farm, and was very laborious and diligent, by the death of his own cattle, as well as those of his neighbours, which he fixedly looked upon, reduced to great poverty, for his lands beinge pasture, nobody would rent them, and his owne would pine away and dy. I did know another in the next parish to Cristian Malford, ordinarily knowne by the name of Snigg, whose cattle did not dye ordinarily, but would never prove so as to be in good liking, his wife, himselfe, his children, extreemely leane, and out of prooffe, as well as his horses, oxen, kowes, and hoggs; I never did know any he had fat, but a dog, which kept himselfe in the barne amongst the beanes, out of sight, and had learned to eate them, so that hee was fatt. The truth of what I assert may be easily knowne, one of these persons having dwelt in this Hundred; the other, Lee, in Damerham North Hundred, in this subdivision. Of these unhappy people there has so much been sayd by phylosophers, phisitians, and poets, that there nothing remainys but to give our compassion to the involuntary Witches, and to avoyd any neere converse with them. There are other Witches, for so I must call those who in their passion curse in the usual terms, "the Divell take you or him!" "the Divell break you or his neck!" This is an invocation of the Divell; and truly their ignorance cannot well excuse them from being Witches, by their inadvertency, for they misprize the invocation of the Divell. There are others who deal in charmes, who have never made any explicit contract, but are by others' contract, perhaps made many generations past, of which they are ignorant, but have by tradition some conditions annex to the charme, as in the case of Mr. Crander, who did wear a charme for an ague, and was advised to take care of water, whilst he wore that charm, he

having very narrowly spared drowning in a mill-pound of his owne, not far from his house, was some few days after with Mr. Curtis crossing the Thames from Chemsford (Rempsford), in the night to the Wiltshire side, where he dwelt. At the landing of the boate, both himself and Mr. Curtis were mis'd; and upon search two or three days after, taken up with crooks from under some willows which hung down into the water. The thing is so well knowne, I need say no more of it. Probably the woman was ignorantly a Witch, acting by a precedent contract, which might be unknowne to her. The last, and such as deserve the highest punishments, are those who are entered into an explicit contract with some uncleane spirits, and have had knowingly and willingly conference with such spirits, and are taught by those spirits to hurt man or beast; if beasts are hurt by Witchcraft, and the author proved to be so, it is pilloring in 4 townes of the county, and actionable at law, for the first offence: but if any of the King's subjects be by those means kill'd, maymed, or pynd, it is felony, without benefit of Clergy, for the first offence: and this is the charge against Peacock, Tilling, and Witchell. But I see not cleer evidence against Peacock or Witchell. The boyes information I think should have little stresse put on it, for eyther he is an impostor, or indeed he is agitated by some foreigne or external power. If he imposes on us who are auntient and should be prudent, it will be our perpetuall shame, that a boy of 12 years old should not be discovered to impose on us; but if his fitts are not fayned, they must be effected by some spiritual foreigne power, and that power must be of light or darkness; that it is not of light, is as clear as he speaks in another tone and other words then hee was ever heard to speeke, when he was or is well; hee reviles his father and mother, swears and curses and blasphemes God, which he was never observed to doe formerly; which deportment shows by whom hee is actuated; and truly if in such fitts he accuses any person, I think hee is not greatly to be heeded, for as much as those murderers are likelier to destroy the innocent than their own confederates the nocent. As for Ann Tilling's evidence against herselfe,

Peacock, and Witchell, it may, for ought I yet see, be a confederacy with the boyes parents, who are sayd to be ever good to her, to bring in Peacocke and Witchell, who are women of very bad fame, and terrible to the people. Peacocke having been lately acquitted at Salisbury upon a trial for Witchcraft, and proceeding boldly since as is sayd upon confidence, nobody will eyther be at the charge to prosecute her, or run the hazard of her revenge, if shee be acquitted, or of her confederates, if she is found guilty, except such a person as this Mr. Webb is reported to be, for him I doe not know there. I would perswade that the boy be very well observed, and Tilling examined at several times, and with prudence to observe whether she alters her confession or information."

The Alderman and the three other Justices approved what the last-come Justice had proposed, and desired him earnestly to propose some methode for their proceeding. Hee sayd his opinion was, that the eleven persons then in custody should be set at liberty, and that Peacock, Witchell, and Tilling, should be retayned in restraint; but by no means to be ill used, or any tryals made on their persons, as had been so usual in the lately passed times; and alsoe hee thought it might be a safe course for the Justices to send immediately for 2 or more of the ablest Divines in those parts, to confer with Tilling and the other 2.

THE CENSOR, No. XIX.

Additions to the Progress of Anecdotal Literature.

(See vols. xc. and xc1.)

THE changes which literature is continually undergoing, have so depressed some of its branches and elevated others, that they bear only the faintest marks of their original character. In speaking of Anecdote, we ought to regard it in its present merely convivial form. In the primitive ages, while history was yet un-

written, all facts were committed to memory as anecdotes of celebrated persons; and it seems that they were early cast into a metrical form, by which the recollection was aided, as well as prolixity avoided. The first instance of this kind is that of Lamech (Genesis iv. 23, 24), which is written in hemistiches in the Hebrew, and may be called the oldest specimen of verse extant. This obscure passage may reasonably be taken to mean, that Lamech had committed homicide (either accidentally or in his own defence), and tried to quiet his wives' fears, by assuring them that the same protection which was promised to the murderer Cain, would be extended to him in a greater degree.* Anecdotes introduced occur throughout the Scriptures, to a very late period of composition, and among them may be mentioned the beautiful prayer of Jabez (1 Chron. iv. 10), and the religious conviction among the Jews, which elicited the most encouraging promise of reward to genuine piety. (Malachi iii. 16.)

At an early period, anecdotes were employed for the purpose of conveying instructive truths. The rich luxuriance of animal and vegetable nature in the East, furnished observing minds with many comparisons, from which have issued that familiar allegory called Fable. Comparison often leads persons to see what they would not otherwise have perceived, and convinces by an indirect mode of reasoning, when no argument would prevail. The earliest fable extant is Jotham's parable of the Bramble and the Trees (Judges ix. 7), in the application of which the interests of a whole population were involved. The Belly and the Members, as told by Menenius Agrippa; the Hawke and the Nightingale, in Hesiod; and the Shadow of the Ass in Demosthenes; are early instances of this kind of story, applied to literary and political purposes.

But it was only the duller and

* Dr. Adam Clarke, in his Commentary, gives the following rhythmical translation of this passage:

"And Lamech said unto his wives,
Adah and Tzellah, hear ye my voice:
Wives of Lamech, hearken to my speech.
For I have slain a man for wounding me,
And a young man for having bruised me.
If Cain shall be avenged seven-fold,
Also Lamech seventy and seven."

younger minds that required to be taught by narrative as well as precept. The Proverb, which is Moral disjoined from Anecdote, was sufficient for persons of any discernment, and accordingly we find that it came early into use. The Hebrew word *mashal* (משל) which we translate *proverb*, means primarily to *have dominion*, and hence to *speak with authority*, till it acquires the sense of *making comparisons*; accordingly Parkhurst compares proverbs etymologically to the *κυριαὶ δοξαὶ* or *authoritative maxims* of the Greeks. The Hebrews seem to have valued highly this sententious way of obtaining knowledge, as we learn in the case of Hezekiah, who caused transcripts to be made of inedited proverbs of Solomon. (Proverbs, xxv. 1.) The Ecclesiasticus of Ben-Sirach, which is the most favourable specimen of Jewish literature after inspiration was withdrawn, is a work of this kind. Thus far we have noticed (and we may again have occasion to notice) proverbs, as derived from fables, and therefore occupying a legitimate place in these sketches. But M. Hallevi, a French writer of Jewish extraction, is inclined to carry the connection still closer, by arguing that the precepts of Solomon are merely the heads or morals of the different eastern fables, or, as he terms them, their *affabulations*, to substantiate which opinion he has endeavoured to adapt all the apologues extant to the proverbs of the Hebrew King.*

The principal oriental collection of Fables is the *Kalilah el Dimnah*, of Pilpay or Bedpai, an Indian bramin, of whose life nothing is known with certainty. The narrative dates from the expedition of Alexander the Great into India, which of course determines the furthest period of its age, though the tales introduced may be older. It is in fact a moral and political romance, unfolding the principles of government, for the information of a king, the chief characters of which are two jackals, for the Indians attribute to those animals the same sagacity as Europeans do to the fox, who occurs so frequently in our fables. In the fourteenth century, a Latin trans-

lation was published from a Hebrew version by Giovanni di Capoua, a converted Jew, and entitled "*Directorium humanæ vitæ, aliàs, parabola antiquorum sapientium*," 1480. An English translation was published by the late Professor Knatchbull; and an Arabian one by M. Silvestre de Sacy, 1816. A curious article on the subject of these fables, from the pen of M. de Chézy, may be found in the *Journal des Savans* for May 1817.†

Vol. xc. part ii. p. 407. That regular buffoons existed among the Greeks, is clearly deducible from Xenophon. He mentions, in his *Symposium*, Philip the jester (Γελωτοποιος), who intrudes on the company, and expresses his readiness to divert them, justifying the liberty he has taken by his profession, and asserting that it is more comical to come to a feast without any invitation, than to wait for one. In the same work, Γελωποισια is used for the profession of buffoonery; buffoons are also mentioned at the banquet of Seuthes the Thracian chieftain, in the *Anabasis*.

A modern writer, who has written chiefly for popular use, but who is well qualified to aim at higher literary distinctions, has brought together nearly all that can be said on the Fables of the Greeks. He considers the Fables of Esop as attributed to him without foundation, principally because there are no manuscripts to warrant us in that ascription, and doubts whether the Phrygian ever committed them to paper. The oldest of them, he remarks, are to be found in the writings of Aristophanes and Aristotle. Whatever these fables are with regard to their author, they have obtained a classical character. Demetrius Phalereus formed a collection of them, which he probably intended as a branch of oratorical study; but it has not reached our times, for those which go by the name of Esop, are far more modern. Babrias (erroneously called Gabrias), a Greek poet, is the representative of Esop, as Justin is of Trogus; he published ten books of Fables in verse, according to Suidas (but according to Avienus only two), which are the storehouse of all our

* See the *Résumé de l'histoire des Juifs anciens*, by M. Léon Hallevi, son to the Fablest, in which this is mentioned. The younger M. Hallevi is also a pleasing poet.

† See the *Dict. Historique* of M. de Beauvais, art. Pilpay. The learned French orien-

later collectors. Tyrrwhitt, in his *Dissertation on Babrias*, places him a little before the Augustan æra; while M. Coray, who has sought out all this author's fragments for his elegant edition of Esop, prefers the earlier age of the Greek pastoral poets. His fables were abridged into iambic verse by Ignatius the deacon (otherwise called The Mage), and were afterwards turned into prose (or, as it is termed in *The Rehearsal*, *transposed*), in which state they superseded the original. The collection, however, which now goes by the name of Esop, is the work of Maximus Planudes, a monk of the fourteenth century, of whom an account is given in Mr. Berington's *Literary History of the Middle Ages*.*

The satirical drama of the Greeks may claim a brief notice in this place. Its principal attraction consisted in its witticisms and buffoonery, the characters being taken from the terrestrial deities, and the scenes accordingly laid in forests. Much variety of invention could not be expected in such a kind of composition; the only piece which has reached us is the *Cyclops* of Euripides, most of them being probably as fugitive as the melodramas and interludes of our own Stage.†

J. T. M.

(To be continued*)

Mr. URBAN, June 5.

IN volume XXIV. (just published) the *Archæologia*, is the following paragraph, pp. 199—200:

(1) "Sepulchral urn of baked clay, black. With this urn were found two shallow circular earthen-ware pans, containing ashes, and two coins of Vespasian. (2) It may be observed, that the discovery of sepulchral relics (3) on the site of Roman London, (4) strongly militates against the opinion of those antiquaries, who are for laying out the area of the city, at an earlier period of its history, (5) into a regular Roman camp, with

its prætorium, its portæ principales, &c. (6) Had it been a military station, it would not have been abandoned to the rage of the insurgent Britons, by Suetonius, in the time of Nero."

As it cost me much labour and some research, to write the article in your Magazine (for 1829, vol. xcix. i. p. 515), in which Stukeley's plan of *Augusta Londinum* was attempted to be improved, and the paragraph refers to the Doctor and myself, I beg leave, in our vindication, to dissect this paragraph, according to its clauses, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, &c. as above.

(1, 2) *Urn with dishes—coins of Vespasian.*

The urn is not Roman, but British, assimilating in form and ornaments, some of those published by Sir R. C. Hoare. The coins of Vespasian prove nothing; for, after the conquests of Claudius, Gildas says,‡ concerning the slavery of Britain, "Quicquid habere potuisset aris, argento, vel auri," was marked, "imagine Cæsaris."

(3, 4) *The discovery of sepulchral relics on the site of Roman London, &c.*

The proper inference from this locality is, that the relics appertained to some persons who had the privilege of being buried *within the city*, and such there were.§

By reference to Sigonius, &c. (*De nominibus Romanorum*), it will appear that names, like those of the potters, are not to be found except in the decline of the empire.

(5) *Strongly militates against the opinion of those antiquaries who are for laying out the area of the City at an early period of its history, into a regular Roman camp, with its prætorium, its portæ principales, &c.*

The article says no such thing concerning an *early disposition of the form* alluded to. It only says that it was at first an old Celtic town. This is proved by Ammianus Marcellinus,|| in the following words: *Londinium vetus*

talist, M. de Langles, published *Fables et Contes Indiens*, 1790, 18mo, being actually the second edition, with a preliminary discourse, on the religion, customs, and literature of the Hindoos.

* Lœve-Weimars, *Hist. des Littératures Anciennes*, p. 105. The best editions of Esop are those of Ernesti, Leipzig, 1781; De Furia, Florence, 1809, 2 vols.; Schneider, Breslau, 1811. Coray's, which was published at Paris in 1810, 8vo, is the most complete, as well as the most valuable, for typographical beauty, correctness of text, and also for the annotations.

† Gale's *XV Scriptores*, p. 3.

‡ L. xxvii. *Hist. August.* ii. 462.

|| See Girald, de sepulchr. ap. Boissard, pars vi. p. 8. Rosin. 468.

† Ibid. p. 139.

oppidum quod Augustam *posteritas* appellavit." The Celts and Britons had no *streets* in their cities, or any regular plan; and, although the second Augustan legion wintered in Upper* Britain, under the reign of Augustus, the Romans had no necessity of occupying the island at that time in any force. Strabo, who lived in the same reign, gives the reason. He says, that through the friendship and intercourse of the British Reguli with Augustus, and collection of taxes, only by custom duties upon imports and exports, the Britons were so undisturbed, that *there was no need of any garrison being supported in that island*, for the expense and irritation would more than counterbalance the advantage.† The causes of the insurrection upon Boadicea were, according to Xiphiline, exposure to sale, by Decianus (atus the procurator, of presents made to the British chiefs by Claudius, and the usurious exaction of a debt by Seneca; nor was London at that time any other than a British *Oppidum*, in which the Britons and their allies lived together. Tacitus and Suetonius both agree that the towns plundered were Camalodunum and Londinium, and that the persons slaughtered and robbed were *cives* and *socii* [who were trading there, adds the Delphin editor.]‡

(6) *Had it been a military station, it would not have been abandoned to the rage of the insurgent Britons by Suetonius.*

It was *not* abandoned, for Suetonius had made an expedition to Anglesea before the insurrection broke out, and Boadicea took advantage of his absence.§

Our author says, "it is justly considered that London was destroyed in a conflagration at the time of the above insurrection, and was afterwards *re-built* by the Romans."

The first *military* occupation of London seems to have been on the Surrey side; for Ptolemy places *Londinium* among the Cantii, and on the south side of the Thames, viz. in St. George's

Fields; for there have been found various Roman indicia, and here centered three Roman ways. The silence of Cæsar concerning London strongly corroborates Ptolemy; nor is Norden's misinterpretation of "*firmissima civitas*" by "London," to be regarded. If it was rebuilt by the Romans, it was *of course* rebuilt (as is proved by Antinoe) after their own castrensis disposition of the interior, of which there are evidences in Lincoln (*Lin-dum*), Gloucester (*Glevum*), Dunstable (*Magiorinum*), Alchester (*Alia Castra*), Aldburgh (*Isurium Brigantum*), and many others. The Britons did not build in streets; nor do these occur before the Romans introduced them. Silchester,|| Old Sarum, and other stations, show the conversion of British *Oppida* into Roman towns, by alterations of the interior; nor are there any other models than those of Antinoe, built by Hadrian, and Hyginus, by which the disposition of ancient London before the Fire, can be explained or understood.

Having thus vindicated the article, I decline any further notice of the subject. In fact, London was no more than one of the old Celtic towns described by Sir R. C. Hoare, converted into a Roman station; and provable to have been such by sufficient though not ample testimonies.

Yours, &c.

T. D. F.

MR. URBAN,

WITH reference to the biography of the Lords Fleming of Slane (see p. 206), it may not be amiss to explain to your readers that it is the opinion of Mr. Lynch, and other authorities, that the ancient Baronies of Ireland invariably descended in the male line, and did not, like the English Baronies, devolve to the direct heirs female. Sir William Betham, however, endeavours to support a contrary doctrine, and to assimilate the descent of Irish Baronies to that of English dignities in fee. Usage certainly appears in favour of Mr. Lynch, and the pedigree of the Lords Fleming of Slane evinces that, though in many instances a Lord Slane left daughters only, yet no Barony was ever claimed by them or their descendants until the present one,

* Xiphilina. Hist. Aug. iii. 214.

† Strabo, ed. Casaub. p. 200. ὁμοῖον μὲν δὲ τὸ φρούριον τῆς νήσου, &c.; and Comment. p. 96.

‡ Tacit. l. xiv. Sueton. p. 444. Nero, c. xxxix.

§ Xiphilina. Hist. Aug. iii. 278—381.

|| See Dr. Beke's remarks upon Silchester, Archæolog. xv. 184.

preferred by Sir W. Betham on the part of Major Bryan. From a contemplation of the pedigree of Slane, as well as the other ancient Baronies, it seems quite obvious that the collateral male heir invariably succeeded to the estate, and was summoned to Parliament as a Baron; and that it was not imagined that the daughter of the preceding Baron was also to be a Peeress in her own right.

There are, I believe, only two instances of early Irish Baronesses in their own right, on record; the first, Lady Lettice Fitzgerald, spouse of Lord Digby, was allowed to be Baroness Offaley for life only, the dignity to revert to the male heir; the other instance, in modern times, when the potential family of Beresford obtained the Barony of de la Poer for Lady Catherine Poer, Countess of Tyrone, by virtue of her descent from the Barons Le Poer. The general usage has certainly been in favour of the male line, though collateral, as instance the case of the Kingsdale Barony in 1759, which devolved on a very distant heir-male in preference to the daughter of the twenty-fourth Baron. Sir William Betham's principle, if now admitted, would multiply Irish Baronies exceedingly. Out of the Slane Peerage (which it is clear was intended to be confined to the male heir), he would, by adopting the English principle of descent in fee, create four or five distinct Peerages, and so in other cases. W. S. G.

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Mr. URBAN, Canterbury, June 15.

I HAVE been long and perseveringly engaged on a collection of the various monumentaleffigies and epitaphs which abound with so much profusion in the county of Kent; and am desirous of information on one of the most ancient names occurring among them.

After the Norman Conquest, the family of *Septem Vallibus* first makes its appearance somewhere between the reigns of Richard I. and John, and I have seen some account of various acts of cruelty perpetrated by a *Hugo de Septem Vallibus*. His barbarities were committed in greater measure on the weaker sex—indiscriminately on those who yielded and those who were forced to yield to his licentious desires. A long account of him is to be found in Reg. K. xi. in the Cathed-

ral of Canterbury. It seems that he was a member of the Chapter of Christ's Church, Canterbury, as I have found his name written Fr. Hug' de Septe' Vallib's.

The next persons I meet with of that name, but I cannot find out their pedigrees, though it would seem that there was some connection between a Frater Philip and Frater Hugo, are one Fr. Philippus de Septem Vallibus; another, *Simon*; another, *Johannes*; and in the reign of Edward I. I find a *Robertus*, and a woman called *Eudoxia de Septem Vallibus*. For a long time I had considered that *Vallibus* was to be translated valley, but I am now quite in doubt. I had always considered *Septem Vallibus*, and *Setvaus*, *Septvaus*, or *Sevaus*, as synonymous; but I now find a family whose armorial bearings (and this fact shows the great importance of armorial bearings) are seven Fans (a fan to winnow corn with).* *Vallus* is occasionally used to signify a fan, says Scaliger; but then *Vallus* will not make *Vallibus*. *Vau* is also the Norman French for valley, and I should not hesitate to think that *Setvaus* should thus be read, if I had not seen the coat of arms *Argent, with seven fans Or*. Various antiquaries read *Setvaus* and *Septem vallibus* as the same name. In Mr. Palgrave's "Parliamentary Writs," under the head of *Septem Vallibus*, are arranged all the variations, *Sevaus*, *Sevaunce*, *Setweutz*, *Setvaus*. Is it possible that *Vallis*, which makes *Vallibus*, can be translated a fan, and not a valley? Du Cange, and a very old French Genealogist, Nichol Jaseur, throw no light on the matter.

Yours, &c. JOHN BROWN, D.D.
Rector of Stratton.

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S. remarks: "In a cursory visit I paid not long since to the public library at Orleans, I was surprised to find in the catalogue many manuscripts of our venerable historian Bede, with their dates or supposed dates. Some of them were of the eighth century, but I had only time to glance at one of them, a small folio. What original MSS. of his annals remain in this country?"

* "Sire Robert de Sevens, de azure, a iij vans de or." Roll of Arms, temp. Edw. II. published by Sir Harris Nicolas.



Mr. URBAN,

June 1.

THE wood-cut prefixed to the account of Otterden Place in your last number, p. 393, represents the Tower, with the west end of the north front. The view which accompanies the present letter (*Plate II.*) shows the east end, and the Church, which has little appearance of an ecclesiastical structure. It is a neat brick building, coigned with stone,* having niches or recesses, which give a lightness to the west front. The ancient Church being ruinous, the Rev. Granville Wheler, aided by a bequest of 400*l.* from the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, undertook the building a new Church nearly on the old site, which he completed (with a due regard to the preservation of the ancient monuments) in the year 1759, at an additional expense of 300*l.*

The present building has no tower. It appears that the former Church had none. The seats are parted off by a low Chinese railing, which has a singular but not disagreeable effect. The congregation appear assembled as one family, to make their common supplications to the Father of mercies without distinction of persons.

The Church, small as it is, contains several monuments.

James Aucher died 1508, and his effigies in brass is remaining. Monuments to the Lewins and Curteises are placed in a recess on the north side. William Lewin has a splendid cenotaph to his memory. His figure and that of his wife are at full length, with figures of their children underneath. Sir Justinian Lewin has a very rich monument. His effigies in armour lies at full length; his lady is

on her knees, and her infant daughter beside her.

Against the south wall:

"*Memoriæ sacrum. Johanni Bunce de Ottringden, in com. Cantii, generoso, qui obiit 20^o die Februarii, an^o Dⁿⁱ 1611; et Dorotheæ piæ, pudicæ, et castæ uxori ejus, filiæ Thomæ Grimsdich, ex antiquâ familiâ de Grimsdich in com. Cestriæ, quæ obiit 16^o die Martii, an^o Dⁿⁱ 1612, e quâ suscepit Anna^m filiam suam et hæredem desponsatam Guilielmo Brockman, filio et hæredi Henrici Brockman de Newington juxta Hyth, generosi; et filiam alteram, quæ obiit in incunabulis.*"

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Granville Wheler, son and heir of the Rev. Sir George Wheler of Charing, Kent. He was a pious and exemplary member of the Church, one who adorned the duties of the pastoral office, by the Christian graces of charity and hospitality, and devoted his time to the acquirement of literature and natural philosophy. He married the Lady Catharine Maria, daughter of Theophilus, the 7th Earl of Huntingdon, by whom he had issue two sons, Theophilus and Granville, and four daughters, Elizabeth-Anne, Frances, Selina-Margaretta, Catherine-Maria, whose remains (except Selina-Margaretta), rest in the same vault with those of their father and mother. The Rev. Granville Wheler died May 12, 1770, aged 69. Lady Catherine Wheler died January 24, 1740, aged 43. In which vault is also deposited the body of Mary, second wife of the Rev. Granville Wheler, who died Aug. 1, 1763."†

"Granville Charles, the only son of Granville Hastings Wheler, and Jane his wife, born Sept. 28, 1810; died Feb. 28, 1818. 'He cometh forth like a flower and is cut down.'—Job, ch. xiv. ver 2."

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Cecil Tattersall, B. A. ‡ who died Dec. 8,

* Hasted's Hist. of Kent.

† In this monumental inscription there are two inaccuracies. By the pedigree of Wheler in the College of Arms, signed by the Rev. Granville Wheler himself, it appears that he had five daughters, 1st Elizabeth, 2d Frances, 3d Selina-Margaretta, 4th Anne, who died young, 5th Catharine-Maria. Elizabeth married William Medhurst, esq. and was buried at Kippax, co. York.

‡ He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Tattersall, by his wife Sibylla Christiana, widow of Granville Wheler, esq. (see the pedigree of Wheler.) He was named Cecil, after the late Marquess of Salisbury, who was his godfather, was educated at Harrow, and took his bachelor's degree at Christ Church, Oxford.

In Moore's notices of the Life of Lord Byron, vol. i. p. 43, we find the following extract from one of his manuscript journals relating to his school friendships at Harrow: "P. Hunter, Curzon, Long, and Tattersall, were my principal friends;" and at p. 51, in an account of the danger his Lordship incurred in a fight with some neighbouring farmers, the name of Tattersall again occurs: "The engagement here recorded was accidentally brought on by the breaking up of school, and the dismissal of the Volunteers from drill, both hap-

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1812, aged 24 years. He was a friend who evinced benevolence not in words, but in zealous acts of kindness; a Christian who displayed his faith by his humble reliance on the merits of his Redeemer, and in patient resignation to the will of God. His early death cut short the hopes of those who saw his virtues, the promise that in the discharge of his sacred office he would with the graces of Christian charity promote glory to God on high, on earth peace and good will."

"In the family vault beneath this Church are deposited the remains of Granville Hastings Wheler, esq. of Otterden Place, Kent, and Ledstone Hall, Yorkshire, who died Feb. 3, 1827, aged 46 years, respected and regretted by all who were in habits of intimacy with him, and had opportunities of observing the strictness of his religious principles, the uprightness of his moral character, and the goodness of his heart. This monument is erected by his widow as a tribute of her sincere respect and affection for his memory, and of her gratitude for his liberal and affectionate consideration of her. 'Though the righteous be prevented with death, yet shall he be in rest.'—Wisdom of Solomon, ch. iv. 5."

The Lords of Otterden were patrons of the rectory till Granville Wheler, esq. in 1778, conveyed it to Edward Bridges, esq. of Wotton Court. The advowson is now the property of W. G. Paxton, esq. late of Henbury in Dorsetshire, who with a liberality not often practised, has rebuilt the rectorial house in a tasteful style, corresponding with the age of Elizabeth. It is covered with Roman cement, and is a comfortable and convenient residence for the incumbent. The Rev. George

Dinely Goodyar* is the present Rector of Otterden.

BENEFACTIONS TO THE PARISH OF OTTERDEN.

In 1763, the Rev. Granville Wheler, of Otterden Place, purchased the estate of Hurst, and with his son Granville Wheler, esq. next year conveyed it to the Rev. John Lowther, rector of this parish, for the use of him and his successors, rectors of the parish of Otterden, for ever. This estate consists of about one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land, and was purchased for 1100*l.* of which 1000*l.* was the benefaction of Lady Elizabeth Hastings, and the remaining part of the Rev. Granville Wheler before mentioned.

Mr. James Bunce, gent. citizen and leatherseller, of London, son of James Bunce, esq. of this parish, devised by his will in 1630 to the Leathersellers' Company, of which he was a member, 350*l.* in trust, that they should pay 20*s.* yearly to the poor of this parish, 8*l.* per annum to the minister of it, for preaching three sermons yearly; one on the day of the deliverance in 1588,† one on the 5th day of Nov., and a third on the 17th of that month, and for catechizing the children of this parish twenty Sundays in each year; and for paying 10*l.* every 10th year to the repair of the Bunces' chapel in this Church, where his ancestors lay interred, and the repair of the body of the Church, and if the same was not demanded of them, then the whole produce of it to go to the support of the poor of the Leathersellers' Company.

Roger Paine, esq. by his will in 1701, gave the sum of 20*l.* to the rector, churchwardens, and overseers of this parish in trust, for the interest of it to be applied to the relief of such poor housekeepers of it as most regularly attended Divine Service.

pening on that occasion at the same hour. This circumstance accounts for the use of the musket, the butt-end of which was aimed at Byron's head, and would have felled him to the ground, but for the interposition of his friend Tattersall, a lively high-spirited boy, whom he here addresses under the name of Davus:

"Still I remember in the factious strife,
The rustic's musket aim'd against my life;
High pois'd in air the massy weapon hung,
A cry of horror burst from every tongue,
Whilst I in combat with another foe,
Fought on, unconscious of th' impending blow:
Your arm, brave boy, arrested his career,—
Forward you sprung, insensible to fear;
Disarm'd and baffled by your conquering hand,
The grovelling savage roll'd upon the sand."

* Mr. Goodyar is the representative of the Dinely Goodyere family, being descended from George third son of Sir Edward Goodyere of Burhope, co. Hereford, Privy Counsellor and M. P. for the Borough of Evesham, co. Worcester, the first Baronet, who married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir Edward Dinely of Charleton, co. Worcester, kn. George above mentioned, went at an early period of life to the East Indies, his grandfather Henry Goodyere having been Governor of Bombay in 1683.

† By the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Charles Paine, esq. his son and executor, with this money purchased of Henry Farley, the elder, about four acres of land called Wyebanks, and conveyed them to the rector and parish officers, and their successors for ever, in trust for the uses above mentioned.

Halls Place, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, was the seat of the Bunces, who likewise possessed Bunces' Court; they were originally from Malmesbury, co. Wilts. It afterwards became the property of R. Paine, subsequently of the Rev. Wanley Sawbridge, and lastly, of the late Mr. Wheler. This mansion, which is not coeval with the time of Henry the Seventh, and has been built at various periods, is now in so dilapidated a state, that it must necessarily be taken down.

Yours, &c. THOS. RACKETT.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, May 17.

AN original Letter of Edmund Bolton, the author of *Hypercritica*, &c. addressed to Sir William Segar, Garter King of Arms, and to the other Kings and Heralds, is extant in the Ashmolean MS. 837, ff. 228-9; which is not only neatly written, but (for the time) well composed. It contains a curious account of his motives for, and the origin of some of his writings, and was unknown to the writers of his life in the *Biographia Britannica* (ed. Kippis, vol. ii. p. 396-400), where the best account of them may be found. Notices of *The Elements of Armories* here mentioned, are also in Moule's *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, p. 71-2; and from this Letter it appears that he was the real author of the tract in defence of civic gentility, entitled "*The Cities Advocate*," published anonymously in 1629, and republished under a different title in 1674. See Moule's *Bibl. Her.* pp. 106 and 194, where the latter edition is by mistake attributed to Philipot.

It is not least remarkable for recommending the publication of a record of matchless antiquarian interest (the proceedings between Sir Richard Le Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor in the reign of Richard II.) which has now "looked out from the printer's press," after the lapse of *two hundred years* from the time when this testimonial to its value was penned: it has been ably edited by Sir Harris Nicolas, and is, it may be hoped, the

first production only of the Society from whom the publication emanates. The Letter may, I trust, be acceptable to your readers. MEAAZ.

Syr,—Your worthis self (among all other my good freinds) is pleased to remember, that of meer goodwill (without any title among you, or seeking any commoditie by it) I have ever, according to my small powr and slender skill, been a faithfull freind, and defensor of y^e doctrines, mysteries, and ceremonies of honor, and of the noble profession of the officers of the same. All which (to the miserable decay of martial and moral virtues among us) are to much neglected, and embased. For, I dare bee bold to say, and, by the grace of God, am sure, that I can maintain it to bee true, that the old rules, and reverend high regards of external honor, and arms, soberly working upon the most noble of humane affections, love of praise and glorie, were supremely instrumental, under allmightie God, to all the renown of our most famous ancestors, which, without the instauration of the same, shall never perhaps return to us the English any more. For those were the glorious dayes, under Edward of Windsor (that most magnanimous and triumphant Monarck) in which the arguments and testimonial monuments of noblesse, and of warlike worth, were in so pretious and so high an estimation, that the famous question between *Scrope* and *Grosvenor*, in the Court Marshall of England, about the right of bearing *Azure, a bend Gold*, filled the longest or one of the longest records, which are at this day extant, in all the close rolls of the Towr of London, and is worthely also, for the dignitie and splendor of the witnesses (vouching theyr own knowledges, and theyr forefathers traditional reports,) and for most brave and heroical qualitie of the evidences (declaring in what feilds and fights that goodly coat of arms was displaid) and unfolding many rare peices, for *The Herald's Historie of the Chevalrie of England*, that it should not bee allwayes lockt-up in a cupbord, but look out of the printers presse, upon the degenerous world, and erect the same into a sutable love of glorie for vertues cause.

•This my honest and ingenuous affection (never otherwise crowned unto

mee, then with my conscience of facts, and the honor of their good acceptance in the world), moved mee about twentie yeares since to publish my book of *The Elements of Armories*, at the expresse command of the then Earl of Northampton (for the earnest entreaties of such persons are commands), and, of mine own accord, to dedicate the same to him. In which book, that which was never beefore attempted (for any thing I could ever as yet understand to y^e contrarie), I did endeavour (and did, as I hope, thoroughly perform what I did intend) to demonstrate, *That the reason of heraldrie had foundation for itself in God and nature, and that it was properly a science*, as consisting of infallible generalities; thereby to invite and drawe the deeper studious, and philosophicallie learned, to embrace the speculation of the beauties of the same. And afterwards, about sixteen or seaventeen yeares, I published my *Cities Advocate*, of entire goodwill to the commonweal of England, in favour of honest industrie (a qualitie most necessarie for our nation, considering how superindustrious they are, who beeing from beeyond the seas, are within our bowels, and about us,) and for dew defense of an oppressed truthe against a most prowde, pernicious, dull, and unlearned paradox, *That Apprentiseship extinguisheth Gentry*, as finally also, upon special respect to the good of the officers of arms, none of whose worst clients the citisen is, since to to many gentlemen in the cities and shires abroad, have in a manner quite left the care thereof; I doe not say for unworthier things, but, I would to God, not for odious vices also.

Of these my two several books already in print, the world takes knowledge, but of other labours of mine in that noble argument, belonging to the abstruser and more learned part thereof, the world can not as yet take knowledge, because they slumber, and must slumber in dust and cobwebbs, till honorable occasion, or like encouragement shall awake, and call them forth into the light, for (as it may fall out, and as my hart doth wish) the common good.

And as I have been, and am, a zealous lover of the renowned profession itself, so also have I been, and am, a most unoffensive and factionlesse well-

willer of the professors themselves from the highest to the lowest, as, for ever, by the grace of God, I intend to bee; in full proportion to that vertue and worth, which is held to bee found in each of them, and as they shall vouchsafe to love and favour mee. As for my highest ambition, upon theyr, and theyr professions beehalf, once to see and beehold the office or societie of heralds, afford to the world by favour roial (as it was wunt to doe) the ritual and reverent denunciations of peace and warr, in theyr proper magnificence and form, and other the most majestical duties of theyr places, (as it did no longer since then under King Henrie the eighth, by the memorable ancestor of the Earls of Southampton, a knight of the Wriothsleys, then Garter principal king of arms,) I thinck it much better to concele then to divulge, unlesse the hope thereof were as great, as the right thereof is apparent. For it is testifide so long since as *Cicero's* time, to have been the famous and sacred custome of the old most victorious, and morallie vertuous *Romans*; whose words in his second book of lawes are these:

Federum, pacis, belli, induciarum, oratores Fœciales judices sunt.

But may I not (right worthie Syr) by seeming to doubt of that instauration now, bee apparently thought to wrong the happie reign of our most just and gracious sovereign King Charles, as well also as the most noble ministerial head of your bodie, the present Earl Marshall of England, then whom none of the former ages did ever see a nobleman more likely to readvance the state of honor and arms, or to enlarge, establish, and conserve the same? Verely, as far of as it is from my thoughts, to approach so much as near to the shadowe of a suspicion, that I would not in loial reverence and dutie to the one, and in reverent love to the other, hope in these our dayes for revival of the very best things, so sure I am there is no cause against my hope, either in his Ma^{ty} or his L^{ty}. To nourish which good hope this is a principal reason, that either very rarely, or perhaps there never was a more generous, able, and industrious companie, or a more antiquarian number of the officers of honour and arms, then are at this hour, since first the office was erected. But

let y^e Sunn, or any other of the starrs or planets, bee never so sweetly and so graciously aspected towards the world, yet must there be matter disposed for theyr influences, or the intended effects can never followe. Therefore, should there bee a fail in this glorious particular, y^e same will only bee for want of fitnessse in the subject, and not for want of the most roial benignitie of the one, or the princely, ministerial, and most noble aptnesse of the other. Hope reviveth; and I cannot, for the empires sake and yours, but entertain it gladly.

Commig now at last to things of nearer use, and thereupon having observed that these *Nocturnal Funerals*, grown now so frequent, but well deserving (in my poor opinion) together with the first devisers (sonns of night and of the earth), to bee buried in the darknesse and durt of oblivion, are a bane to the heralds rightfull benefit, and of the principal meanes of theyr laudable maintenance, I confesse that I feel myself stirred up, in the same spirit of general goodwill to the arts of honor (while heralds are necessarily diverted upon other objects and employments, and are compelled to travail in the mazes, and sweat in the forests or thickets of pedigrees) to bestowe some part of my hours of life, upon writing, *ex professo*, against Night-burials; I mean of those who bear arms, and therefore ought to have solemnitie in rule. And hereunto I am the rather incited, for that my good freind (of immortal memorie) *William Camden* late *Clarenceur* king of arms, did both by word of mowth, and in a special leter, occasionallie complain unto mee, against these blanke nocturnal funerals, which to mee doe seem to resemble somewhat infernal, or a mask as it were of lucifugian ghosts and furies. Certainly, (in my poor opinion, as I have already said) they are unfit for the noble, who have ensignes and markes of honor to display, and should so have spent theyr time, that theyr luciflorian deeds should not need, after theyr deceases, to fear either speech or light. A custome so old and venerable, that *Cicero*, in his short commentarie or annotation upon this fragment of the lawes of the twelve tables,

— *ne longa coronæ, nec acerræ præ-
toreantur,*

hath these memorable words,

*Illa jam significatio est, LAUDIS OR-
NAMENTA AD MORTUOS PERTINERE;
quodd CORONAM virtute partam, et ei
qui peperisset, et ejus parenti sine fraude
esse impositam lex jubet.*

And to this honourable rite of placing the garland or crown, which the deceased Roman gentleman had achieved by his vertue and valour, upon his funeral beare, herse, or coffin, there hath, here among us in these parts of the world, and in the later times, from the decay of the Empire of old Rome, hath commendable succeeded the use of coats of arms, and other funeral and ornamental ceremonies, at funerals.

This loving overture of my desire, if it shall bee so favourablie wellcome unto you, as that thereupon it shall both please you, Sir William Segar, the other two kings of armes, and the rest of the gentlemen, members of your famous corporation, or any of yours, diligently to assist mee in the cause with such notes, antiquities, and other fit matter, as you and they, or any of you, shall in your wisdome and skill thinck convenient, my paines I will most freely offer up to the publick good and yours, with those my former. On the other side, if any other will perhaps undertake this task, or not concur to this liberal undertaking of mine, I will both so and otherwise, and ever, as heretofore, remain theirs, and.

Your ever-loving freind to doe
you service,

EDM: BOLTON.

26. Martij. 1631.

[Thus indorsed.]

This leter (in the nature of that which of old was called an Encyclick epistle) is directed to the principal King of Arms, that it may bee communicated to the other two Kings of Arms, and (at his or theyr good pleasure and discretion) to all the heralds and officers of honor in the office of arms, and to whomsoever else they shall make choise of, for the general good of the cause of honor and of theyr bodie.

MR. URBAN,

June 19.

IT is right that the public should be informed, through the medium of your friendly and watchful columns,

of the course of proceedings in the noble and arduous struggle which has been, and is now making, for the restoration of the Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's, Southwark, since your last notice. I have regarded (as yourself and the enlightened public have done) the progress of the efforts making for the restoration, with intense anxiety; and as I happen to be acquainted, from the most correct source, with the detail of the labours of the Committee, I hasten to communicate, for the information of your numerous antiquarian readers, a short statement of the results hitherto.

The subscriptions to this time have amounted to 2,100*l.* and a contract has been agreed to be entered into for the perfect restoration of the Chapel, according to the designs of Mr. Gwilt, for 2,500*l.* relying upon the generous further contributions of the public to make up the deficiency in the amount of the contract, and likewise that of the heavy expenses attendant on the contest both in the parish and in Parliament, which have been most kindly advanced by Mr. Saunders, whose exertions in the cause have been beyond all praise. In mentioning the name of this gentleman, identified as it is, and ever will be, with the restoration of the Lady Chapel, it is not too much to say that he has displayed a spirit of disinterested liberality and perseverance in this successful struggle for the preservation of a venerable gem of early English architecture, of which I scarcely know an instance of parallel. Doubly indebted will the Chapel be to him, not only for personal exertions, which in themselves have been of the utmost value to the undertaking, but for an outlay of money which enabled the friends of the restoration to defeat their adversaries without crippling their resources, and impeding the objects of the subscription. Need I then add, that every lover of antiquities will, when acquainted with these facts, rally round him, and cheerfully reimburse to him his expenditure. The work of restoration will shortly be begun, and when it is seen how far the accomplishment of the object of the subscription is owing to Mr. Saunders, his claims to public support will, I hope, be noticed as they deservedly require.

Whilst I rejoice at the probable successful efforts now adopting for the

restoration of Crosby Hall, and the venerable Abbey of St. Alban, I feel assured that great encouragement has been afforded in the prosecution of these works, from the noble example of the exertions made for the restoration of the Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's. Let it be recollected that the Lady Chapel Committee was the first formed of the several which are now in operation; and whenever an association for a similar object is required, the members composing it cannot do better than to remember what has there been done by the energy of an individual, and to take the proceedings of that Committee as their model.

It is painful to add that the busy hand of opposition, and attempted devastation, is not at rest—daily attempts are made to excite the minds of the parishioners by malignant and absurd hand-bills, to stop progress of the Restoration of the Chapel, and they must be met and exposed as they deserve to be.

Subscriptions will continue to be received by the Treasurer and Committee for the accomplishment of their praiseworthy design, and a further appeal to the liberality of the public will shortly be made. In the meantime, a performance of sacred music within the walls of the sacred and interesting edifice, and a sale of fancy articles at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, will take place in aid of the subscriptions to the fund, under the patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Right Hon. Lord Arden, Lord Lieutenant of the County, and other distinguished individuals.

These facts I have felt it my duty, Mr. Urban, to communicate to you, the anxious and steady friend of the restoration of the Chapel, that your readers may still, in common with a British public, continue their support to the cause, and cover the exertions of the Committee with a glorious triumph, in the preservation and restoration of an interesting relic of the genius of our forefathers, and a splendid ornament of the south side of this great metropolis.

EDWARD JOHN CARLOS.

Mr. URBAN, June 9.
ANOTHER ancient building has fallen a victim to the wilful blindness and ignorance which have been the cause of the destruction of so many other

structures of the same class. From the *Lincoln Mercury* I learn that "early on Friday morning, the 1st inst. *nearly the whole of the roof and body of St. Michael's in Stamford, fell into a mass of ruins.*" I can imagine your readers enquiring into the cause of this calamity. What can have led to this consummation? Were the foundations undermined by water? Had the pillars lost their perpendicularity, or the arches their equilibrium? or had the beams and timbers become rotten? No! neither of these causes accelerated the destruction. It seems that an absurd attempt at improvement, induced by a frivolous cause, was the occasion of the loss of this Church. "The building had been for some time under the hands of masons, who were employed to *effect* what it was hoped would be *an improvement, by widening the span of the arches, and diminishing the number of the pillars,* so as to admit of a *better view* and hearing of the Clergyman." Here then the whole truth is told, the Church is sacrificed to a real Churchwarden system of improvement. I have a little book before me, which if it had not been published in 1825, I should have imagined was intended to praise the Churchwardens of St. Michael's, Stamford. This book is entitled "*Hints to some Churchwardens, with a few illustrations relative to the repair and improvement of Parish Churches;*" and the preface is so apposite to the present instance, that I cannot help quoting the first sentence.

"In this small book the author proposes to give a few hints to some of those worthy members of the community, the Churchwardens, which he does with every deference, knowing that many of them are both excellent planners, classical architects, and most persevering promoters of the *solidity as well as splendour of the Church.*"

Now this seemed to approach so near to the case of the Churchwardens of St. Michael's, that I turned to one of the author's hints for placing the pulpit, and here I found what would almost seem to have been the identical authority for these repairs. After giving directions for the destruction of the ancient pulpit, and the capacity of the new one, the author says, "as the energy and eloquence of the preacher must be the chief attractions from the ancient pulpit, in the modern one such labour is not required, as a mo-

derate congregation will be satisfied with a few short sentences pronounced on each side of the gilt branches, and sometimes from the front of the cushion, where the *sense of vision* (mark the words!) is so amply cared for in the construction of so splendid and appropriate a place from which to teach the duties of Christianity." Here then is authority for what has been done—to accommodate the sense of vision, a fine old Church has been sacrificed to a foolish experiment, which the most egregious ignorance alone could have attempted to execute. When St. Michael's Church was built, it was necessary that more essential matters than the display of a white handkerchief should be witnessed by the congregation. The sacred symbol of our faith then graced the high altar, displayed in the view of the whole congregation, as I sincerely wish it was at the present day in every Church in England; besides which, it is well known the whole assembled congregation were to be in a situation to witness the elevation of the host at the high altar. If then the people could see what passed in the chancel, surely the pulpit might be so placed that every person present might see the preacher; the more so as, according to Protestant ideas, the pulpit can be fixed in any part of the building.

But, Sir, I am at a loss to conceive how the Churchwardens could have been allowed to attempt so daring an alteration in the building. I presume the unfortunate Church is one of those which are exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, for I take it for granted that alterations of this nature would never have been sanctioned by any Bishop. On this head I wait for further information; but under whatever authority the repairs were effected, I cannot help regretting that no public-spirited person was found in Stamford to raise his hand in defence of the Church. When I reflect on the bold measures which saved the Lady Chapel of St. Mary Overies from destruction, I am more than ever convinced of the necessity for the existence of a well-organized society, having for its object the preservation of the fast decaying remains of ancient architecture in the country; and that such a society will soon be formed, is the earnest wish of

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, June 5.

YOUR correspondent, J. W.

410) is evidently not aware of the standard from which our editions of the Book of Common Prayer are ordered to be printed. He has pointed out four errors of the Oxford press, and asks whether it is not "strange, that they have remained so long uncorrected: the more so, when the prodigious number of Prayer Books, including those for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, printed at that University, are taken into consideration." He also informs us, that a writer in the Christian Guardian has lately pointed out the same errors; and I may add, that scarcely a month elapses, in which some person equally sagacious does not inform the Oxford printers of these errors in their Prayer Books.

The fact is, that in all these cases the Oxford printers are right, and the editions published at Cambridge and by the King's printer are wrong. Your Correspondent writes as if the question was one of grammatical criticism, or as if it was still undecided; whereas he ought to know, that there is one fixed standard which every edition is bound to follow. The Book of Common Prayer was revised for the last time by authority in the year 1662, when Commissioners were appointed, who were to execute the work. They accordingly took a folio prayer book, printed in 1662, and with a pen they made such alterations as seemed to them expedient. This copy was lodged in the Tower; and at the same time, they marked the same alterations in a certain number of other copies, one of which was to be deposited in every cathedral. This is known by the name of *the sealed book*, because each copy had appended to it, as a mark of authority, an impression of the great seal of England. The copy which came to Oxford, is still in possession of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church: and having examined this *sealed book*, I will now proceed to notice the four cases pointed out by your Correspondent.

The first is "the omission of the conjunction *and*, after the word *Kingdom*, in the concluding part of the Lord's Prayer." The conjunction appears in the printed copy which was used by the Commissioners; but drew their pen across it, so that

intended it to be omitted; and every copy which inserts it, does so in violation of an Act of Parliament.

The second case is the omission of the word *may* in the sentence "that we may shew forth thy praise," in the General Thanksgiving. Here also the Commissioners drew their pen across the word, which is much more decisive than if it had been omitted altogether. It might have been said, that this was an omission of the printers: but the Commissioners have shown that they deliberately rejected the word; so that your Correspondent's remark concerning the grammatical construction is wholly irrelevant.

The third case is in Psalm LXXXI. 1, where the Oxford editions read "Sing *we* merrily," instead of "Sing *ye* merrily;" upon which I shall say no more, but that the sealed book reads "Sing *we* merrily," and such is the reading of the Hebrew. The other form, which your Correspondent would prefer, is obviously a mistake, though one of ancient date.

The fourth case appears at first to be unfavourable to the accuracy of the Oxford Prayer Books, but it is in fact highly favourable to them. It refers to Psalm XC. 12, where the Oxford editions read "*O* teach us," instead of "*So* teach us." The sealed book certainly reads "*So* teach us;" and so it was printed at Oxford till of late years: but the same Psalm occurs in the burial service; and here the word *So* is manifestly altered into *O*. It appears therefore that if we followed the sealed book implicitly, our Prayer Books would present the inconsistency of printing the same clause differently in different parts of the same book.

The Commissioners have clearly shown their intentions by altering the word in one of the passages, and it is most probable that they forgot to alter it in the other. The Oxford printers have therefore considered the altered passage as showing the deliberate opinion of the Commissioners, and have therefore printed "*O* teach us," in both places.

There is or ought to be a copy of the sealed book belonging to every Cathedral; and it would save a great deal of trouble if persons would consult this standard, before they point out errors in the Oxford Prayer Books.

Yours, &c. OXONIANUS.

NOTICES OF CROSBY PLACE.

Mr. URBAN, *New Kent Road,*
June 25, 1832.

Our ancient English *Places* (palatia), *Hostels*, or *Inns* (for by such appellations the dwelling-houses of persons of consequence were formerly distinguished), had, indeed, much of the form, either accidentally or designedly, of the Caravanseras of the East; a spacious quadrangle entered by a gateway, round the sides of the area of which the lodging-rooms and offices were arranged. One prominent feature of the cluster of edifices, was always the great or common hall. The quadrangular form had, however, in all probability a reference to defensive arrangement, for a certain space was thus completely immured, and sometimes surrounded by a moat; to this space but one entrance was allowed,—namely, through the great gate. The parapets of the building were crenellated* and embattled, with a view to defence, ornament, and state etiquette. To erect these domestic fortresses, it was, however, necessary to have a license from the crown, a provision arising probably from the annoyance which the sovereigns had been liable to from their possessors in times of political discontent. An example of one of these licenses is found in that from Henry VI. to his brother the good Duke Humphrey, by which the latter is permitted to castellate his manor-house at Greenwich; called, from the amenity of its situation, the palace of *Placentia*, otherwise *Plaisance*, as I have seen it written in some curious original MSS. on which I

have lately bestowed some pains:—
“Rex concedit quod Humfridus dux Gloucestriz et Eleanor uxor ejus, possent karnellare (crenellare) manerium suum de East Greenwich, et imparcare 200 acras terræ infra manerium suum prædictum.”

Matthew Paris has given us a very circumstantial description of one of these palatial houses, in his account of that erected in the 13th century by John the twenty-third Abbot of the Mitred Abbey of St. Alban's. After enumerating his gifts of a rich cope of red silk, embroidered with gold, for the service of his church; a cup of silver gilt, of costly workmanship, for the use of his refectory;† he adds, that he constructed a magnificent hall, the walls or wainscot of which were splendidly painted, and also several sleeping-rooms (thalami) in connexion with it, as an hostelry. This hall, he says, was furnished with locutories (*conclavibus*), (which I take to be those retiring embowered recesses, so well adapted for private conversation, of which the hall, the immediate subject of this ple,) affords so beautiful an example of chimney, and a most noble porch entrance or oriel.‡ Here we may be allowed to remark (as so much has been ingeniously said by a late antiquary on the meaning of this word, oriel),§ that Matthew Paris seems to use it strictly in the sense of an entrance porch—“Adjacet atrium nobilissimum in introitu quod porticus vel oriolus appellatur.” Matt. Paris, Vitæ Abb. S'ti Alb.

* Crenau, French (whence our English word, cranny, a chink), is a term for the openings between the battlements of a wall; in modern fortification, “embrasure.”

† The silver bowl, exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in 1829, by Mr. Amyot, their Treasurer, by permission of the possessor, Andrew Fountaine, Esq., was a striking example of these refectory vessels: it bore the inscription “Ciphus Refectorii Roffensis,” &c. Vide Archæolog. vol. xxiii. p. 393.

‡ From another passage in the same description, we may conclude that Matthew Paris uses the word *conclave* in the sense of a recess—“Plures thalami speciosè valde cum suis *conclavibus* et caminis ad hospites honorificè suscipiendos.” The term does not here appear to be employed in its strict classical sense of a secret apartment, shut with a lock and

§ The late Mr. Hamper, in the treatise to which we allude, produces numerous very early examples of the term being applied to a porch, and this was therefore probably its primary and original acceptation. He adds an instance of its appropriation to the porch of a dwelling-house of humble description; the Latin of the document is exceedingly amusing:—“Item, Thome Browne pro dawbyng unius muri voc. a French walle, et pro floryng unius dimid' bay, et pro dawbing unius *Chyall*, et pro underpyning unius scanne novi, ad tem. in quo Willel Adcock manet, iij s. viid.” Archæolog. vol. xxiii, p. 110.

He adds, that the Abbot's hall at St. Alban's had its sub-hall or crypt; and that, instead of being roofed over with shingles, like a more ancient one which it had replaced, it had the costly distinction of a covering of lead.

This description of the hostel of St. Alban's will very well apply to edifices of that description at a later period, until the irregular grandeur of our Gothic domestic palaces was exchanged for the more symmetrical Italian taste.

Crosby Place was the most important domestic edifice which adorned the city of London in the fifteenth century; and although it would require some labour to obtain a tolerable idea of its original plan, data exist for such an undertaking. Portions of its groined vaults remain, I believe, under several of the houses in the present Crosby Square; and in a cellar, on the right of the outer approach towards the hall, is a crypt and some architectural remains; these perhaps belonged to an entrance-gate. My idea of the building is, that it consisted of two courts, divided by the hall; the outer one the smaller, the inner about 30 yards in depth by 20 in breadth,* placed a little to the S.E. of the outer. The entrance to the inner court was, as at present, under that portion of the south end of the hall which was anciently appropriated as a music-gallery. The modern buildings in Crosby Square in all probability occupy the line of the original apartments and offices which surrounded the quadrangle. Access from the mansion to the Priory precinct and church, was had by a doorway which still remains.

The founder of this building (as I have observed in another publication,† which I shall freely quote), was a rare exception in the class of persons who generally constructed these costly mansions. Sir John Crosby was no patent tenant *in capite* of the crown, but an eminent grocer and wool-merchant of the city of London. He accumulated a large fortune by his commercial pursuits in the reign of Henry VI. and Edward IV. A current tradition, arising perhaps from the passage of the vulgar for the marvellous,

was, that he was a foundling, and derived his name from his being taken up near one of those public crosses, so common formerly in our highways; hence he was called *Cross-by*. Stow rejects the story as fabulous, and thinks he might be the son of one John Crosby, a servant of Henry IV. to whom he granted the wardship of Joan, the daughter of John Jordaine, a wealthy fishmonger. This John Crosby might have married his ward, and thus established himself as a person of consequence in the city. His son, of whom I am speaking as the founder of Crosby Place, was an Alderman of London, and one of the Sheriffs for that city in 1470. In 1471 he met Edward IV. on his entry into the city, and was then knighted. In the following year, he was a Commissioner for treating with the Hanse Towns, relative to some differences in which the Duke of Burgundy was concerned. Having obtained, in 1466, of Alice Ashted, the Prioress of the Convent of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, a lease for ninety-nine years of certain lands and tenements adjoining the precinct of her nunnery, at the rent of 17 marks (11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) per annum, he erected for himself the magnificent mansion on which we are treating, died in 1475, and was buried in the chapel of the Holy Ghost, near Agnes his wife. Their effigies, beautifully sculptured in alabaster, remain in the church at this day, and his helmet is suspended from the wall in the vestry. The state of repair in which this parish church, and the monuments which it contains, are kept, is highly creditable to its official guardians.

Sir John Crosby is said to have been a zealous Yorkist, and it is very remarkable that round his neck he does not wear the Lancastrian badge, the collar of SS. a very general distinction for persons of gentility or noble blood—but a collar composed of roses and suns alternately disposed; the white rose and sun being the badge adopted by Edward IV. after the ominous parhelion which appeared in the heavens on the day of the victory at Mortimer's Cross. After the death of Sir John Crosby, his house was occupied as a residence of

* I form a rough guess at the dimensions from recollection.

† Letter-press for "Stothard's Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," by Alfred John Kempe, F.S.A.

Richard III.; and perhaps at that period, if not at the suppression of the monasteries, became the property of the crown, by whom it was afterwards alienated, and is now in the possession of the grandson and heir of the late Admiral Williams Freeman, the succession of whose title-deeds to this estate must be, I imagine, exceedingly curious.

Nothing can be conceived in finer style than the interior ornaments of the roof of the hall which now remains of Sir John Crosby's mansion. The floors which were added to convert it into a warehouse, at present intersect the building in its height, which is about forty feet, and destroy the light effect of its long and closely-disposed range of windows. This noble hall, like that of the Abbots described by Matthew Paris, had its *caminus* or chimney, and its elegant embowered conclave or oriel, which remains at this day. By means of the upper floor of the warehouse, we are enabled to take a very close inspection of the elaborate carved work of the roof, which has been in places richly gilt. It is composed of chesnut or oak, perfectly sound at this day. In its centre was a lantern opening or *l'ouvre*. The pointed arches of the roof are much depressed, and are broken with dropping corbels, studded with fret-work and tracery. The facility of access afforded to the roof by means of the modern floors, has tempted some "stealthy" hand to purloin from several of the open quatrefoils of the carved cornice, the fanciful and varied rosettes with which they were filled up. I should regret to find, and do not believe, that this has been the work of any person who has really a refined taste, and a feeling for the beautiful details of the pointed style. To the small fry of collectors and relic-mongers, we would say, "You rob our hall of

'that which not enriches you,
And makes us poor indeed!'"

The damage, however, is not at present extensive or irreparable, and the timely interference of the Crosby Hall Restoration Committee will effectually prevent the repetition of these pilferings.

On the eve of demolition, threatened on all sides, like many other venerable foundations, to be swept away by the spring tide of reformation and improve-

ment, Crosby Hall has been fortunate enough to find in an intelligent literary lady, its near neighbour, and in various other public-spirited individuals, a timely and energetic protection. A public subscription has been entered into for the purpose of securing an interest in the Hall, on a term of lease equal, in point of possession, to a freehold, and for restoring its architectural details to their primitive splendour. A clever exposition of the views of the Committee has been composed by one of its members, from which I make the subjoined quotation; and I trust if the Government does not yet, (as it will, I again state, in all reasonable expectation ultimately,) contribute its effective aid towards the preservation of these public national monuments, that the collection in aid of this particular object, so interesting in the general catalogue, will proceed with the same spirit and success in which it has commenced.

"The chief celebrity of Crosby Hall," says the printed circular sanctioned by the Restoration Committee, "has resulted from its rare architectural beauties, being undoubtedly the finest and purest specimen of the domestic architecture of the fifteenth century existing in the metropolis; perhaps in the empire. Some of the most striking features of its magnificent and graceful style have been adopted in various modern edifices.

"Beautiful, however, as may be the borrowed excellencies of recent imitations, the original will always retain an interest in the sight of the antiquary, and in the estimation of the man of taste, which a copy can never possess; and it cannot, therefore, but be a subject of regret, that the purposes to which Crosby Hall has been latterly appropriated, were calculated to accelerate the hand of time in the work of almost unheeded destruction. There is reason to believe that in a very few years every vestige of the interesting fabric would have been swept away, and the ground occupied by modern houses, had it not been for the zealous interference of two or three neighbouring families. Desirous to avert such a loss to the arts, and such a discredit to the age, a few gentlemen met together, and resolved to make an appeal to such individuals of taste and influence as they thought likely to co-operate with them in the work of preservation. That primary appeal has been answered in the most encouraging manner. A Committee has been formed, and subscriptions have been opened with a spirit that promises a satisfactory result. Nor let it be supposed to be a matter of light importance, whether that which some may regard as merely 'an old building,' be demolished or preserved.

It is only by exhibiting such specimens of pure and refined taste as are within the reach of public observation, that we can direct the attention of the people to the beauty and the excellency which they would otherwise pass by without notice; regarding with equal indifference the faultless model, or the incongruous deformity."

When the building shall have been restored, it will be for the Committee and the subscribers at large to judge of its due appropriation, and I am decidedly of opinion that a better use could not be formed than to make it a gallery for the reception of such specimens of art as would claim a place in a "museum of national antiquities;" such, indeed, as has been suggested to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Markland, and the idea of which is, I know, most favourably entertained by several of the members, it may be said, I believe, by all,—but that the ways and means offer a very rational impediment in the eyes of some, under present circumstances.

Fine portions of Gothic Sculpture, armour, Celtic, and Romano-British

relics, would find their proper home in such a depository; and the objection that it stands too remote from the west, or court end of the metropolis, would be completely obviated by the consideration that the view of Crosby Place alone, without the super-added attraction of the archaeological objects which it would contain, would be quite a sufficient motive to induce the intelligent inhabitants of the Square to leave the modern court end of the town to visit the ancient, and, to use the language of our great Poet, who has mentioned this spot incidentally four or five times in his History of Richard III., "repair to Crosby Place." *

I defer the notice for the present which I intimated my intention of laying before your readers of 'Walham Cross,' in the hope of being enabled to illustrate it with the correct design of an architect for its restoration, of which I have seen an etching,

Yours, &c.

A. J. K.

* Richard III. Act. i. scene 3.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ON THE ANALOGIA LINGUÆ GRÆCÆ. No. V.

MR. URBAN,

ONE great recommendation no doubt enjoyed by the doctrine of *Greek Analogy*, as stated by the Dutch Philologists, has arisen from its supposed (if not asserted) connection with some similar Analogy in the *Hebrew*.

Let us look into this matter, and see how far that supposition is justified in fact or in probability.

First of all then, *Albert Schultens* and *Tiberius Hemsterhuis*, men of high talent and erudition, were no doubt united by many ties, as the extract hereafter given from *Ruhnken* will abundantly show.

But as to the speculations of *Hemsterhuis* having been actually suggested by the delivered doctrines of *Schultens*, the sum total of the only intimations which I can discover, is exceedingly small.

VALCKENAE in the preface to his *Observationes ad Græcæ* 5. Ed. 1805 writes

"Quod nos in lingua Græcâ desideramus, id in Hebræâ, multis voluminibus editis, præstare aggressus est vir excellentissimus *Albertus Schultensius*. ***** Utinam tandem aliquando oriretur, qui, ad eandem methodum, Græci Sermonis naturam et analogiam perderet, et explicaret! Utinam eo perducere magnus posset *Hemsterhuis*, ut, qui super hoc studiorum genere, quadraginta annorum labore, in privatos usus collegerit, nobiscum, atque adeo cum publico, communicare dignaretur! Hac vero potius optanda, quam quidem speranda sunt."

VALCKENAE goes on to say (pp. 6, 7.) that he will humbly contribute his best endeavours to that great end.

"Nos tantum semitam ducemus, sive, ut minus ambigere loquar, semitam ab *Hemsterhuis* et *Schultensio* monstratam nonnihil dilatabimus: quæ semita postea erit via faciendâ: (i) ad origines Græcâs detegendas; ad primitivâ, pene fugitivâ reprehendendas; (ii) ad propriam vocum significationem a figuratâ et metaphoricâ discretam constitutendam; (iii) ad Lexicorûm, quæ in nostris manibus versantur, resarciendos nonnullos descriptâ."

RUHNKEN in his *Elogium* of *Hem-*

sterhuis (p. 42-21.) thus briefly states the whole amount of connection betwixt the labours of those eminent scholars in the following words :—

“ Quod majores nostri optarunt magis, quam sperarunt, id ætas nostra non tantum in Græcia, verum etiam in Orientalibus, uno tempore et indicatum et consummatum vidit. Etenim quod analogiæ lumen Hemsterhusius linguae Græcæ, id eodem tempore Orientalibus intulit Hemsterhusii civis, æqualis, condiscipulus, collega, amicus, unicus literarum, quas profitebatur, vindex, Albertus Schultensius.”

Lord Monboddo, who had himself invented an hypothetical system of verbs like those in *ἄω, βέω, ἄγω, &c.* in his *Origin and Progress of Language* (vol ii. 1774. p. 541.) makes the following declaration :—

“ After I had formed my system, I was told that it was not entirely new, but that Hemsterhusius, the Dutch Professor, had much the same thought; but he never published it, only communicated it to some of his scholars. I have heard that, as he was a great Oriental as well as Greek Scholar, he made the Greek roots, like the Hebrew, to consist of triads. *** But he does not carry the analysis of the language far enough back, nor resolve it into its primitive elements, which are certainly the five duads, [p. 515, *aw, aw, aw, aw, aw*],” &c. &c.

And (in vol. iv. 1787. p. 54.) speaking again on the very same subject, Lord Monboddo proceeds thus :—

“ If the account which I have given [in the second volume] of the derivation in Greek, be a just account, the Greek language is certainly a most wonderful system of art, derived from as few principles as I think is possible, only five duads of vowels.

“ That I am in the right, I think it is a strong presumption, that Hemsterhuis, the greatest Greek scholar of his time, and likewise learned in the Oriental languages, formed the same system, which he never published; but a scholar of his, *nos* Lenzep, has published it, about five years after my work was published.”

Now, after all this, I may venture to assert, that there exists no direct evidence of *Hemsterhuis* having been a “ great Oriental scholar:” and, as to any similitude existing betwixt the roots of the Hebrew language and even the triads (much less the duads) of the Hemsterhusian hypotheses, a very short detail shall suffice to show the contrary.

Let it be especially remembered that the Greek language, according to the splendid fancy of the Dutch school, has its essential elements in the *vowel* sounds; while of the Hebrew in its actual state, as every Grammar testifies, the *consonants* are considered as forming the principal basis.

I shall now exhibit a sketch of what Albert Schultens really did perform; and I shall give it in the very words of a literary friend of mine (J. K.) whose acuteness and intelligence command my sincere admiration.

1. “ Before the time of *Schultens*, it had been the fashion to consider the Hebrew language as complete in itself, primeval and perfect, and where from the scantiness of its remains in scripture the meaning was doubtful, to have recourse to the Rabbins, or to invent a sense such as the supposed dignity of the passage called for. *Schultens* appears to have been the first, who, in opposition to this perverse mode of proceeding, resorted systematically to the cognate dialect; and particularly to the Arabic, as furnishing the real roots of many words, of which the root is wholly lost in Hebrew, and consequently the true key to the meaning.”

2. “ In doing this, *Schultens* was of course led to pay much attention to the analogy by which the compound or derivative flow from the root, and to the progress from simple and sensible to metaphorical and abstract notions: and so far, and so far only as it appears to me, did he suggest to Hemsterhuis the idea of his Analogy of the Greek. That *Schultens* could never have reduced the Hebrew to such a gaseous form as the *aw, aw, aw*, of the Hemsterhusian analogy, is evident: for the Hebrew root is generally three most intractable consonants, commonly called triliteral roots.”

Thus then it is perfectly clear, that the Greek run-away primitives of *Valckenaer* in the precedent extract marked (i) could never bear any likeness to the staunch Hebrew roots of *Schultens*; and that the only analogy which the disciples of *Hemsterhuis* could ever pursue in common with the great *Hebraist*, must have been that so clearly pointed out by my learned correspondent in his second paragraph, and distinguished by the mark (ii) in the extract from *Valckenaer*.

Let us now proceed to exemplify and illustrate. The Hebrew word then, PKD, for instance, which with vowels as Pe Ke D, forms a dissyllabic verb, in its crude state and without any personal affix, signifies [*He*] visited. How totally unlike is this theme of

the verb in Hebrew Grammar to the Greek themes, *ᾄω*, or *ᾄω*, or *ῥέω*, each having a monosyllabic root! in which verbs a child may see, that *ω* is the personal affix equivalent to I.

Far therefore from its being true, that the Hebrew language ever suggested any such simplification of radical verbs in the Greek as that so fostered by *Hemsterhuis* and his followers: it is the Greek language, on the other hand, which presents some radical verbs undeniably duads like *ᾄω* and *ῥέω*, and very numerous triads like *μάω*, *ῥω*, &c. with a vast proportion of its simple verbs dissyllabic, like *λέγω* *φώνω*, &c. &c.

In short, it is quite obvious that the Greek language (as we now have it) presents but a very small number of its verbs consisting of more than one radical syllable: *now*, and *apparently such*, let me add, for there is no telling to what extent of abbreviation the strong principle of euphonia early predominant in that tongue may have reduced words of many letters into words of very few.

In the great majority of Greek verbs (as they now exist) we very seldom see more than one radical syllable. Verbs with two such syllables in the root, like *ἀμείβω*, *ἀλέγω*, *ἐρέθω*, *ὀφείλω*, are exceedingly rare. But as to verbs in Greek which should correspond with the abundant *triliterals* of the Hebrew, let me be forgiven if, from inability to find even one such after some seeking, I produce one analogically formed. We possess *ἐρέθω* probably enough a *primary* verb, with a verb of *secondary* formation, *ἐρεθίζω*, in its train: allow therefore to *πελεμίζω* in like manner *πελέμω* for its *primary*, and you see in Greek a very rare specimen answering to the Hebrew *triliteral*.

How entirely dissimilar is the character of the Greek verb to that of the Hebrew! and how perfectly irrelevant is that reference to the latter, in whatever degree it has been obscurely imagined to afford authority for the *Analogia Linguae Græcæ* in its elements and original constitution!

R. S. Y., 18 June.

J. T.

Lectures on the Coinage of the Greeks and Romans, delivered in the University of Oxford. By Edward Cardwell, D. D. Principal of St. Alban's Hall, and Camden Professor of Ancient History. Murray.

ALTHOUGH these lectures lay no claim to ambitious scholarship, they cannot fail to extend Dr. Cardwell's reputation, not only in the University of which he is a distinguished ornament, but even amongst men to whom he is already favourably known by his edition, unfortunately still incomplete, of the "Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle." Indeed, from the conversational style of his language, and the amusing details of the tricks of coiners and furbishers, this unpretending volume will doubtless produce an effect, which works of deeper research and higher aim could not even hope to attain in this age of Encyclopædia reading. Of the general accuracy of his facts and inferences, there can be but one opinion; and we are therefore happy in being able to confirm his idea that the site of the fountains *Μεσσηνίς ἡ Ὑπερηίς*, mentioned in *Il. Z. 456*, is to be found in Thessaly; at least Euripides, in a passage evidently written in imitation of Homer, puts the following words into the mouth of Hecuba, when she is anticipating her future slavery: "Ἡ Πειρήνις ὑδρευομένη πρόσπολος οἰκτρὰ τῶν σεμνῶν ἀδύτων ἔσομαι, in *Tro. 205*, where G. Burges has properly quoted the very line of Homer, *Καί κεν ὕδωρ φάρεος Μεσσηϊδος ἡ Ὑπερείης*.

But though Dr. C. has generally taken care, as he says in his preface, "to support his opinion by the testimony of ancient authors," yet we think he has pressed rather unwisely into his service the following words of *Æschylus*, *Φθείροντα Πλοῦτον ἀργυρωνήτους θ' ὕφας*, to prove that, though silver was the only legal issue at Athens, it was yet allowed to be exported freely; for it is only necessary to turn to *Agamemnon* (v. 959) to see that the words in question, spoken at Argos, express merely the acme of regal pride in trampling upon the insignia of wealth. The lines are,

Πολλὴ γὰρ αἰδέεσθαι σωματοφθορεῖν ποσίν,
Φθείροντα πλοῦτον ἀργυρωνήτους θ' ὕφας,
thus poetically translated by Mr. Medwin:

It shames me much to soil with idle state
Such household wealth and silver-woven
tissue;

and who therefore read, what *Æschylus* probably wrote, *ἀργύρου νητοῦς θ' ὕ-*

φὰς; where ἀργύρου πηγὸς ὑφὰς may be compared with χρυσοπηγῆτων φάρ-
 ιαν in Orest. 829.

For this mistake, however, Dr. C. is probably indebted to a wrong reference made by a writer, whom he has followed too implicitly, or whose meaning he did not quite understand.

Equally untenable are his notions respecting the origin of the symbols of different states; all of which are to be traced to certain fixed principles of human actions, as Payne Knight has developed partially; nor can we admit that an accidental coincidence in etymology led the Θούριοι to stamp on their coins "a bull running and butting," because Θούριος in Greek means violent; as if θούριος were ever the epithet of ταύρος; or that the cock became the device of Himera because ἡμέρα was once called Ἡμέρα, and thus suggested the idea of daybreak, with which the crowing of the cock is naturally connected; instead of considering the bird, whose propensities are well known, as a material symbol of the mental idea expressed by the word ἡμερος, desire, one of the predisposing causes of a creative energy, according to the theory of Empedocles.

On the other hand, we think Dr. C. has happily conjectured that the brass medal of Syracuse, in which was delineated *Vir senilis stans, involutus pallio, scipione nixus et volumen explicatum manu tenens*, was struck in honour of Stesichorus.

We wish we could say as much for his explanations of the difficult passage in Xenophon's Hellenic. vii. 520, and of the still more intricate one in Aristoph. Barp. 732, "Ἐς τε τὰρχαῶν νόμισμα καὶ τὸ καινὸν χρυσίον, where we ought perhaps to read καὶ τὰ καινὰ οὐ χρυσία; at least οὐ χρυσία would indicate that the new coin was not gold, but only pinchbeck.

We perceive that Dr. C. seems to throw doubt on the assertion of Suidas that shells were once used by the Romans as money. The story was nevertheless in all probability quite true. At least we find in Hindostan *couries*, i. e. shells, still made use of for the very same purpose.

To the great purity of the Athenian money Dr. C. properly attributes its ready reception amongst foreigners. The same is found to take place even at the present day in the case of the Spanish dollars coined in the time of

Philip II. which are received without suspicion all over the world; an honour paid to the money of no other country, from the roguery of their respective governments in debasing the standard.

Although Dr. C. wisely objects to Pliny's etymology of *pecunia*, as derived from *pecus*, he cautiously abstains from proposing any solution himself; and yet the origin of the word is plain. For as the first coins were ὀβελοὶ βονόμοι, (as Herodotus calls the votive offering of Rhodopis at Delphi,) i. e. small *cunei-form* pieces, six of which made a *handful*, hence δραχμή, it is quite clear that in *pe-cunia* lies hid *cune-us*, a wedge; while the letters *pe* contain symbols expressive of the *number* and *length* of such wedges; and as *five* is the number of the toes on each *foot*, it is probable that *p*, a part of the word *pes*, a foot, expressed the *length*, while *e*, the fifth letter of the alphabet expressed the *number* of the pieces requisite to make up the value of the lowest silver coin; a word that is itself derived from the Latin *cuneus*, through the medium of the French *coigne*. Far-fetched as this derivation may at first sight seem to be, it is amply borne out by the well-known practice of the Romans in expressing words by single letters, as seen in all their public inscriptions, some of which are so abbreviated as almost to defy solution. It should however, be stated, that the above derivation is at variance with the quantity of the second syllable in *pecunia*.

Equally silent is Dr. C. on the motives that led mankind to adopt metal money as the representative of value. The fact is, that all coins were originally tokens, given by the priests at different temples to their devotees, in acknowledgment of different offerings; and hence we can understand not only why are coins found struck at places scarcely known to us in any other way, but why the devices of such tokens are all of a religious character, and expressive of ideas really similar, though represented by symbols apparently very unlike.

The last remark we have to make has reference to the proverb, preserved by Plutarch, relating to the enmity between a lion and cock; for which the garrulous Boeotian had probably no better authority than a fable of Æsop; a fragment of which is still ex-

tant in Hudson. 66. Flor. 70. August. 83. and Harl. 40, where Heusinger and De-Furia have produced conflicting testimonies to support and gain-say the story, that, like all of *Æsop's* fables, was written in ridicule of some mystical legend.

School and College Latin and Greek Classics, with English Notes, &c. &c.—Twelve Orations of Cicero.—8vo. pp. 288.

DEMOSTHENES, with his Miltonic mind, we would call *Hercules furens*, as to intellectual character; and Cicero a fine dramatist; the actor of heroics, rather than the hero—Garrick, rather than Shakespeare. Cicero is completely artificial; and he is an opera-singer in all he writes. The Senate he regarded as a pit and orchestra, where his auditors were to be indulged with musical rhetoric, correct to a note, uttered with the finest expression, and rising in climax. We mean not to depreciate the character of his talents: he was a poet and a painter of the first order; he was grand, but he was not sublime. Demosthenes was a stunning cataract; Cicero was a magnificent river. Demosthenes may be supposed to have been a real Achilles, and Cicero a Patroclus in his armour.

Of eloquence, precisely speaking, as an art, we have no knowledge in England. In the Senate, we have clever business men, insisting upon the certain success of various speculations, one party being bankers upon the right side of Lombard-street, the other upon the left, with the Bank of England, like the King, hard by to watch them; at the Bar, there is intellectual legerdemain, but not oratory; in the pulpit, display is scouted as theatrical; generally speaking, oratory is not to English taste. Nevertheless, Messrs. Phillips in England, and O'Connell in Ireland, barristers, and Irving in the Church, have been fine orators, in the Toga form; but the two first have been in England cried down, and the third has, alas! turned conjuror. The consequence is, that all our public orations of every kind are nothing but lectures. Money borrowers are the only persons among whom ingenious traces of the ancient art are to be found. There is no lack of persuasive powers. But there is much to be learned in every thing;

and no improvement to be acquired but by art; as if Providence intended to tell us, "I give you rocks, but art must show you how to work them into temples." Among the finest exemplars of the architecture of oratory are the speeches of Cicero, and they make the impressions which pre-eminent fabrics of this kind create. If we would illustrate them from music, they are grand overtures. Under the former figure we regard them, as a whole; under the latter, the distinct bars and parts, as they go on in procession. Take the following extract from the proemium of the fourth oration, against Catiline. It would spoil it, to translate it:

"Ego sum ille consul, Patres conscripti, cui non forum, in quo omnis equitas continetur: non campus, consularibus auspiciis consecratus; non curia, summum auxilium omnium gentium; non domus, commune perflugium; non lectus, ad quietem datus; non denique hæc sedes honoris, sella curulis, unquam vacua mortis periculo atque insidiis fuit. Ego multa tacui, multa pertuli, multa concessi, multa meo quodam dolore, in vestro timore, sanavi. Nunc, si hunc exitum consulatus mei dii immortales esse voluerunt, ut vos, Patres conscripti, populumque Romanum ex eade miserimâ, conjuges liberosque vestros, virginesque vestales ex acerbissimâ vexatione, temple atque delubra, hanc pulcherrimam patriam omnium nostrum ex fœdissimâ flammâ, totam Italiam ex bello et vastitate eriperem; quæcumque mihi uni proponetur fortuna, subeatur."—p. 126.

The Roman language is *in se* one of dignity; and for the formation of fine prose composition, no better model is to be found than Cicero. All school-books ought to be models; and if one person gaping sets others gaping also, there may be insensible imitation even in school-boys, because we know that modern composition has nothing of Anglo-Saxon, but much of Latin or French character. We do not see how in themes and declamations an idiom can be indispensably studied without its affecting the modes of thinking. The drilling of a soldier prevents his relapse, when he becomes a veteran, into a peasant. Sincerely rejoiced are we then, to see the classical publications of Mr. Valpy's press; and this among others, for it is an excellent tyro-man book.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom. Vol. II. Part 1.

THIS publication contains a number of interesting tracts connected with classical literature, which we notice in the order of their arrangement.

I. *Greek and Latin Inscriptions on the Colossal figure of Memnon restored and explained* by M. Letronne, Member of the Institute of France, and honorary Member of the Royal Society of Literature.

This memoir is in the French language, and an abstract from it was drawn up by W. R. Hamilton, esq. and read before the Society June 16, 1830. It was briefly noticed in vol. CI. i. p. 626, of our Magazine. We now proceed to give our readers the substance of the most striking passages in the above communication in an English dress.

M. Letronne says; that two enormous colossal figures are known to exist in the plain of Thebes, composed of agatiferous breccia (*brèche agatifère*), about 60 feet in height, their bases included, distant about 54 feet from each other. At present they are entirely insulated, but were formerly connected with a vast edifice, which was still subsisting in the time of Pliny, but has now almost totally disappeared. This edifice constructed by Memnon, the Egyptian Amenophis II. was called *Aménophium*; and the two colossal figures which in all probability decorated the entrance to it, are representations of that monarch as is proved by the hieroglyphic labels (*cartouches*) which they both bear.

The southernmost Colossus is monolithic, or composed of one stone; the other is so only from its base to the part just above the knees. The remainder is composed of five courses of masonry, containing thirteen blocks of stone. This circumstance alone is a proof that the upper part of the statue was at some time or other broken, and restored at a subsequent period.

Decisive passages of Pausanias and Strabo show that those writers actually saw the colossal statue of Memnon fractured from the head to

the knees, and the upper portion thrown down on the ground. Whence it results that the northernmost Colossus is indeed that of Memnon, and that its restoration took place posterior to the voyage of Pausanias, who traversed Egypt towards the close of the reign of the Emperor Hadrian. This identity, which some learned authors, for want of considering with attention the ancient authorities concerning the condition of the two Colossi, have denied, is proved beyond all controversy by the Greek and Latin inscriptions engraved on the base of the northernmost Colossus by order of the individuals who had heard the sounds which it emitted.

These inscriptions constitute also irrefragable testimonies of the reality of the phenomenon, whatever may have been its nature or cause. The poet is therefore wrong, when he seems to doubt that

“ — old Memnon’s image long renown’d
By fabled Nilus, to the quiv’ring touch
Of Titan’s ray, with each responsive string
Consenting, sounded through the warbling
Unbidden strains.”

Pocock was the first traveller who conceived the idea of transcribing these precious fragments; the Egyptian Commission and Mr. Hamilton added some few inscriptions to his collection.

The late Consul of his Britannic Majesty, Mr. Salt, undertook to copy the whole of the Greek and Latin inscriptions which cover the legs of the Colossus; when it appeared that of the 56 given by Pococke, not more than about 10 had been read with accuracy, 35 were added, which Pococke had not perceived, or had time to copy; and of this number 25 were altogether inedited. Seventy inscriptions, as copied by Mr. Salt, are given in lithographic prints, but these copies not having been accompanied by any explanation of the order which they occupy on the statue, regard has only been had to the convenience of arranging them upon the prints.

The variations between the versions

given by Pococke, Norden, the Egyptian Commission, Hamilton, and Salt, are noted, wherever the reading of the original inscriptions appear to be susceptible of improvement. The inscriptions with dates are divided into classes: 1. Those anterior to the visit of the Emperor Hadrian to Thebes. 2. Those relating to the visit of Hadrian and Sabina to Thebes in the month of November, in the year of Christ 130. 3. Those posterior to this expedition. To these are added an interpretation of the inscriptions copied by Mr. Salt from the sepulchral catacombs (*σύριγγες*) of the kings of Thebes. From these several heads we extract a few specimens:—Instuleius Tenax Primipilaris Legionis XII Fulminatricis et Caius Valerius Priscus centurio Legionis XXII, et L. Quintius Viator decurio, audivimus Memnone, manno XI Neionis Imperatoris nostri, XVII kalendas Apriles, * hora. . . . Another in Greek, commencing Τιςέριος Κλαύδιος Ἡρων ἤκουσα Μέννονος, κ. τ. λ., defective in the beginning of its lines, M. Letronne renders thus: "I Tiberius Claudius Heron heard Memnon with Achilles and . . . , the first hour in the eighth year of the Emperor Cæsar Vespasian Augustus, the . . . of the month . . . thinking at the same time of . . . and of . . . Dionysius . . . and theirs . . ."

Another commencing thus:

Μέννονα πυνθανύμαν αἰγύπτιον ἀλίω αἰγῇ
αὐθόμενον φωνῇν θηβαϊκῇ . . . λίθω' κ.τ.λ.

is thus rendered: "I had learned that the Egyptian Memnon, warmed by the rays of the Sun, breathed forth sounds from the Theban stone. Having desecrated Hadrian the monarch of the world before sun-rise, he bid him good day as well as he was able. But when Titan, traversing the heavens with his white coursers, occupied the second space of the hours marked by the shadow (of the sun-dial), Memnon again uttered a shrill sound like that of a brazen vase when struck; and full of joy (at the presence of the Emperor) for the third time he sent forth a sound. The Emperor Hadrian heard it, and on his part twice saluted Memnon. . . ." An inscription by Flavianus Philippus singularly corroborates this statement.

Φλαυιανὸς Φιλίππος ἔκλουν Μέννονος
τοῦ θειοτάτου αὐτοκράτορος Ἀδριανοῦ
ἀκούοντος, ἐντος ὥρας Β' δ'ίς.

The Empress Sabina has attested her presence on this occasion in the following hitherto inedited record, which (certain lacunæ in the lines being supplied) is rendered thus: "Sabina Augusta, wife of the Emperor Cæsar Augustus, twice heard Memnon during the first hour."

The subjoined inscription is very curious. With the Greeks the vocal statue was Memnon, the son of Tithonus and Aurora; but, according to the Egyptians, their King Amenoth, or Phamenoth (Βασιλεὺς Αἰγύπτου Ἀμενώθ). The Greek original is arranged in four lines of verse: "I also will honour thee, O Memnon, son of Tithon, seated before the Theban city of Jupiter, or otherwise thee Amenoth, Egyptian King, as say the priests instructed in ancient fables (μύθων)." Most interesting examples might be added, would our space allow, but we must refer the reader to the memoir itself.

Of the inscriptions in the sepulchral grottoes, we give a specimen: Ὁ δαδούχος τῶν Ἐλευσινίων Νικαγόρας Μινουκιανοῦ Ἀθηναῖος ἱστορήσας τὰς θείας σύριγγας ἐθαύμασα. This torch-bearer in the Eleusinian mysteries, Nicagoras the son of Minucianus, is shown by another inscription to have been contemporary with Constantine. In this the Emperor is styled Εὐσεβιστάτος Βασιλεὺς Κωνσταντίνος, and it expresses that by his favour Nicagoras had visited the sacred vaults of Thebes. circumstances which are adduced to show the spirit of toleration exercised by the Christian Emperor towards his pagan subjects.

II. *On the late Discoveries of ancient Monuments in various parts of Etruria.* By James Millingen, Esq. *Royal Associate.*

This is a very inviting and instructive subject to the antiquary and philologist. The point mooted seems to be whether Italy were colonized by the Greeks, or whether both Greece and Italy derived their inhabitants from one common stock, the Pelasgi, wanderers from the East, who in remote times peopled both Greece and Etruria? Hence arises the question "whether anteriority in the fine arts belong to Italy or to Greece."† The

* Aprilis is here used adjectively.

† See *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii. p. 280.

Prince of Canino, Lucien Buonaparte, published a memoir on this subject, affixed to a catalogue of the Etruscan vases found on his estate, which, with fac-similes of the inscriptions on the vases, have been published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, in their *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii. p. 130. The Prince inclines for the Pelasgic theory, nor are his arguments without force. He is of opinion that the painted vases, to the number of two thousand and upwards, found in the sepulchral vaults on his estate, are the relics of the necropolis of Vitulonia, the capital of ancient Etruria, destroyed in times so remote, that historians declare themselves ignorant of the precise site of this first seat of Italian power. On a large vase or amphora, with two handles, in height two Italian palms, in circumference four, decorated with a representation of the Indian Bacchus and other figures, is the inscription VIOLONO+EI, which he regards as very conclusive evidence in support of the above conjecture. And he proceeds to reason thus on the age of these monuments. "Painting did not flourish in Greece* until four centuries after the foundation of Rome; consequently the masterly paintings so wonderfully preserved in our Hypogæa, are at least four centuries anterior to the fine age of Greece. To Italy then of the ancient world must be allowed anteriority in the fine arts." (*Archæolog.* xxiii. 163.)

The paper of Mr. Millingen embraces the same subject, and presents us with a general view of the Etruscan or Tyrrhenian remains in Italy; their high antiquity is indisputable, and the inscriptions which they bear identify them with an Hellenic stock.

Among the numerous inferences deducible from recent discoveries, Mr. Millingen enumerates the following :

"That in the S.E. part of the country, called Tyrrhenia by the Greeks, and Etruria by the Romans, an extensive territory, included between the Tiber, the Arminia, the Cimbric forest, and the sea, was inhabited during a period of about 250 years (from the year 600 to the year 350 before our

æra), by a people whose language, arts, literature, institutions, and religion, were purely Hellenic. This fact is attested to the fullest extent by the works of art found there, especially the fictile vases, which, though supposed by some to have been imported from Sicily and Magna Græcia, were undoubtedly (with some exceptions) manufactured in this district."—p. 87.

Some of these vases are of the earliest kind, usually called Egyptian,* because imitated from those of Egypt, which were brought by the Phœnicians, who at an early period carried on considerable trade with Italy and Spain. At the remote period of the settlements of the Pelasgi in Italy, they could not have introduced into it the fine arts which did not yet exist in the country whence they had migrated. They were therefore probably introduced by the Corinthian colony under Demaratus. Other Greek colonists, probably Athenian and Chalcidian, established themselves in Italy; the reason for this opinion is that the dialect on the vases is Ionian. The vases with the inscription TON AΘE-NEON AΘAON, show the existence of Athenian institutions among the Volcienes. The indigenous population or Umbri cultivated the arts, as appears from some characteristic remains very inferior in workmanship to the Greek school. That Rome was a city of Tyrrhenian origin, is a fact scarcely to be doubted. The primitive Latin language was formed from the Æolic Greek. The fables of the arrival of Evander and Æneas in Latium, and of the Trojan origin of the Romans, are probably of Greek invention. Subjects relating to Æneas are not uncommon on vases of Tyrrhenia and of Campania, where Capua is said to have been founded by him.

The art of modelling in clay was peculiarly cultivated by the Tyrrhenians. We recollect that the elder Pliny asserts that the most ancient statues of the gods were of baked clay. Such was the statue of Jupiter placed in the capitol by Tarquinius Priscus. In our Magazine of January 1832, page 225, will be found a strik-

* This connexion between early Greek and Egyptian art is most strikingly exhibited in the noble collection of Egyptian antiquities brought to this country by Mr. J. Sams, noticed in our last number, p. 451; a collection so complete and unrivalled, that it will, we most seriously affirm, be a lasting disgrace to this country, should it be suffered to pass into any other national depository than our own. For the proof of this assertion, we need only appeal to the collection itself.

ing confirmation of the antiquity of Terra Cotta figures; it is there stated that during the excavations pursued by the Chevalier Manzi at Corneto, near the ancient Etruscan city Tarquinia, a statue of terra cotta, finely moulded, the size of life, representing a young man, and wearing a golden crown, has been discovered.

The discoveries in the hypogææ, or sepulchral vaults of Tarquinia, are the first enumerated in Mr. Millingen's memoir; fictile vases, ornaments of attire in gold, arms, and a variety of objects in brass, ivory, and other materials.*

The discoveries next noticed are those on the estate of the Prince of Canino, by far the most important result of late researches. The fictile vases, in point of varnish† and design, vie with those of Nola and Agrigentum. They are decidedly of Greek character. They are painted with mythological or heroic passages, sacrifices, games, funeral rites, gymnastic sports, and a variety of subjects relating to civil life. Mr. Millingen differs in some degree from the Prince of Canino, and considers them to be vestiges connected with the ancient city of Volcium, the capital of the Volcientes, the site where they are found being distinguished by the title of *Fulci distrutta*. Only three names of painters of vases were previously known; at Volcium seven or eight have been found. Some have both the potter's and the painter's name, the first designated by *εἰσινγε*, the latter by *εὑραβε*. Many have inscriptions indicating the persons represented.

At Cervetri, Cære Vetus, the ancient Agylla or Cære, are important remains which have been but little explored. The ancient city on a hill, appears to have been about five or six miles in circuit. Half a mile to the west, on

another hill, is its cemetery, the circumference of which is three or four miles. The sepulchres are disposed like those of Tarquinia, where long trenches or galleries are cut in the solid rock, in the sides of which are doors leading to the tombs. Their site is sometimes indicated by barrows, monuments designating perhaps distinguished personages. On a projecting part of the hill was probably the site of a temple; two or three years since a subterranean chamber was found (*favisea*), which had served as a store-house for sacred things out of use, and thrown aside. Here were a great quantity of *terra cotta images of all sizes, some as large as life*.

Clusium (the modern Chiusi) was the residence of Porsena; here a great number of vases have lately been found, they differ from the Greek in point of shape, varnish, design, &c.; they are painted, but the figures are in relief, and appear to have been produced by a mould. The clay of which they are composed, is coarse and unbaked. The greater part of these very curious vessels have been deposited by the Grand Duke of Tuscany in the gallery at Florence. Among these imperfectly manufactured fictiles, some few Greek vases were found, articles probably of luxury with the aboriginal inhabitants of Italy. Thus do the most fragile and neglected things often lead us to some facts in the history of nations, which are without any other records.

III. *On a Fictile Vase representing the contest between Hercules and the Achelous.* By James Millingen, Esq. R. Assoc.

Achelous, a celebrated river of Epirus in Greece, separated Acarnania from Etolia. The poets feigned that Achelous was the offspring of the Sun and the Earth, and that he was the

* Such is the nature of the collection now exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, being a portion of the Etruscan antiquities discovered on the Prince of Canino's estate. This rare assemblage is highly worthy of the attention of the curious. The beauty of the vases, and the perfect state of the ornamental trinkets, are exceedingly remarkable. One circumstance strongly attracted our notice, namely, that real specimens of the ornaments, &c. which the heathen divinities are represented as wearing on the fictile vases, are to be found among the miscellaneous articles from the Etruscan tombs. The bracelets in the form of serpents; which encircled the wrists of Minerva, the circular mirror held by a nymph, have their counterparts in the collection of real objects. Beautifully formed helmets and greaves of Hellenic mould were among the discoveries.

† The Prince of Canino contends that aqua forte is the test for the genuineness of the paintings on these vases. The original glaze or varnish resists the action of the acid, but it obliterates and thus detects any modern alterations in the designs.

rival of Hercules in the love of Dejanira, daughter of Oëneus, King of Calydon in Etolia. The father promised his daughter to him who should be victor in combat. Achelous, during the contest with Hercules, first changed himself into a serpent, then took the form of a bull. The strength of Hercules prevailed, and he tore off one of his horns. Achelous then plunged into the river Thoas, which thenceforth received his name. It was the custom of the ancients to represent rivers under the form of bulls, perhaps from their roaring waters and impetuous course. It has been suggested that a pun was intended by this personification, *κέρας* signifying at once a horn and the branch of a river.

The object of Mr. Millingen's paper is to confirm the opinion that the bulls with human heads, represented on ancient coins, &c. are personifications of rivers. In illustration of this assertion, he exhibits a copy of a most interesting painting taken from a fictile vase found at Girgenti, the ancient Agrigentum. In this composition Hercules appears with his club, having over his head and shoulders (in the fashion which reminds us of the hooded mail of later days) the skin of the lion or rather leopard, confined round the waist by a belt. Achelous, his rival, appears under the form of an androcephalous bull; ringlets of dark hair adorn his forehead, and a long flowing beard depends from his chin. The waters of his river gush from his mouth. Hercules has broken off one of his horns, and seizes the other. Dejanira stands by with a sceptre in her hand, and beholds the contest.

IV. *A Letter addressed to Mr. Hamilton by the Chevalier P. O. Brøndsted, on Panathenæic Vases, their official inscription, and the holy oil contained in them; with particular reference to some Vases of that description now in London.*

The most important of these vases hitherto discovered, was found by Mr. Burgon in excavating near the gate of Acharnæ by the side of the road leading from Athens to Thebes. This Panathenæic amphora (*ἀμφορεύς Παν-αθηναϊκός*) is about two feet in height, and in circumference about three. On one side is the tutelary goddess of Athens, depicted in the early Greek or Archæic style. She is armed with her helmet, ægis, and a round shield, bearing the device of a dolphin. She

brandishes a long spear in her right hand, in a horizontal position, as ready to be projected. This is the *Ἀθήνη Νίκη*; the victorious Minerva of the ancients, the Minerva gradiens of the moderns. The following inscription in ancient characters, to be read from right to left, precedes the figure. ΕΜΙ ΝΟΙΘΑ ΝΘΕΝΘΑ ΝΟΤ. On the reverse side of the vase is a young man seated in a chariot, drawn by two horses, which he directs by means of a goad and a long wand. The wand was hooked at the extremity, and was contrived so as to pass between the heads of the animals, and to catch hold of a short but strong head-stall or halter for the purpose of pulling them up. On the neck of the vase is an owl, Minerva's emblem, and a siren, another of her distinctive accompaniments, although not so common as the first mentioned.

It is remarkable that this vase corresponds in character and decoration with two of the collection now exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, all evidently of Grecian origin, and already noticed as forming part of the product of the excavations lately undertaken by Lucien Buonaparte, Prince of Canino, at Canino, Vulcia, la Cucumella, places of ancient Etruria, in the neighbourhood of the modern town of Viterbo. Both the above-mentioned vases have the Minerva gradiens, and the inscription ΤΟΝ ΑΘΕΝΕΘΕΝ ΑΘΑΟΝ, without the ΕΜΙ (*εἰμι*) prefixed. This circumstance leads to a very satisfactory and conclusive explanation of the inscription on the vase found by Mr. Burgon, on which the word *Ἀθήνηθεν* appears at first illegible. By comparison of this with the two inscribed amphoræ from the Prince of Canino's excavation, it is justly concluded that the artist by mere inadvertence omitted an *ε* between the second *θ* and the final *ν*, and thus the whole of the inscriptions are alike in import, and precisely similar in expression, except that the two last are abbreviated by the omission of the neuter verb *εἰμί*. The Chevalier very conclusively rejects the suggestion that the last *θ* in the inscription on Mr. Burgon's vase is an *Ω*, and that the whole may be read τῶν Ἀθηναίων δόλον *εἰμί*, "I am the prize of the Athenæa or Panathenæic games,"—because upwards of twenty Etruscan vases have been discovered with the inscription

ΤΟΝ ΑΘΕΝΕΘΕΝ ΑΘΑΟΝ. Hetherefore judiciously pronounces that the inscription in the Athenian Amphora should be read τῶν Ἀθηνηθεν ἁθλων εἰμί, "I am one of the prizes from Athens;" and the similar inscriptions on the Pelasgic vessels from Italy he reads τῶν Ἀθηνηθεν ἁθλων, "of the prizes from Athens."

The object designated by the inscriptions he thinks to be not the vessel itself, but the holy oil which it contained. The contest between Minerva and Neptune for possession of the Attic land, was decided by the goddess producing the first tree of the olive species on the rock near the Acropolis, and from this tree the holy grove of olives near the academy had its origin. The victor's prize at the Panathenaic festivals was, down to the very latest epochs of their celebration in Athens, a wreath of the foliage and a certain measure of oil from the sacred olive trees, called *Mopiai*.

"When by the progress of Athenian industry in manipulating that excellent, clean, and most durable though fragile material, the terra cotta, it was become customary to enclose the holy oil destined for Panathenaic prizes in such handsome vases, and when of course that ingenious people, with the same lively feeling and spirit which shows itself every where in Athenian institutions, had embellished those earthen vessels with congenial religious emblems, then certainly the receptacles were also looked upon as a part of the victor's prize."—p. 117.

Pindar, when praising the Argive Theseos, and his double Panathenaic victory, says, "sweet songs proclaimed him victor in the sacred festivals of the Athenians, and the fruit of the olive tree came over in splendid vessels of earth burnt in fire, to the manly people of Juno."

The capacity of these Panathenaic oil vessels appears to have been from thirty to thirty-one imperial quarts. The Chevalier Brøndsted, in conclusion of his learned and ingenious communication, thus sums up, as queries worthy of attention, the deductions resulting from the various points of evidence to which he refers.

First, that the general and official formula inscribed on these Panathenaic vases (τῶν Ἀθηνηθεν ἁθλων) contains nothing but the plain statement, "(one) of the prizes from Athens," simple language of remote antiquity, quite conformable to the nature of the

contest to which every free-born Greek was admitted, and referring to the holy oil contained in the vases.

Second. That although these vases were greatly esteemed by the victors as durable memorials of their success in the games, adorned with mystic fables and devices, and used to contain the ashes of their possessors, after their decease, the *sacred oil* which they contained was at all times the principal object of the contest, and prominent part of the prize, being always from the holy trees of the Athenæan goddess, and to be procured only at Athens.

Third. That the Areopagus took care to promote the culture of the holy trees, and by particular regulations to make their produce profitable to the state.

Fourth. That there being a considerable demand for the holy oil to supply all places where the Panathenæa were celebrated, an especial law was made that none but the victors in those games should export it to foreign countries.

V. *On the Names of Roman Divinities, and notice of a painted fictile Vase relative to this subject.* By James Millingen, Esq. R. Assoc.

Another classic communication from this indefatigable contributor. Dionysius endeavoured to prove that Rome was not at first peopled by barbarians and convicts, like some of our settlements in the southern hemisphere, but that it was a Greek colony. His arguments are the conformity of the Greek and Roman mythology and institutions. Consistently with polytheism, the Romans associated with their own divinities those of the native Italian tribes, as of the Sabines, Umbrians, &c., but these formed the *Dii minores*, as Faunus, Picus, Marica, Feronia, Nortia, &c.

The derivation of the name of Minerva from the Greek, appears to offer some difficulty. He is disposed to think that Menerva, as it was anciently written, is a corruption of the epithet of Ἐνερπία for Ἐναρπία, spoils taken in war. Of the twelve names of the heathen gods, he says, six are unquestionably Greek, either pure or slightly modified.

Jupiter or Jovis, Ζεὺς πατήρ, or Διόψ. Juno, Ζήνη, or by transposition from Διώνη, her Pelasgic name. Apollo and Phæbus, the same in Greek.

Diana from *Θέα* or *Διά ἀνα*, or from *Teravis*. Vesta from *Ἑστία*. Ceres from *Ἑρα*, *Γ* guttural prefixed. Mars from *Ἄρης*, the Greek name of the god of war, *Μ* being prefixed. Neptune from *Νέω*, to swim, or from *Νῆσος*, in allusion to his power over islands. Venus from *Εὐνή* or *Εὐνούω*. Vulcan from *Φλέγω*. Mercury, by transposition, from *Ἑρμᾶ*, the termination perhaps from *Κούρος* or from *Κήρυξ*. The names of the inferior divinities are thus assimilated with the Greek. Bacchus, *Βάχχος*. Hercules, *Ἡρακλῆς*. Letona, *Λητώ*. Themis, *Θέμις*. Proserpine, *Περσεφόνη*. Esculapius, *Ἀσκληπιός*. Pollux, *Πολυδεΐκης*. Castor, *Κάστωρ*. Sol, *Ἥλιος*. Luna, *Σελήνη*. Victoria, *Νίκη*, the digamma prefixed. Horæ, *Ὁραὶ*. Musæ, *Μούσαι*. Gratia, *Χάριτες*. Nymphæ, *Νύμφαι*. Certainly, while several of these derivations appear fanciful and uncertain, others are close enough, and some literal. The whole of the evidence is therefore favourable to Mr. Millingen's position.

VI. *On ancient Discoveries of ancient Greek Sculptures at Selinus. From Mr. S. Angell to W. R. Hamilton, Esq.*

The metopes recently taken to Palermo from the ancient city of Selinus in Sicily, belonged to a temple near the sea, upon a hill to the eastward of that ancient port. The ruins where these metopes have lain concealed for more than 2000 years, form one of the most beautiful and picturesque objects which the eye of a painter or antiquary could desire. Mr. Angell and his friend Mr. Harris, after a minute and careful investigation, and a residence of some months on the spot, completely succeeded in making out the original plan, and restoring the elevation of the temple. In 1823 they discovered these metopes, as well as those of two other temples; casts of them are in the British Museum. The extreme length of the Temple was 222 feet, its width 83; the diameter of its columns 7 feet 6 inches, height 33 feet 6 inches. The material of the building lime-stone, covered with a fine cement, which exhibited remains of blue and red encaustic painting. The building, Mr. Angell conceives, was erected just before the destruction of the city in the 92d Olympiad, about 400 years before the advent of our Saviour.

VII. *Inscriptions from the Wady*

El Mukettab, or the Written Valley. Copied in 1820 by the Rev. C. F. Grey, and communicated to the Royal Society of Literature in 1830.

These inscriptions are engraved on the surface of certain rocks of red sand stone, on the line of route from Suez to Sinni, fourteen hours distant from the Convent on that mountain. The whole of the inscriptions are on the shady side of a desert valley, destitute of trees or water, and appear to be the work of passing bodies of travellers while reposing. There are no remains of sepulchres near the spot. The nearest human dwellings are two or three huts at Paran, distant six hours journey. There are a few inscriptions in Latin on the opposite side of the valley. These are executed in a very different manner from the first mentioned. Those curious and undeciphered characters, some of which however approach the Greek, are composed of a series of holes indented by a punch. The letters, on an average, are two inches in height.

Mr. Grey states that no other inscriptions on the rocks have been discovered in this part of the Arabian desert, except at a place called Nakors, (i. e. the Bell) near Tor, where a subterranean sound is constantly heard (see Daubeny on Volcanoes). These are in the Arabic and other modern oriental languages. Niebuhr, Pococke, and Bishop Clayton, have noticed these inscriptions. Fac-similes of the copies of the characters made by Mr. Grey in 1820 accompany the memoir.

◆

The Messiah. By Robert Montgomery.

PERHAPS of all subjects the great drama of Salvation was the boldest, because most difficult for a poet to fix on. Imagination almost sinks under the dread of introducing an incarnate Deity upon the stage, and of tracing his spotless life from the hour of his miraculous birth to his equally mysterious death and resurrection. Nor less delicate was the tact required to clothe in fitting language a text so sublime and simple as that of the Holy Scriptures; nor could a poet, unless led by an impious feeling of his power, or deeply imbued with the divine truths of revelation, have ventured upon ground that even a Klopstock almost feared to tread. But

the greatest difficulty and, we are happy to say, the one that Mr. Montgomery has most successfully combated, was in the danger of his being so seduced by his zeal as to adopt the rant of the conventicle; a danger from which he has been guarded, not less by his unfeigned reverence for the subject than by the care he has taken to avail himself of various sources of information to correct his fancy and direct his taste; and thus led by the clue of ancient and modern history united, his spirit has made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land (whose past glories are so sadly contrasted with its present degradation) and as his imagination luxuriates amid the olive groves and crystal streams of the once despised Nazareth, we see before us, in all its native loveliness, the peaceful retreat of that happy valley which the 'God-child' chose for his earliest abode. These landscapes, many of which will be found in the poem, are all so sweet and real as to throw a peculiar interest round the scenery, and to fix it in the memory with all the force of identity of locality; and, were Glover still among us, would afford ample scope for his free yet faithful pencil.

Mr. Montgomery has also this merit: he is a follower of no school, a worshipper of no poetical idol; his verse is flowing and full of varied modulation; and possesses what the age demands, a profoundness of thought and intensity of expression. It is true he is occasionally obscure, but so are all deep thinkers; a fault oftener to be traced to the reader's ignorance than to the extravagance of the writer, who feels that his ideas are to be rather caught up by intuition than explained by diction, or, to use a hacknied quotation, are, *το φωνᾶντα συνερῶν, ἐς δὲ τὸ πᾶν ἐμπνεύον χαρίει*.

The opening of his poem, like the opening of all epics but the *Iliad*, is rather languid; and many would have wished it, probably, to commence with the nativity instead of the creation; but others, more imbued with the spirit of religion than of poetry, will, perhaps, deem the present plan a proper introduction to the prophetic scheme.

The first book is but the prologue of the piece. The second shews the inadequacy of natural religion, by the portrait of a mind exquisitely attuned, like Shelley's, to the beauty and har-

mony of the universe, yet averse to belief, till it finally settles in the consolatory doctrines of Christianity. The scene of the sceptic's meditations is laid in a lonely church-yard near the sea shore, where every spot of earth speaks of the nothingness of man, and bids him look for hopes beyond the grave.

"There is a haunt, whose quietude of scene
Accordeth well with hours of solemn hue,—
A churchyard, buried in a beauteous vale,
Besprinkled o'er with green and countless
graves,

And mossy tombs of unambitious pomp
Decaying into dust again. No step
Of mirth, no laughter of unfeeling life
Amid the calm of death, that spot profanes;
The skies o'erarch it with serenest love;
• The winds, when visiting the dark-bough'd
elms,

An airy anthem sing; and birds and bees,
That in their innocence of summer joy,
Exult and carol with commingling glee,
But add to solitude the lull of sound:
There is an ocean,—but his unheard waves
By noon entranced, in dreaming slumber lie,
Or when the passion of a loud-wing'd gale
Hath kindled them with sound, the stormy
tune

Of waters, mellow'd into music, dies,
Like that which echoes from the world afar,
Or lingers round the path of perish'd years!"

In this beautiful passage, which even Cowper has scarcely equalled, we find only the fault of a would-be prettiness but real absurdity in the words in italics; as if birds could feel *the innocence of summer joy*, or bees could *exult and carol*! But such faults are more than redeemed by the following splendid lines:

"Unbounded Fancy! on whose fairy wings
The spirit voyageth o'er realms and isles,
O, waft me now to Tabor's solemn height,
Where Barak and his heaven-arm'd thou-
sands hid,

And there the drama of the world renew!
Let Eden rise, her boughs and branches
wave,

And shapes aerial from the clouds descend,
To view her lovely bowers.—The flood react,
Earth, sea, and sky in billowy chaos lost!—
Call up the patriarchs; mark their rev'rent
forms,

Or hear the prophets when the people rage.
Or wouldst thou from the sacred past retire
To scenes that live,—from haunted Tabor
view

The pomp and glory of a hundred plains!—
Lo! vast Esdrælon, like a verdant sea,
By dew-famed Hermon bound: there Eador
lies,

Where dwelt the night-lag in unholy gloom,

And Saul was withered as the spectre rose,
Wrapp'd in a mantle, out of Hades call'd !
But northward, lock'd in azure calm of noon,
The lake Tiberias !—on that blue extent
Of shining waters oft the Saviour look'd !
And, near yon mountain, iced with dazzling

snow,
The sacred hill whereon He sat, and taught
The wisdom of eternity to man." *

The third book abounds with all the elements of inspiration. The visions of the angel at Bethlehem—the hymns; the camp of the Magi led by the star to pay homage to the " Infant God," the flight to Egypt, the favourite subjects of the painters of the sixteenth century; these and all are touched with the fidelity and fancy of history and poetry combined; while the apostrophe to the spirit of love is a fitting close to the beauties of this book.

" O lovely creature ! earth itself is heaven
Would man profane it not, by savage tread
And sordid gaze. E'en now, the sun ap-
pears

A king of glory, and the breathing world
Like some vast instrument of magic sound
A thousand melodies of life awakes !
The sky is covered with her isles of cloud,
That flash and float as sun and wind command,
The air is balin, her breeze a living joy !—
My heart is dumb with an exceeding bliss
Of light and beauty, pouring in from day's
Enchantment ; while beneath yon vernal hill,
In shadowy sport reflecting cloud and sky,
Poetic murmurs from the distant sea
In lulling falls come faintly on the mind.

The ensuing book was not the least difficult to treat ; for the temptation scene led to a dangerous competition with Milton's *Paradise Regained*. It must, however, be confessed, that the apparition of the Tempter has in it a grandeur of conception bearing the impress of no common mind.

" When lo ! from out the earth's unfa-
thomed deep,
The semblance of a mighty cloud arose ;
From whence a shape of awful stature moved,
A vast, a dim, a melancholy Form !
Upon his brow the gloom of thunder sat,
And in the darkness of his dreadful eye
Lay the sheath'd lightnings of immortal ire !—
As king of dark eternity, he faced
The Godhead ; cent'ring in that one still
glance
The hate of Heav'n and agony of Hell,
Defiance and despair !—and then, with voice
Sepulchral, grand as when a tempest dies,
Him thus address'd."

On the difficult and dangerous sub-
ject of Scripture Demoniacs, Mr. M.
GENT. MAG. June, 1832.

has, with a true poet's perception, considered the man not to be possessed with a devil but to be a devil in human form ; although it must be confessed that such an idea looks too much like a Pagan fiction to satisfy those who, in a subject taken from Holy Writ, expect to find only what the Scriptures can fully support, as in the case of the raising of Jairus' daughter, which is told with great pathos. Nor is the story of the raising of Lazarus less effective, and which cannot fail to remind the reader of Sebastian del Piombo's sublime picture in the National Gallery, taken from a drawing of Michael Angelo ; while another painting, scarcely less celebrated, has doubtless suggested the affecting incident in Christ's betrayal ; but with this difference, that it cannot be said of Mr. Montgomery as of Leonardo da Vinci, that he had so exhausted all the beauty of his pencil on the beloved disciple, St. John, that he had left none for the Saviour himself.

The last passage to which we beg to draw the attention of our readers, is the description of the Saviour's tomb, (p. 225), where Mr. Montgomery seems to have had in his eye the celebrated night scene in *Henry the Fifth*, better known to play-goers as a part of Cibber's alteration of Richard the Third—" From camp to camp," &c.

Other passages* we could extract with pleasure, as favourable specimens of Mr. Montgomery's talents ; but even of those already marked for insertion some have been perforce omitted ; and though we are quite aware that Mr. Montgomery will hear his faults from other quarters, we are still disposed to whisper a word in his ear touching his unnecessary conversion of substantives into verbs, and other offences against good taste, and for which there cannot be the smallest excuse, unfettered as he is by rhyme ; and even rhyme is no impediment to a man who thinks deeply and feels himself fully master of his subject ; witness the tremendous effects of Byron's old simple English as compared with the imbecility of all the word-tricks of mere poetasters. But not to dwell on such subjects, we are better pleased to state our opinion that the *Messiah* glows with the fervour of piety and poetry, two qualities that rarely meet in one person, and

exhibits a love of nature and a purity of heart, that we doubt not is the reflex of the poet's mind; and looking upon the Poem as an acquisition to our literature, we heartily recommend it as worthy a place in every family library, and especially to those whom the learning of Milton is apt to oppress with a sense of heaviness.

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Calabria, during a Military Residence of three years; in a series of letters. By a General Officer of the French army. pp. 360. Wilson.

DURING the period when the aggressive arms of France were desolating the fairest provinces of Italy, the mountain warriors of Calabria, a province forming the southern promontory of Naples, distinguished themselves by the most intrepid resistance to their ruthless invaders. In their fastnesses and wilds the natives oft set the well-disciplined troops of imperial France at defiance. Unable to combat their enemies in the open plain, they converted every rock into a fort, every forest into an ambuscade, and every defile into an entrenchment. By these means the invading troops were daily cut off without even the honours of the battle field.

"Calabria," says the writer, "would be a perfect paradise if it was not inhabited by demons." And who were these demons, does the reader suppose, that rendered a fine country so extremely unpleasant and uncomfortable to the gallant French officers who had honoured it by their presence? They were those brave defenders of their native soil, whom the world, in the truest sense, would call patriots, but whom the present most *courteous* writer designates as brigands, robbers, and assassins, as if it were not even-handed justice for the inhabitants of an invaded country to form hostile bands to resist a ruthless invader; to dispossess him of his ill-gotten spoil when successful, and exterminate, when possible, the polluters of their homes and the murderers of their kinsmen. This gallant officer of the "grand army" appears deeply chagrined that the honour of "a military residence" should not have been duly appreciated by the uncultivated but indomitable Calabrians, who, it appears, were more devoted to the cause of "feudal despotism," (that is, un-

flinching adherence to their native lands and their social homes) than to the military lords of the Gallic soil.

"The habits of a lawless mode of life, and of an independence equally savage and ferocious, in which the Calabrian peasants are bred up from their infancy, have constantly rendered useless all those amnesties which have so often been tried. They regard as a stratagem all means of lenity and persuasion to which we seek to have recourse, or as a proof of our weakness; hence nothing but the utmost rigour can be employed against them with effect."—p. 78.

"Notwithstanding the violent measures taken to reconcile this country to a new form of government, and despite of all the devastations and excesses which have been the consequence, still the invasion of the French must be productive of great advantage in humbling the despotism of the Barons; in diminishing the vast number of atrocious prejudices; in imparting useful ideas of every kind; in facilitating communications by new routes; and finally (the most essential of all the services which the French can render) in endeavouring to extirpate brigandage."—p. 142.

"The Calabrian, who has become a brigand, and he who cultivates the soil, have so many relations in common, that they cannot well be distinguished from each other. Their manners, dress, and mode of arming are the same. The only difference is, that the brigand employs the fruits of his plunder in the purchase of a cotton-velvet waistcoat, garnished with silver buttons, and in providing plumes and ribands to ornament his hat. Some bandit chiefs make a parade of luxury and dress. There are among them fellows who, boasting of having received military rank from the English and the Court of Palermo, figure in a sort of scarlet uniform, with epaulettes. They preserve control over their band by means of terror; disobedience, or discontent, is soon followed by a prompt and violent death."—p. 146.

Even the translator, as if imbued with the gasconading of his great original, talks of the "savage and ferocious character of the inhabitants." Were the Guerillas of Spain, during the occupation of the French, less savage than the Calabrians? or, had the British been *honoured* with "a military residence of three years," would our own countrymen have been less ferocious? An invader is an invader in whatever portion of the world, and every means which a patriotic people can adopt to resist his aggressions, are not only justifiable but honourable.

The translator informs us that the present series of letters are from the pen of a distinguished French officer, "who, while serving with his battalion within the wild precincts of the Apennines, and before he had yet risen to a high rank in his profession, kept up a regular correspondence with his father." The period to which they refer comprises a space of three years, (from 1807 to 1810). "At that period," (says the translator, and he confirms the justice of our previous observations) "Napoleon was in the zenith of his lawless power; the whole of Italy, from one end to the other, was in the military occupation of the French, and Joseph was on the point of quitting Naples for a brief and disastrous sovereignty in Spain, leaving behind him a vacant throne for his brother-in-law, Joachim Murat. The author, while incidentally advertg to these events, speaks of Great Britain in the spirit of a hostile opponent, yet his details cannot fail to interest the English reader, particularly those respecting the battle of Maida, or the battle of St. Euphemia, as he calls it."

The following instance of *brigandage* (as our author terms it) affords some proof of the perilous undertaking in which the French troops were engaged in the district of Rogliano, while contending with the indomitable spirit of patriotism and heroic revenge which appears to have inspired the natives of Calabria.

"There exists in this district a famous chief of brigands, named Francatripa, whose atrocities have made him the terror of the whole country. This monster (for he may well be so called) is a native of the environs of Rogliano, where there are several persons who are the objects of his private vengeance, and many of the inhabitants fly to us for protection from his cruelties. The horde of assassins who are under his command, being reinforced by the banditti from Sicily, which the English frequently disembark upon the coasts, often become formidable by their numbers. The commandant is especially ordered to destroy them by all the means in his power, but it is now an extremely difficult task. Francatripa, endowed by nature with great vigour of body and shrewdness of mind, and being perfectly well acquainted with every part of the canton, besides having a considerable number of partisans in all directions, knows well how to baffle whatever attacks are made upon him. When closely pressed, he retires for the time to a great distance from

the scene of his murderous depredations; but so soon as the pursuit is over, he suddenly re-appears and again carries desolation through the country. Placing himself upon the heights that command the usual lines of communication, he constantly harasses our couriers, in order to get possession of their dispatches, which he sends off to Sicily. His presence keeps the troops in a state of perpetual exertion, the more painful because it is often attended with no advantageous result. The following particulars will enable you to judge of the perfidious arts to which he is capable of resorting.

"In the month of September last, a company of Voltigeurs of the 29th regiment of the line, while crossing the high mountains of the Sylla to proceed from Catanzaro to Cosenza, was cut off on its march by Francatripa's band. This company lost its way, and just before it arrived at a village called Gli-Parenti, which is the common haunt of brigands, who share their plunder with the inhabitants, Francatripa, fearing to engage in open combat, thought it more advisable to have recourse to an odious stratagem, which succeeded far beyond his expectations. Meeting the company before it entered the village, he presented himself as the commander of the National Guards, and said he came on the part of the Commune to offer refreshments to the troops. The officers of this detachment, being unacquainted with the country, accepted the invitation without any distrust, and suffered themselves to be conducted by him to a large mansion, where, confiding in the feigned cordiality of their perfidious hosts, they were improvident enough to cause the arms of the troops to be piled on the ground in front of the door. To inspire the soldiers with a still greater sense of security, Francatripa and his villainous associates pressed them to take with them refreshments for the march; and just at the moment when they were preparing to resign themselves to repose, a pistol shot fired from a window was the signal for a general massacre. The three officers, seated together in the parlour, were instantly dispatched. A shower of balls from the adjacent houses and from every approach to the spot left no point of retreat open to those unfortunate soldiers, of whom not more than seven succeeded in making their escape.

"So soon as this melancholy event was known at Cosenza, a very strong detachment was sent off, with orders to burn Gli-Parenti and put all the inhabitants to the sword; but the brigands had already retired, together with their accomplices, and the village thus abandoned became an immediate prey to the flames. This horrible treason intelligence of which was now promulgated through the whole of Calabria, excited in the French a powerful desire of vengeance against the vile assassins."—pp. 26—30.

Many such adventures as these does the writer of these letters relate; which, however repugnant to humanity and the better feelings of our nature, cannot fail to be interesting to the lovers of the "wild and wonderful."

Fac-simile of a Contemporary Roll, with the Names and Arms of the Sovereign and of the Spiritual and Temporal Peers, who sat in Parliament held at Westminster, 6 Hen. VIII. in the possession of Thomas Willement. One copy on Atlas quarto, and fifty on royal quarto.

Index to the Roll. [Not printed for sale]

IT appears that the duty which is still annually performed by Garter, of preparing a list of the Peers entitled to sit in each session of Parliament, was practised at least as early as Henry the Eighth; and that the rolls were then splendidly illuminated with their armorial achievements. Of these rolls, however, only four are known to be in existence, one of which is here presented to us in fac-simile, from the original in the possession of Mr. Willement; and the three others, of the 5th, 8th, and 31st years of Henry VIII., are in the library of the College of Arms. It is to be regretted that no more, and none of earlier date, have been recovered, as they would supply evidence of proofs of sittings, which in many cases it is extremely difficult to establish for, until the commencement of the Lords' Journals in 1 Hen. VIII. those Peers only are mentioned on the Rolls of Parliament who were selected to be Triers of Petitions, or who happened to witness certain proceedings.

This accurate fac-simile affords official evidence not only of the presence in Parliament, but of the armorial bearings of the Spiritual and Temporal Peers, and those of the Episcopal sees and Mitred Abbies. The arms are very richly illuminated; and the few who obtain copies will have gratification equal to the possession of the original roll.

The Index is not printed for sale,—probably to avoid the necessity of giving the eleven copies to the public libraries, *which cruel tax has a blighting influence on all works so highly embellished.* The Index is, however, a very desirable addition, as it contains short but satisfactory notices of the lives and arms of the parties commemorated.

"Tharchibishopp of yorc the ~~ford~~

thomas Wulcy," is mis-read Wuley,—the same mistake which we remember occurred in Nichols's Autographs, where an examination of the engraving shows that the Cardinal himself spelled his name as here written,—Wulcy.

The memoranda regarding the precedence of the Bishops, explain the order which is still maintained:

"Md. that the bishopp of the dyncise hathe p'emynence in sitting in his owne diocesse and next un to hym the p'lat of thordre of the gartier.

"The bishopp of london claymythe to have p'emynence in sitting before all odir bishoppys of the prouynce of cant' as cancellari' episcopor'."

The atchievement of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, comprises eight quarterings: 1. Grey, 2. Hastings, 3. Valence, 4. Ferrers of Groby, 5. Astley, 6. Wydvile, 7. Bonville, and 8. Harington; over the first three only of which extends a label of three points ermine. We believe such a position of a label unusual, although no remark is made upon it by the Editor. All the quarterings and the label are similarly disposed in the seal of the Earl of Stamford for his Peculiar of Groby, engraved in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. III. pl. xci.

Biographical Sketches in Cornwall. By the Rev. R. Polwhele, of Polwhele, Vicar of Newlyn. In three vols. Truro, 1831.

THIS literary veteran, the historian of his native county, has here presented us with three very entertaining biographical volumes on Cornish worthies—a subject taken up *con amore* by one who has lived intimately with most of the natives of Cornwall who have distinguished themselves in Science and Philology during the last half century, and who himself holds no mean place as a poet, an antiquary, and a divine; for in each of these walks has Mr. Polwhele published works which have been approved by the wise and good.

In Mr. Polwhele's History of Cornwall, we have ever esteemed that chapter the most highly, which treats of the biography of the district. On the same grounds we were pleased with Mr. Polwhele's "Traditions and Recollections," from our review of which work, in our vol. XCVI. i, pp. 137—142, much of the personal his-

tory of Mr. Polwhele may be learned. The present work may be considered, indeed, supplementary to the Cornish History, and to the "Traditions," &c. We cannot but regret they were not printed uniformly with the latter work, instead of their present uncouth dress, which is very uninviting. The work is also sadly deficient in Contents or Index, to point out the subjects treated of in the several chapters; but the whole will repay a careful perusal. The article in the first volume of most consequence is a long and excellent memoir of Sir H. Davy; but the interest of this has been in a great measure superseded by the masterly Life of Davy by Dr. Paris. This is unfortunate for Mr. Polwhele, who appears to have taken great pains with the memoir, which was printed long before Dr. Paris's publication.

Under the head of "Medicine," are given accounts of Drs. Glynn, Borslave, and Luke.

Under "Law" are noticed Attorney General Noy and Mr. Justice Buller.

As "Divines," are noticed Dean Prideaux, Rev. Edw. Collins, Rev. C. Peters, Rev. Sam. Walker, Rev. T. Vivian, Dr. Haweis, Rev. H. Martyn, Rev. Sam. Drew, Rev. Wm. Gregor, Rev. W. Trist, Rev. John Penrose, and Rev. Dr. Cornelius Cardew. Haweis and Martyn are introduced for the purpose of censuring their Calvinistical and exclusive religious opinions, which is done with no sparing hand.

The Rev. Samuel Drew may be added to the list of eminent persons who have risen from the humble occupation of *shoemakers*. An autobiography of Drew, written thirty years ago, is a literary curiosity, and amongst the most entertaining portions of the present volume.

"Of Mr. Drew's subsequent life, it is perfectly consistent with his former years. In all his writings, he displays the metaphysician. His 'Remarks on Paine's Age of Reason' shew the native vigour of his mind: but the 'Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul' is a still more extraordinary production. The writing is forcible, accurate, and acute; and the author proves himself not only acquainted with Mr. Locke and modern writers on Metaphysics, but what is more wonderful, with Aristotle and Plato among the ancient. After having published a History of Cornwall, which he undertook in conjunction with the late Mr. Hitchins, of St. Ives (though the

work is chiefly Drew's—Hitchins being too indolent for so laborious a work), he went to Liverpool." He is now the present editor of the Imperial Magazine."

An elegant memoir of Rev. Wm. Gregor (a Cornish gentleman of high mineralogical reputation, as the discoverer of a new mineral substance, called by him "Menachanite," from the vale of Menachan, where he found it), is from the pen of Dr. Paris:

"William Gregor was born at Trewarthenick, on the 25th of December, 1761: he was sent at an early age to the Grammar School at Bristol. In the year 1780, he was admitted at St. John's College, Cambridge. On taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1783, he realised the expectations which had been formed of his talents, and his name was classed high in the list of academical honours. In 1790, he married Charlotte Anne, only daughter of Edward Gwathin, Esq. a merchant of the city of Bristol, by whom he left issue, one daughter, the heiress and sole representative of the Gregor family. Through the interest of his wife, Bishop Ross, to whom she was related, presented him, in the year 1798, to the Rectory of Bratton Clovelly, near Oakhampton, in the county of Devon: this was a subject of very considerable satisfaction, not from the revenue which it promised, but as enabling him to obtain, by exchange, the Rectory of Creed, near Trewarthenick, the seat of his ancestors, and the residence of a brother, to whom he was most affectionately attached.

"The more refined accomplishments of his mind were of the highest order. As a painter, he was a master. The beautiful productions of his pencil, which are chiefly landscapes, are distinguished by the judicious distribution of light and shade, and the magic of their colouring. He also etched with considerable freedom. In the science of music, he was equally an adept, and performed with taste and feeling the mainly compositions of Handel and Corelli.

"The knowledge of these accomplishments, however, and the advantages which attended them, were confined to the circle of his friends and acquaintance. It is of those higher energies I would speak, that have extended the boundaries of mineralogy, discovered new treasures in our country, and assigned to the name of Gregor an honourable distinction in the history of science.

"His various contributions to analytical Mineralogy, are sufficient to entitle him to a place in the very first class of analysts; indeed it must be acknowledged, that for scrupulous accuracy, and elegant simplicity in his operations, he scarcely had an equal: a talent which rendered him eminently successful in correcting the errors, or supplying the defects of other chemists.

"It was the acute feelings consequent upon the death of his brother, that first undermined his constitution, and sowed the seeds of a fatal disorder. He had naturally a delicate constitution; and a life of intellectual labour was but ill adapted to give elasticity to the frame, or vigour to its functions. It was not long after the death of Mr. Francis Gregor, that the symptoms of a pulmonary disease first appeared; and its ravages soon became so determinate, that every exertion of medical skill was ineffectual in opposing the disorder. In the more advanced stage of the complaint, he visited Penzance, in the hope of obtaining from its mild and genial breezes a pause, at least, from the rapidity of its deadly march. But, alas! how vain the hope! no power could quench

‘that fever at the core,
‘Fatal to him who bears, to all who ever bore.’

"The day of his life was now drawing to its end; and, as it had been distinguished by unclouded sunshine, so did its evening close with the sweetest serenity. On July 11, 1817, at his house at Creed, without a struggle, the spirit of this good and great man departed."

Mr. Polwhele adds,—

"Celebrated as a chemist throughout Europe, but in his own neighbourhood as a divine. In him we lost the faithful parish priest, the enlightened magistrate, the hospitable country gentleman, the lively companion, the cordial friend."

Mr. Gregor published a sermon at the Archdeacon of Cornwall's Visitation, 1798; one at Bp. Fisher's Visitation, 1803; and one at Bp. Pelham's Primary Visitation, 1806. From this last excellent discourse, very copious extracts will be found in our vol. LXXVI. p. 942—947.

The last clergyman noticed, is the Rev. Dr. Cardew, of whom we gave a memoir in our last volume, pt. iii. p. 376; to which may be added the following minute particulars:

"Dr. Cardew was a native of Liskeard, and there educated under Haydon; was matriculated at Oxford of Exeter College; was a fellow labourer with Marshall at Exeter grammar-school; when just in deacon's orders succeeded Canon at Truro school; married a Miss Brutton, of Exeter. Losing his wife, he married a Miss Warren. By sagacity and industry he accumulated a considerable fortune, and his children and grandchildren have answered the warmest wishes of a parent."

Three admirably written sermons were his only published works: "Free-

mason Sermon, 1779;" "A Sermon preached at Penzance, at the Visitation of Bp. of Exeter, 1782;" and an "Assize Sermon at Bodmin in 1796." In this last are some passages truly sublime.

Dr. Cardew was the school-master of Sir H. Davy, and the Rev. H. Martyn, senior Wrangler. The following lines, written for the school anniversary in 1829, commemorate the good schoolmaster, and some of his more eminent pupils:

"Tho' at our gates no lofty columns rise,
No Phidian statues charm an artist's eyes,
The time has been, alas! how quickly flown!
When here Cornubia rear'd her Attic throne;
When *hero, bard, philosopher, divine*,
Here felt the beams of future glory shine.

Illustrious Davy! friend to human kind,
Here genius dawn'd upon thy opening mind;
And nations, kneeling to each rising ray,
With more than Persian homage hail'd thy day!

When Science, midst the din of arms aghast,
Fell back and shuddered at the trumpet's blast,

[hand,
"Twas thine to raise her with thy outstretch'd
And lead her fearless thro' a hostile land!

"Twas here the stubborn *hero* of Algiers
To Wisdom's precepts bent his tender years,
The *Nymph's* great captain, *Cleopatra's* foe,
Who struck the earliest as the deadliest blow.

[smil'd,
Here Learning first on pious Martyn
And ardent claim'd him as her darling child.
Announcing truths "the soul alive to save,"
He found a foreign, but a glorious grave!

Polwhele, historian of his native shore,
Here drank deep draughts of Greek and Roman lore;

Here felt the glow of sweet Promethean fire,
And touch'd with trembling hand the tuneful lyre.

And thou, Cardew; dear venerable sage!
O rich in virtue, as thou art in age;
Shall we forget from whom instruction came,
Which pointed thus to fortune and to fame?
Ah, no! As long as Learning shall endure
Amidst these walls still classically pure,
So long her sons shall own thy dignity,
Themselves still honouring, whilst they honour thee!"

Dr. Cardew died Sept. 17, 1831, and was buried in the chancel of his church of St. Erme, Sept. 29.

Under the head of "History, Antiquities, Travels, Voyages," Mr. Polwhele gives an account of Walter Moyle, Dean Milles, Sir C. Hawkins, and the two brothers, Richard and John Lander.

Richard Lander, the elder brother, was born in Truro in 1804. Before

his twelfth year he sailed to the West Indies, and soon after visited the Cape of Good Hope, and explored that country. But Africa had peculiar attractions for Lander, and accordingly he seized the first opportunity of introducing himself to Capt. Clapperton, and entered into his service, and, the faithful attendant of the Captain, was the only survivor of that expedition. In 1828 he returned from Africa; and after a short interval, was engaged by Government to proceed upon the track in which so many had perished, and set off accompanied by his brother John; whose natural turn seems to have been studious and sedentary. After quitting the Bell school at Truro, John went to Mr. Gillet, the printer, and in his office devoted himself to literature, employing his leisure hours in reading and composition. The different dispositions and talents of the two brothers thus proved advantageous to each other. We now hasten to congratulate the enterprising adventurers on the success of their enterprize, arduous and perilous beyond example.

They traced the Niger or Quorra, in canoes, to its termination in the Bight of Biafra. The rivers Bonny, Calabar, Nun, &c. are its different mouths by which it disembogues itself into the Atlantic. They were captured and plundered; their canoes sunk by the natives, and they themselves sold as slaves to the master of a Liverpool brig. The journal of Richard Lander was lost in the Niger. But the greatest part of John's journal was preserved, and has been lately published. Richard Lander has since been honoured with the first premium of 50 guineas, by the Royal Geographical Society, for his discovery of the termination of the Niger in the sea (see our last volume, p. 448).

(To be continued.)

Historical and Descriptive Account of British India, from the most remote Period to the present time. Vols. I. and II. pp. 418. (Edinburgh Cabinet Library.)

THE vast importance now attached to our East India possessions, involving so extensively as they do the interests of British commerce, necessarily renders a correct knowledge of those distant and extensive territories, a subject of the first consideration. India may justly be considered a pro-

vince of the British empire; and the Government of this country now directs the fortunes of a hundred millions of people, situated almost on the opposite portion of the globe. Our interest is more peculiarly strengthened by the circumstance that numbers of our countrymen are constantly going out to administer the affairs of that extensive territory; and thus closer national and personal ties are formed in many instances, than with the neighbouring British dependencies themselves. But independently of these considerations, India is calculated to excite a strong degree of interest. The remoteness of her history, and the exploits of her warriors and heroes, afford an ample field for the pen of the historian, the speculations of the philosopher, and the researches of the antiquary.

Immense tomes have been written, in various languages, illustrative of Indian history; but no work has yet appeared, at least in so cheap a form, better calculated than the present one, to embody all the necessary information connected with the vast peninsula of British India. Several talented individuals, eminent in literature, have been engaged in its compilation. Mr. H. Murray is the author of the historical and descriptive department; which commences with a general account of the natural features of India. Speaking of the sources of the Jumna and the Ganges, the two mighty rivers destined to give grandeur and fertility to the plains of Hindostan, and which are regarded with the deepest veneration by the natives,—the writer observes,

“No mortal foot has yet ascended to their original springs, situated in the most elevated recesses of the mountains. There they issue forth as torrents, amid broken masses of granite, to force their way through the deep glens of the middle Himalah. Above them, huge piles of rock and heaps of snow rise higher and higher, till they shoot up into the two amazing peaks of Roodroo Himale and Jumeavastari. Jumnotree is situated at the foot of the immense mountain-mass of Banderpouch, the upper section of which is entirely buried in snow; but the brow which overhangs the village is rendered green by the trickling of numberless rills that fall down and unite in a broad basin, the fountain of the Jumna. The highest peak which towers above is estimated by Mr. Colebrooke at 25,500 feet, which, however, Mr. Fraser suspects

to be considerably overrated. The river is here swelled by numerous hot springs issuing from amid the rocky banks or from pools in its own current. Captain Hodgson penetrated to several of these fountains that lay concealed beneath vast beds of snow, which, being melted by the exhalations, were formed into spacious halls resembling vaulted roofs of marble.

"The mountain scenery which surrounds Gangoutri, where the infant Ganges bursts into view, is still more sublime and amazing. The traveller winds his way to this place, clambering over steep rocks, or creeping along the face of precipices where flights of steps are formed by posts driven into the crevices. At length he reaches the village, consisting only of a few huts and the temple dedicated to Mahadeo. Here the naked and pointed cliffs, shooting up to the skies, with confused masses of rock lying at their feet, and only a few trees rooting themselves in the deep chasms, make the spectator feel as if he trod on the ruins of a former world. Vast shattered precipices which frown over the temple, have strewn the vicinity with enormous fragments of granite, destined probably one day to overwhelm the edifice itself. A few old pines throw a dark shade over the troubled waters, whose roar is heard beneath, mingled with the stifled but fearful sound of the stones borne down by the current. Rocky heights shut in the prospect on every side, except towards the east, where, behind a crowd of naked spires, the view is bounded by the four snowy peaks of Roodroo Himala.

"Mr. Fraser attempted to trace the Ganges above Gangoutri to a spot famous in India, under the appellation of 'The Cow's Mouth,' the river being represented as rushing there from beneath the snows, through an aperture bearing that particular form. The ruggedness of the banks and other obstacles obliged him to return; but Captain Hodgson, after three days of severe toil and scrambling, reached this memorable spot; and saw the stream issuing from under a perpendicular wall of frozen snow, with numerous depending icicles, in a manner not very dissimilar to that which Indian report had led him to expect.

"The two places above mentioned, with the lower shrines of Bhadrinath and Kedar-nath, and generally the whole of this region, possess a peculiarly sacred character in the eyes of the Hindoo, and are the scene of many of the most remarkable fictions in his wildly-poetical mythology."

In the historical account of "Portuguese Discovery and Conquest," the author has derived the chief of his materials from the *Asia of Juan de Barros*, originally published in 4 vols. folio, and other Portuguese works. The voyage round the Cape of Good

Hope, by Vasco de Gama, is a truly interesting narrative.

In the general history, the writer commences with the Mohammedan invasion, which may be considered the remotest period of which authentic records remain. A general and comprehensive view is given of the Samanian, Afghan, and Mogul dynasties, which for ages held such sway over the extensive regions of Hindoostan, before the establishment of the British dominion. The Saracens, or Arabs, in spreading by arms the faith of Mahomet, effected a wonderful revolution in the eastern world, and perhaps no region derived such advantages from the triumph of the Moslem arms and faith, as the country called Mavar-ul-Nahar, which at the close of the 10th century was added to the dominions of the illustrious Mahmoud, whose empire, it may be said, comprehended all Asia from the Indus to the Caspian Sea. His various conquests and fortunes have all the interest of romance. In the year 1024 Mahmoud undertook his last and greatest expedition into India against the supposed impregnable fortress of Sumnaut, in the province of Guzerat, on the south-western shore of the Indian peninsula. It was one of the holy places of the Hindoo worship. Two thousand villages were assigned for its support, besides presents poured in from all the surrounding regions. Sumnaut, the great idol of worship, was esteemed as the general judge of the dead; and his statue of pure gold was washed every morning with water brought from the Ganges, a thousand miles distant. The attendants consisted of two thousand Brahmins, five hundred dancing girls, three hundred musicians, and three hundred barbers. — Mahmoud having succeeded in his expedition, after desperate resistance on the part of the Indian forces, entered the garrison, and was led to the temple, a spacious and antique structure.

"The interior consisted of a majestic hall supported by fifty-six columns, and entirely encircled with golden images of Hindoo deities. Sumnaut himself, whose actual dimensions are variously reported, towered gigantic over all. On first beholding this idol, Mahmoud, fired with wrathful zeal, struck off its nose, and gave orders that the whole figure should forthwith be reduced into fragments. As the attend-

ant Brahmins saw the downfall of this object of their profoundest veneration, they fell on their knees, and proffered an immense sum to save what remained; and the omrahs advised, even as a matter of prudence, the acceptance of these terms: but the King indignantly rejected the idea of becoming a 'seller of idols.' The work of demolition proceeded; and, on its reaching the interior of the image, there was disclosed a treasure in pearls, rubies, and diamonds, almost beyond conception, and far surpassing the immense sum tendered for its redemption."

There is little doubt but these idols, so sacred in the eyes of a Hindoo, were the secret depositories of the most valuable treasures of the Brahmins; where it was presumed to be safe from the hands of the spoiler.

The most important portion of the work, however, is the conquest of India by the British; when a few merchants, struggling against European rivalry, subdued all the petty states which had arisen from the ruins of the Mogul empire, and became the arbiters of the destinies of millions of human beings, situated on the opposite extremity of the globe. "In this important recital the writer (as he observes in the Preface) has collected into one view the incidents which distinguished the several contests, instead of passing repeatedly from one to another, and carrying them all forward with a regard to the order of time."

Volume I. is illustrated with a map, designed expressly for the work, and twenty-six wood-engravings by Branstons.

The second volume is made up of historical details of the British conquests of Bengal, Mysore, Central Indostan, and the Mahrattas; with general notices of the British Government of India, &c.

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The Eighth Report of the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline. 8vo. pp. 320.

THE treatment of criminals and the modes of punishment appear from history to partake of the character which belongs to the then existent states of society and civilization. Punishments are more disgusting where nations are more barbarous. Of these remains of antiquity the most repro-

bated is capital punishment. Paley thinks that it ought to be supported, on account of its deterring principle. Now we find (from p. 249) that the total number of persons sentenced to death during the last seven years was 8349, out of which were executed only 433. Of these 88 were murderers (p. 255), against whose punishment by death no objection is made. Subtract from these 88, the remainder is 345 for other crimes. But murder stands the highest in the whole list, and it seems that 99 was the number sentenced to death. We shall now give a short table of a certain portion of criminals so sentenced, with the number executed, for seven years.

	Sentenced to death.	Executed.
Burglary - - - -	1797	64
Breaking into a dwelling-house, and larceny -	1610	30
Larceny in a dwelling-house	1119	18
Highway robbery - -	977	69
Attempt to murder - -	186	32
Forgery - - - -	217	24
	<hr/> 5936	<hr/> 237

These 237 in seven years composed the most atrocious of the offenders. It has been supposed that the sentence might have been with equal avail commuted to transportation, so far as regards offenders whose education and habits of life rendered them insusceptible of enjoyment under infamy; but Mr. Wakefield shows, that to such persons nothing could be more acceptable, than removal to places where the commonness of such punishment abates the stigma. The laws have evidently not been executed in a sanguinary spirit; and it appears that, deducting 32 executed for attempts to murder, the sentences of 5731 either have been commuted, or the delinquents pardoned. It is ~~certain~~ too that the number of committals in 1823 was 12,263, and in 1829, 18,675. The number of persons executed in 1823, was 54; in 1829, 74. (p. 255.) May we not argue from hence that the deterring principle of capital punishment having been diminished through the more mitigated substitute, crime has been more committed, and brought with it an increase of executions, through relaxed discipline. God forbid that we should sanction punishment in a vindictive view! In the year 1829, no fewer than 37 were

charged with arson, of whom only 8 were sentenced to death, and but 3 executed; and in the Special Commissions of 1831, out of more than 800 rioters, only four were executed. That fiendish wickedness has *not* been wholly suppressed. When Buonaparte visited Rome in one of his campaigns, it was customary for three or four persons to be assassinated every night. He issued orders for the apprehension and execution of the persons found with arms intended for the purpose, after which no more murders were committed. When too we find that only 99 persons were sentenced to death for murder in seven years, out of which only ten were spared, we really think that the certainty of the capital punishment deterred many, and continues so to do. When too we find that the number of criminals sentenced to death for breaking into a dwelling house, and larceny, was in 1823 only 124, and in 1829, 361, the executions being only 10, we do think that the commutation weakened the deterring principle. Considering, therefore, the whole, in the view of Paley, we do think that the existence of capital punishment, without exclusive limitation to murder, is essential to the prevention of crime; and that, taking *actual facts* for our data, military and naval floggings are the best modes of removing* the necessity of capital punishments. We care not for the reprobation of those punishments; because we know that three hundred thousand ferocious characters are kept in order, refined, and civilized, by that very terror.

Among the crimes to which capital punishment is annexed, we find sheep-stealing. If, according to old saws, prevention is better than cure, we ~~conceive~~ that compulsion imposed upon butchers to take out a license, and keep a register of every mark on the fleece of a sheep bought by them, with the names of the venders, and places where purchased, would greatly check the evil.

We have dwelt thus upon capital punishment, because the very respectable and philanthropic Society, whose Report is before us, has strenuously advocated the utter abolition of capital punishments, except for murder; and, so far as theory and reluctance to prosecute on that account go,

have made out their case: but the question is, will not such a commutation weaken the deterring principle, and operate like relaxed discipline? With their opinions concerning the Hulks, we heartily coincide; we also think that many of the laws actually create increased crime. For instance, we think that the Smuggling, Excise, and Game Laws, promote crime.

Assuredly it is perfectly fitting that gaols should be so regulated as not to be nurseries of vice; but, do what we may, the inevitable loss of character acts against reform, and is after all the severest punishment. The intention of punishment is terror, not cruelty. That exists, as to minor offences, only to an efficient extent among soldiers and sailors. We also consider it essential, that prisoners should earn *more* than is sufficient for their maintenance.* In America, houses of correction are schools accompanied with hard living; and the decoction of wormwood tea, given to drunkards, that disease may be prevented through sudden prohibition of liquors (see p. 209), and the employment of large numbers in Macadamizing roads, &c. deserve commendation; but, under facility of subsistence, the temptations to commit crime are far less than in overpeopled Europe, and if out of 2057 persons imprisoned for debt, only 294 paid the debt, the pretended punishment is nugatory. The object of these laws seems, however, to be not suffering to coerce satisfaction to the creditor, but favour to the debtor, that his time may not be lost, and this kind of prosecution be discouraged (see p. 205). Upon the whole, in regard to minor offences, there are many regulations in the American Codes which merit adoption every where. The effective operation of their punishments in general, we have no means of knowing, because no table is given of the number of commitments, trials, &c.

We shall conclude with a remark from Appendix, p. 4, viz. that the tread-wheel does not work much reformation in old thieves.

* The prison at Auburn, New York, produced a profit to the state, after deducting every expense, of 3336 dollars 97 cents.—p. 216.

The Philological Museum. Cambridge.

WHILE the remotest corners of the kingdom have felt the influence of that swell in the sea of Politics, the prime mover of which has been the spirit of Reform, it is pleasant to find that there are still a few sequestered spots in England, where Classical Literature, that shrinks from every thing like the bustle of active life, can calmly pursue "the even tenor of its way," amidst the quiet walks and solemn cloisters of our time-honoured Universities. It is therefore with no little delight that we hail the appearance of the present work, published at Cambridge, and intended, as the Preface states, "to illustrate the language, the literature, the philosophy, the history, the manners, the institutions, the mythology, and the religion of Greece and Rome;" to which will be added "Biblical Criticisms, and Dissertations on Oriental Literature, when they are not, as such things mostly are, either too heavy or too light;" together with biographical notices of scholars of the olden time. "Nor will the philosophy of modern languages be regarded as forbidden ground; nor in fact any other subject, that relates to antiquity, and can be treated philologically."

But though we are disposed to hope every thing "fair and fortunate" for the present undertaking, we much fear that the too comprehensive nature of the plan will prove to be *ἄχθος οὐκ εὐάγαλον* to the editor and his friends; the more so, as we know that one of the chief causes of the limited sale of the Classical Journal, carried on by the zeal of its proprietor for 20 years, arose from the wish to suit many tastes, in defiance of the well-known truth, that he who would please every body, will please nobody. Of this fact the projectors of the Museum Criticum were fully aware; and they therefore wisely limited their plan to Greek and Latin criticism; nor would they have failed to produce a marked attention to pursuits ennobled by the talents of Scaliger, Bentley, and Porson, had they published their numbers at a less price, and at shorter intervals, and more regular periods, supported as the Journal was by men then high in character, and now higher in rank, such as Bishops Blomfield, Kaye, and Monk, to whom

must be added one, alas! no more, singly greater than all three united, at least in verbal criticism, Peter Elmsley.

Of equal promise, and in some respects of greater talent, are the contributors to the Philological Museum; whose initials are attached to their respective articles. This we think is injudicious; for, despise as a few philosophers may all anonymous criticism, with the many there is truth in the adage "*omne ignotum pro mirifico*;" and thus, while a weak article is not supported by a name only half-concealed by initials, a good one finds much of its effect diminished by the knowledge of the writer's name, rank, and reputation in the world. But the point of greatest importance that we beg to recommend to the serious attention of the editor and the contributors, is the paramount necessity of being original; for no work can be or deserves to be successful, unless the reader finds that he can obtain information there, not to be procured elsewhere: and hence we would almost prefer original errors to translations from German authors, whose ideas require to be treated as foreign wines are, before they can suit the English market; a process which Mr. Mitchell and others have adopted with equal tact and success in various numbers of the Quarterly Review. We beg also to suggest the propriety of imparting to their longer articles the brilliancy of wisdom, and the buoyancy of wit, leaving to the shorter ones to act as the retarding weights of dulness; and above all, to emancipate their minds from every feeling of party prejudice, the besetting sin of criticism, that, like the purblind lover, sees only beauties in the object of his choice, and nothing but defects in her rival. Lastly, let no question be mooted, unless a satisfactory result be arrived at, or at least anticipated.

To these observations we have been led by an attentive perusal of the articles contained in the first number; to which we shall allot a greater space than we could otherwise afford to do, from our wish to make known a work emanating from one of our Universities, and which at any time, and now more especially, requires all the exertions of its well-wishers to give it publicity.

The first article, by J. C. H. is "On the names of the days of the week;" and its object is to show, that of two explanations given by Dion Cassius, to account for the fact, why the names of the days correspond with the names of the Sun and the planets, the second there stated is the most reasonable; and yet at the close of an article of some show of talent, we are told that the arguments here brought forward do not amount to more than a mere probability; a confession that forcibly brings to mind the words of Terence, "Probe fecisti; multo sum incertior quam dadum." True it is that we have only a part of the discussion, but if 73 pages fail to produce conviction, what is there even of mere probability, that the remaining portion will be more successful? But this comes of drawing our materials from the Germans, who are apt "to spin the thread of their verbosity finer than the staple of their argument."

The second article, by H. F. C. is "On the number of the Dramas ascribed to Sophocles." These, says the Greek writer of that poet's life, were, according to Aristophanes the critic, 113; but 123, according to Suidas. The former number is the correct one. For, strange to say, the titles of 113 are actually preserved, if we omit with Dindorf the *Ἰάμβη*, a title that never could have been given to any play; and the same may be said of *Ἔπος*, which Dindorf has improperly retained. Brunck or rather Valckenæer, from whom Brunck received without the least acknowledgment his collection of the fragments of Sophocles, was nearer the mark in reading *Ἰππς*: for the real title was *Ἴππος*, and its subject, Satiric of course, taken from the ~~occurring~~ books of the Odyssey. Equally obvious is it that the title *Τυρῖλλας*, found in Hesych. v. *Καρπομανής*, is a corruption of *Περὶ Λαῶ* or *Περὶ Λαῶ*; the story of whose brazen bull probably formed the subject of another Satiric drama; and to the list of such plays may perhaps be added the *Ἀλέξανδρος*, the argument of which may be seen in "The Seven Wise Masters," as found in the very rare and valuable edition,* published un-

der the title of "Ludus Septem Sapientium, de Astrei Regii Adolescentis Educatione:" with the colophon "Impressum Francofurti ad Mœnum, &c." Nor is it without reason that H. F. C. attributes to that play the verse, preserved by Diogenes, *Ὡς Πριαμίδῃσιν ἐμφερῆς ὁ βουκόλος*, although he did not see that the true reading is *Πῶς πριαμίδῃ δ' ἦν ἐμφερῆς ὁ βουκόλος*, words evidently spoken by Menelaus, after his discovery that he had been cheated out of his wife, by Paris assuming the character of a cow-herd.†

The third article is also by H. F. C. "On the early Ionic Philosophers," and written with the view to support a statement originally made in his admirable work, the "Fasti Hellenici," against an objection raised by some foreign scholars; one of whom has happily solved the riddle, whether the philosophers in question did or did not follow each other in succession (a fact respecting which there was very conflicting testimony), by showing that they were probably contemporaries; "a solution most reasonable," says H. F. C. and who may therefore address his opponent in the language of Locket, "Brother Peachum, we are both wrong."

(To be concluded in Supplement.)

Prometheus Bound, translated from the Greek of Æschylus. By T. Medwin, Esq.

BY a curious coincidence we have to announce in the same month the appearance of two works, one original and the other translated, whose subjects bear a greater resemblance to each other than is to be found elsewhere in the whole range of sacred and profane literature; we allude to the Messiah of Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Medwin's translation of the *Prometheus* of Æschylus, "a drama which," says the Quarterly Reviewer, "contains, through whatever channel derived, confused fragments of some

other, in the possession of Mr. Boha of Henrietta-street. The same work contains also the story of the Ephesian matron, told with more wit than by Petronius, and even in better Latin.

† To a similar story belongs the verse of Cratinus, quoted by Photius, in Suidas,—*Καὶ μὴ πρόσταχθαι βαρβάρῳ τοῖν βουκόλῳ*, spoken by a Nurse, when exhorting Helen not to think of Paris.

* Of this edition the only two copies we know of in this country are, one in the library of the Hon. Mr. Thomas Grenville; and the

of the greatest truths announced in Scripture, viz. a division in heaven, a fallen race, and an intermediate agent between heaven and earth suffering torture with heroic fortitude in consequence of his interposition in favour of mankind;" while, in the language of Schlegel, "the idea of a self-devoting divinity, which had been mysteriously inculcated in many religions, as a confused foreboding of the true, appears in the '*Prometheus*' in almost alarming contrast with the consolations of religion." To us, however, whose faith is built upon a rock, such coincidences are a proof that in no time or place has God left himself without a witness, how much soever the truth may have been distorted by superstition, or half obliterated by time. But these are questions which may be better left to the learning and ingenuity of Bishop Blomfield, who has so ably proved the existence of a traditionary belief in redemption, to be seen, "as through a glass darkly," in the records of the Jews themselves.

To return then to subjects of a lighter cast, we must express our great delight at the appearance of the present volume, which may be honourably added to the numerous works already published by men, who, after daring "the battle or the breeze," have shown that, like *Æschylus*, *Xenophon*, and *Cæsar*, they have sacrificed "tam Marti quam Minervæ."

Of preceding English translations of the *Prometheus*, we know only those by *Potter* and *Morell*; neither of whom can compete for a moment with *Mr. Medwin*; who, wisely adopting the advice of *Horace*, "*Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus Interpres*," has infused into his translation the spirit of an original; and by boldly breaking through the snip-snap dialogue of Greek tragedy, has dispelled the ennui we all feel in reading a number of lines necessarily monotonous, and whose only redeeming virtue in the original is in the terseness of expression, at variance with the more diffusive language of modern times.

But though *Mr. M.* has done well in translating *Æschylus* to avoid every thing like tameness, we think that he might have done more justice to his author and himself, had he been content to keep a little closer to the ori-

ginal, especially in a play like the *Prometheus*; where, except to mere verbal critics, few difficulties present themselves to serve as an excuse for such freedom of translation.

As a specimen of *Mr. Medwin's* competency to the task he has undertaken, we extract the following passages, in which it will be seen that not the least of the merits of the translation is the facility with which he adapts himself to the changing moods of his author.

The last speech of *Io*, previous to her leaving the stage, and the reflections of the *Chorus*, suggested by the hapless fate of the daughter of *Inachus*, are thus beautifully rendered:

"Ahi! Ahi!

Unutterable woe! Omié! Omié!

I burn! I burn! here! here . . . the flame consumes me—

My reason totters on her seat . . . the lash Of furies goads me, the barbed stings of fire Pierce my heart's core with agony—my poor heart

In audible pulsation beats against My breast, and now it stops—my eyes roll wildly,

As bursting from their sockets . . . all In rapid evolution round me—my brain reels,

As in the whirlwind of my fury torn I wander from my course . . . my tongue denies

Its office—unconnected ravings all, my They cannot image my despair . . . my thoughts

O'erwhelm and overpower me with their They plunge me deeper in the waves!

And dash me on the rocks! . . . On! On! Away!

CHORUS. PROMETHEUS.

CHORUS.—STROPHE.

Beyond all mortal wisdom wise,
And read in the decrees of fate,
Was he, who taught 'twas best to prize
Equality of state,
To share content an humble lot
With one of humble state,
With wealth or power undazzled not,
Nor choosing from the great.

ANTISTROPHE.

This happy lot to me be given;
I ask but this, to be allied
With none of all the Gods of Heaven,
But made an equal bride:
These thoughts, said Io! flow from thee,
Thou bird without a mate!
•• Thou homeless bride, o'er land and sea
Pursued by jealous hate.

Let all my vows then offered be,
That, when I wed, equality
May bless my nuptial state :
But who a god could see, nor love,
Ah! who could guard her heart from Jove,
Or war against her fate ?
Unequal would the contest be,
And flying, I should vainly flee
From beauties all-divine.

What is our wisdom to the All-wise,
Our sight, but blindness to the eyes,
Of him who dazzled thine ?

But the chief beauty of Mr. Medwin's translation will be found, where it ought to be found in a translator of Æschylus, in passages that require more than usually vigorous language to express "the thoughts that breathe and words that burn." Witness the following burst in the mouth of Prometheus :

"Well I knew
The purport of his message, now declared ;
'Tis such a one as foe might send to foe ,
The torture well becomes the Torturer !
Then let him wreak his utmost hate on me,
Loose all his stores of wrath ; on me be
thrown

The lightning's arrow, and the balls of fire ;
And let the thunder-smoke, and the fierce
strife

[air,
Of winds warring with winds convulse the
Until its breath, with horrible concussion,
Shall tear the firm-set groundsel of the world
Up from its roots, whirl the mad ocean-wave,
With its vex surges, from their boiling
vortex,

To the star-paven vault of Heaven, whilst I,
Caught in its hurricane's irresistible stress,
Am borne aloft awhile, and then dashed
down

To the dark gulf of gloomy Tartarus ; still,
He shall not all-destroy me !"

Of this passage the only fault is in the omission of the words *Ἀνάγκης στερραῖς δίαιας*, words absolutely requisite to show that Jupiter himself was subordinate to necessity. The omission, however, is probably to be attributed to Mr. Medwin not understanding the common reading ; the absurdity of which has escaped the notice of every editor but the one who has lately given the Prometheus of Æschylus, with English notes, from the press of A. J. Valpy.

Equally spirited is the translation of the conclusion of the play :

"In deed, and not in word—it comes—the
earth [vulsd
Trembles, and shakes, and totters, as con-
With throes of agony ; the sullen roar •

Of thunder after thunder howls around
In echoes deep, and deepening, flash on
flash, [lightning ;
Each fiercer than the last, glares the forked
The hurricane's wings upheave the volumed
dust,
In eddying columns whirl'd—together rush
From every quarter of the heavens, and meet
In ruinous assault the rebel winds,
Making wild anarchy ; sky and sea are min-
gling !

This chaos of all nature has been sent
To shake my soul—rage on, ye elements !
Mother of all my adoration, Earth !
Ether ! who pourest the effluence of light
Round all things, thou who penetrest all
things,
Look on my injuries ! see what I suffer."

Nor ought we to omit the Epode relating to the story of Atlas, where Mr. M. has happily extricated himself from the difficulties of the received text by adopting the reading of Robertellus, the beauty of which was first made known in the edition above alluded to, but which Mr. M. probably never saw.

"Save one, the Titan Atlas, whom with thee
Shall I compare in misery,

Or match in fate ?
He, racked with never-ending pains,
And bound in adamantine chains,
Earth, and the vault of heaven sustains,
An unimaginable weight.

The surges of the ocean,
In undulating motion,
To thy perpetual wail accordance keep ;
Responsive wails the lowest deep,
And in a lower deep unfathomable,

Beneath the seas, beneath earth's seats,
Through all its black abysses, Hell,

With many a voice, thy moan repeats :
Rivers, and all the fountains as they flow,
In murmurs tell their woe ;
They mourn for thee, and for thy fate,
Thou victim of immortal hate !"

We cannot close this notice without communicating a fact of great interest to Greek scholars, told by Mr. M. in his preface, respecting the discovery of certain MSS. of Æschylus in the Escorial, and which Mr. Feder, already known for his "Commentatio in Æschyli Agamemnonis Epodum," is now employed in collating.

In our next Number we shall notice Mr. Medwin's Agamemnon, which we understand is to be followed by similar translations of the remaining plays of Æschylus.

Descriptive Sketches of Tunbridge Wells and the Calverley estate, with brief notices of the picturesque scenery, seats, and antiqui-

ties in the vicinity. Embellished with maps and prints. By John Britton, F.S.A. 12mo.

THIS is a neat and pleasing amplification of the obsolete Tunbridge Wells Guides. We have therefore in due course the *decies repetita* story, that in the year 1606 Dudley, the third Lord North, having, at the age of twenty-five, greatly debilitated his constitution, tasted by chance (in his way from Eridge Park, a hunting seat of the Lord Abergavenny, to London), of a mineral spring by the road side, in the parish of Speldhurst, the qualities of which being afterwards submitted to the analysis of his physicians, proved, under their direction, the means of restoring him to health. Lord Abergavenny (on the borders of whose estate the waters had their rise) ordered wells to be sunk, a stone pavement to be laid round them, and the whole to be enclosed with wooden rails in a triangular form.

In 1630 Henrietta Maria, wife of King Charles I. was sent to the Wells by her physicians for the re-establishment of her health after the birth of Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II. This was truly an excursion champêtre, for her Majesty remained encamped for six weeks on Bishop's Down, which had been cleared for her reception. The Queen, in this arcadian *sejour*, encouraged masques and dancing, the chief amusements of the Court in that day. The sons of Galen were soon attracted to a spot which had acquired such sanatory reputation, and a Dr. Rowzee endeavoured to perpetuate her Majesty's visit by calling the waters "the Queenes Welles," but the appellation seems not to have been long continued. This Lodowick Rowzee, doctor of physic, dwelling at Ashford, in Kent, and migrating to the new Spa in search of better practice than was probably to be found within the limits of a country town, published a small tract in 1670, descriptive of the virtues of its water. He recommends his patients to begin by drinking ten or twelve ounces in the morning, and to increase the dose to two hundred ounces per diem; and as this quantity must amount to about seven quarts, the patients, on attaining the maximum, might be accounted tolerably accomplished chalybeate-water sots. Dr. Rouzee adds, "divers do take tobacco after their water, which I do not dis-

like, especially if they hold it a good while in their mouths before they puff it out."

The first buildings in the neighbourhood of the springs were erected about 1636; one appropriated for the use of the ladies, the other as a smoking room.

About the year 1638 the spirit of speculation started into life, and for the accommodation of the influx of visitors a few houses were built.

The next observation is worthy of all practical consideration in the present times, and especially for those who are of opinion that people may quarrel about their rights until they lose their *real* independence, viz. that independence which is derived from an honest industry. The philosopher has said that knowledge is power; under all the final circumstances of constitutional change, the same might be affirmed of riches.

Shakspeare has not let this fondness of the commonalty for political *delassement*, and neglect of their immediate and essential callings, escape him when he says,

"Old men and beldams in the streets
Do prophecy upon it dangerously.
I saw the smith stand with his hammer thus
The whilst his iron did on the anvil cool,
With open mouth swallowing a tailor's
news!"

"Speculation," says Mr. Britton, "now started into life, but its spirit experienced a lamentable check from the convulsions to which the kingdom was subjected during the next ten or fifteen years; but no sooner did the violence of the storm begin to subside, than the people returned to their customary pursuits and pleasures, and the Wells were again resorted to with greater avidity than before. The genius of England is not republican; it worships at the altar, it bows at the throne, it flourishes under the sway of a favourite monarch."

A very ample notice is taken, page 53 et seq. of the buildings on the Calverley estate, to the illustration of which a map and four views, with ground-plans of the houses erected under the direction of Mr. Decimus Burton, the architect, are devoted. Such plans are a very convenient mode of informing persons who may desire to establish their residence at the Wells, of the accommodation which these elegant Grecian and Gothic villas can afford them. They must save many a long journey to look at a house.

Some of Dr. Yeats' observations on the qualities of the waters, and diseases observed at the Wells, appear to us rather to belong to a medical than a topographical guide, and are hardly calculated for the eye of the general reader.

Of Mr. Gideon Mantell's geological notice of the environs of the Wells, appended at page 99, we can speak with much approbation. These details of the internal structure of our soil are replete with interest, and when more evidence shall be collected the result will be highly important to science.

"Immediately beneath the lower sand of the chalk formation, a thick bed of tenacious clay, generally of various shades of a bluish grey colour, appears; it is called the *weald clay*, and forms the subsoil of the wealds of Kent and Sussex. It contains beds of limestone, composed of the petrified remains of a spiral shell fish, allied to a species of river snail, held together by a sub-crystalline calcareous cement. It forms a marble, which in some localities is sufficiently compact and hard to bear a good polish. This marble is the Sussex or Petworth marble, occurring in the wealds of Kent and Sussex, and so well known to the antiquary as forming columns for the interior of religious edifices and sepulchral monuments. The fossils of the weald are of a most extraordinary character, and are either of fresh water or terrestrial origin. They consist of the bones and teeth of crocodiles, and of several other kind of reptiles, so gigantic as almost to exceed belief. One of these monsters, the *iguandon*, (so called from the resemblance of its teeth to those of the iguana, a lizard of the West Indies,) whose teeth and bones are found in the stone near Horsham, must have been from sixty to a hundred feet long, for its thigh and toe bones are larger than those of the largest elephant. The romantic spot, the High Rocks, the favourite resort of the visitors to the Wells, is not less attractive to the geologist. It is manifestly an ancient shore; a line of cliffs that for ages bore the brunt of the waves, when the valleys of the weald were filled by the waters of the ocean, and the forest ridge was an island in an extensive Archipelago."

The fourth section of this work has notices of Mayfield Place, Bayham Abbey, Tunbridge Castle, Penshurst Place, Bramletye House, Knoll, and other objects of note within a considerable distance round the Wells. A sort of introduction precedes the work, in which the reader is conducted along the Deptford road through Lewisham and Bromley to the Tunbridge waters.

Here we have some passages of affectation of fine writing and alliteration, on which we cannot bestow our praise; as, for instance,

"The unenclosed common bestrewn with broom, heath, and bramble, and rock and thyme, and the primaval hurst, or forest, may be said to display the same features which were familiar to the aboriginal Britons, the conquering Romans, the demi-civilized Saxons in the first, second, fifth, ninth, and eleventh centuries."

The reader is here presented with a strange jumble of ideas, and must pick out these arithmetical epithets and appropriate them to the nouns to which they belong. In assorting his figures he may chance to find that some will be without an owner.

In Lewisham (page 7), we are told that there are some *irriguous eminences*; certainly there are no hills in that parish running with water; the author has therefore mistaken the term to mean *rugged*, or abounding with *ridges*. In passing Holwood Hill, the old Noviomagus, he glances at Mr. Croker's excavation, and Mr. Kempe's report to the Society of Antiquaries, printed in the xxiii vol. of the *Archæologia*, and his communication to our vol. for 1828, pt. ii. p. 255, in a very confused way, and we hear that the object of the united labours of these gentlemen at Holwood Hill was some antique vestiges of the *Anglicised Romans*! (p. 9.) That the Romans amalgamated with the Anglo-Saxons, is certainly information to us. We do not wish to be hypercritical, but if these allusions to history are made, they should at least be made correctly, or what end do they serve?

The fourteen embellishments which decorate this neat and cheap little volume are well executed. The lithographic prints are exceedingly clear. The reduced copy of the rare print which represents the walk at Tunbridge Wells in the middle of the last century, is an impression of much interest.—Dr. Johnson, Colley Cibber, Garrick, Beau Nash, Miss Chudleigh (afterwards the celebrated Duchess of Kingston), the Earl of Chatham, Mr. Speaker Onslow, Richardson, Lord Lyttleton, all appear on the promenade in their proper costume. "Tunbridge Wells, and Calverley, as seen from the Frant Road," (p. 49), lithographed by Templeton from a sketch by T. H. Clarke, is a beautifully cha-

racteristic Kentish landscape; the fine old gate of Tunbridge Castle is also delineated with clearness and boldness within a limited space.

On the whole, therefore, this little volume, if not to be examined according to a severe standard, is an acceptable *vade mecum* for the lounge, and will not be disregarded by the collector for the Topography of Kent.

Souvenirs de Mirabeau. By Etienne Dumont. [*Recollections of Mirabeau.*] Arranged by F. Duval. 8vo. pp. 360.

A most valuable and delightful work, written by a man of great talents, and who lived in a most eventful time. M. Dumont was a Genevese; he resided for some time in England as tutor to Lord Lansdowne, and was in the midst of the political intrigues of the two first legislative assemblies. To originally strong sense, he added all the advantages of comparison, of observing unbiassed by any personal motive, and of recording without any particular interest. A more wretched picture of vanity, intrigue, and weakness, was never drawn, than in this sketch of the commencement of the French Revolution. France was just a huge theatre given up to what Mr. Croker so happily terms "the curiosity of change." There can be no doubt that if Mirabeau had lived, the only man who had talents to meet the emergency, the face of affairs would have been very different, and for the better; but what must be the political state of that country whose chief dependence was on a man of great ability, but without even the decency of affecting principle? The following slight anecdote will give as accurate an idea of the times as the most lengthened commentary: "The elder Mirabeau was reproached for the state of intoxication in which he frequented the Legislative Assembly. 'Why,' replied he, 'it is the only vice my brother has left for me.'"

The English translation is a very wretched one.

Poland and other Poems.

THERE is more poetical feeling in these pages than is now generally to be found in the little hot-pressed tomes which issue from the press,

GENT. MAG. June, 1832.

"As if their whole vocation
Were endless imitation."

One of the miscellaneous poems called "Homer," has much imagination about it. The following lines descriptive of Night, strike us as both new and good:

"When silence, like an old mysterious priest,
Unites the heaven and earth in holy rest."

Sermons preached before the University of Oxford. By the Rev. Edward Burton, D.D. Regius Professor of Divinity, and Canon of Christchurch. 8vo. pp. 451.

SERMONS before Universities have the specific object of combating and overcoming errors, without which process Scripture cannot support its authority as the word of God. In the present day it is more especially required, because toleration has made of religion a plebeianism, an opening for advancement to the ignorant; and the more religion is diversified the more is that opening enlarged. The end of such a state of things is, that there is no religion at all, only party. We therefore think, that an established Church is a necessary accompaniment to Christianity, and that the notion of the Bible, however interpreted, being alone sufficient, is the same thing as to say, that the law is sufficient without judges, or schools without school-masters.

A Regius Professor of Divinity does not discuss common-place topics. We cannot enter into the whole of the valuable theology here given; but there is one point which may interest our readers; it is the intermediate state of the soul after death. This subject has been very largely and excellently discussed by the Rev. Thomas Huntingford. As some persons have thought fit, at the expense both of reason and Scripture, to advance an opposite opinion, viz. that the soul remains in an insensible state till the day of judgment, we are rejoiced to find a most satisfactory Sermon devoted to this particular subject. We cannot make a digest of it, but we shall give a most felicitous exposure of what is, in fact, a blunder.

"That death is not an eternal sleep is declared not only by the whole tenor of Scripture, but particularly in the words of the text, when it is said, that *them also which*

sleep in Jesus will God bring with him; from which words it plainly appears, that sleep is used to express the intermediate state of the soul previous to the general resurrection."—p. 123.

To add to the blunder, we observe, that he who will search Parkhurst, p. 369, ed. 7th, (v. Κοιμω) will find that among the ancients, "*Sleeping implied waking,*" and could not be confounded with *dying*, without the adjunct of *perpetual* or *eternal*, which does not occur in the text.

We have another excellent specimen of logic in pp. 65, 66, concerning the "Sin against the Holy Ghost."

"It is true that all sin may be forgiven to him who has faith, but blasphemy against the Holy Ghost implies an absence of faith, a determination not to believe; the condition therefore of forgiveness being wanting, the sin cannot be forgiven. The mistake of many interpreters consists in this: they think that blasphemy against the Holy Ghost is some specific sin which a Christian may commit; whereas it can only be committed by him who is not a Christian at all."

From these extracts *inter alia* we think that Dr. Burton has clearly proved his title to great respect.

What is to be done with the Tithes in Ireland?
The Question answered by Edward Hincks,
D.D. Rector of Killyleagh. 8vo, pp. 56.

THE extinction of Tithes is impossible. Payment of them must be made either to landlords or tax-gatherers. The whole income of the Irish establishment is less than 700,000*l.* about half the amount of the inhabited house duty in Great Britain.

Dr. Hincks's plan is this: "Let the government agent attend on certain days, to be announced by previous advertisement, in each parish or district for the receipt of tithe composition, and let such landholders as pay on those days (or on other days, within the limited period, at his office in a central town) be entitled to an abatement of, say 5 per cent., on the sum apportioned to them."—p. 55.

This plan Dr. Hincks says that he has tried with success in his own parish.

We cannot dismiss his pamphlet without however observing, that his language concerning curates is illiberal and indiscreet.

The Fair of May Fair is a series of tales, in three volumes, attributed to the fertile pen of Mrs. Gore, which depict, with great spirit and some occasional displays of keen satire, the artificial manners and fashionable vices of high life. The "*Flirt of Ten Seasons,*" which commences the series, is a cleverly drawn satire on intriguing mothers and flirting daughters. There are five other tales very agreeably written, but not of merit equal to the "*Flirt.*" They may be said to be in perfect keeping with other productions from the pen of the same lady, known under the different names of "*Mothers and Daughters,*" "*The Opera,*" "*Pin-money,*" &c.

Sketch of the History of Van Dieman's Land, by JAMES BISCHOFF, esq. is an unpretending volume, compiled, without much labour or research, from the various publications which have already appeared on the subject, with the addition, however, of some minor information derived from private letters, or from individuals who have visited the colony. The map which accompanies the volume, is doubtless the most valuable portion of the publication; for the letter-press consists of little more than extracts, by wholesale, from the "*Picture of Australia,*" Widdowson's "*Van Dieman's Land,*" "*Hobart Town Almanack,*" and other works familiar to the public.

A new *History of London and Westminster* is commenced in monthly numbers, price 1*s.* It is expected to consist of 32 parts, or four volumes. This work is intended for what are now called, *par excellence*, "the useful classes of society." Compilations, termed "*Histories of London,*" have of late been frequently published, but every work relative to this great metropolis is sure of a ready support. We heartily wish some spirited publisher would undertake a complete *History of London and Westminster*, founded on the last edition of Stow's Survey, and brought down to the present time. Such a valuable work is much wanted.

Mrs. MARKHAM, author of the *Histories of England and France*, has published two volumes under the title of *The New Children's Friend*, consisting of 38 Tales and Conversations, which we can recommend as well calculated to amuse and improve our young friends.

WYLD'S *Atlas of Modern Geography* is a collection of 24 maps well adapted for the use of schools. The maps are engraved in a very clear and distinct manner.

Mr. ROSE'S *Roman History for Youth*, illustrated with the clever designs of Mr. W. H. Brooke, is a desirable present for the rising generation; as a means of instruction, and it will be acceptable to them from its elegant embellishments.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Continued from p. 440.)

Amongst the numerous productions of the many talented artists that claim our attention, it would be impossible to do adequate justice to all, limited as we necessarily are to a small space in our pages. But we might, nevertheless, be considered as remiss in our critical duties, were we to pass over, without some special notice, the brilliant productions of Etty, Ward, Constable, Collins, and others, who have distinguished themselves by the superiority of their works, not only on this but on previous occasions.

As to Mr. ETTY, whose works mere accident prevented us noticing in our last number, he may be truly said to rank with the very first members of the Academy. His three splendid pictures of "Judith," and his chaste composition of "Guardian Angels,"—to say nothing of his other masterly works,—entitle to attention every thing that comes from his easel. His productions this year are only three. The first in the catalogue is from the following very fine passage in one of Gray's beautiful Pindaric Odes, *The Bard* :

"Fair laughs the Morn, and soft the Zephyr blows,
While proudly riding o'er the azure realm,
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;
Youth on the prow and Pleasure at the helm;
Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's sway
That, hushed in grim repose, expects its evening prey."

There is very much of the beauty of the proportion of the antique throughout this picture—as indeed in all from the same pencil. The foreshortening of the face of Pleasure has been very highly and professionally admired, as have also her face, figure, and attitude. In the drawing of the boy blowing bubbles, and the man trying to catch them, there is far more of classicality than is to be seen in almost any modern picture. The easy and recumbent posture of Pleasure reclining at the helm, "quite in a Queenly confidential way," and the joyous expression of her countenance, are happy in the extreme. The infant Zephyr breathing favourable breezes, and bending the silken canvass o'er the mast, the nymph standing in the water near the prow, and the other Naiads swimming, are designed and drawn with a most fortunate combination of the ideality of Poetry and the reality of Nature. The whirlwind is personified by a very effective demon figure in the dark clouds to the right of the picture.

The Destroying Angels and Demons of Evil interrupting the orgies of the vicious and intemperate, is a very elaborate composition; and though only described in the catalogue as a finished sketch, is particularly remarkable

for the skill with which, in due proportion to its situation, every figure, of all the various groups, is made out. And here again the harmonious blending of brilliancy with chasteness of colouring is very striking.

Phædra and Cymochles, from Spencer's "Faery Queen," is the most highly finished of Mr. Etty's three pictures.

"Along the shore as swift as glance of eye,
A little gondelay bedecked trim,
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly,
That like a little forest seemed outwardly."

Phædra's face and form are extremely beautiful, and there is great excellence in the drawing (the arms especially) of Cymochles. And

"—the boughs and arbours woven cunningly,
That like a little forest seemed outwardly."

are very cleverly painted, and keep up the delusion in the picture which the poetry describes. Phædra's position is perhaps a little voluptuous, and this had been better otherwise.

WARD'S *Strong and Weak Twin* is a charming little picture, with nature conspicuous in every part of it, and is a convincing proof that this very able artist's powers do not decline as his years advance.

CONSTABLE, notwithstanding his extraordinary mannerism, in which, by the bye, he did not indulge in his early works—has produced a most effective picture in his *Whitehall Stairs*, but the innumerable flakes of white all over it require that it should be viewed from the middle of the small room in which it is.

No. 8. *Sunset at Camogli*, a small seaport ten miles south-east of Genoa. A. W. Calcott, B.A.—When the picturesque scenery of nature and art are to be combined, and presented to the eye at one view, there is perhaps no living artist more capable of producing the desired effect than Calcott, whether we consider the chasteness of his pencil or the general execution of his subjects. In this picture there is a pleasing interest associated with the surrounding objects. The soft azure sky, the distant mountains, and rippling waves, are in perfect harmony with the subject.

9. *A Hindoo Temple at Rotas Gur*. W. Daniell, R.A.—The talents of Daniel are never more fully developed than in his attempts to embody the grandeur and beauty of oriental scenery. Rotas Gur, the present subject of his pencil, is a hill fort in the province of Bahar, in the East Indies, and the solemn grandeur which the artist has imparted to the picture, powerfully associates the mind with the religious observances and mysterious ceremonies of the Hindoos. Notwithstanding an instinctive abhorrence of pagan idolatry, we feel, as it were, intr

pressed with a sense of veneration and awe—so skilfully has the painter finished off his picture.

No. 90, is a *View*, by the same artist, of an *Imaum Barrah*, or mausoleum of a Mahometan high priest, at Saseram, in the province of Bahar, and is distinguished by the same striking peculiarities of design and execution as No. 9.

18. *The River Tamar at Endsleigh*. F. C. Lewis.—A well painted specimen of luxurious English scenery.

28. *St. Valentine's Morn*. W. Allan, A. Catherine stooping to kiss Gow Smith as he sleeps, from Sir Walter Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*. A delightful illustration, and one we shall rejoice to see engraved.

29. *Rustic Civility*. W. Collins, R.A.—Perhaps it would not be too extravagant to characterise this as the gem of the year's exhibition, taking into estimation the amusing character of the figures, as well as the intrinsic beauty of the painting. Some little half-laughing half-frighted peasants, accompanied by a wild looking little cur, are opening a gate for a stranger, of whom the spectator has no further knowledge than he can derive from the shadow which is thrown on the centre foreground, of a horse and his rider. The gate leads to a rich and shadowy green lane. The whole picture is redolent of nature.

61. *The Ruined Tomb*. A. W. Calcott, R.A. A clear evening sky, a far-stretched distance, and some excellent figures in contemplation. This is a composition of exceeding beauty. 86. *Scene in the Ligurian Mountains, after a heavy rain*, by the same gentleman. Let the spectator turn from the one to the other of these pictures, in order that, by comparison, he may the better perceive the beauties of each. No. 100, *The Beughted Traveller*, also claims attention.

112. *Skittle players*. W. Collins, R.A.—Full of "nature and lusty life," all enjoyment and mirth, and nothing brutalizing or even vulgar. The figures looking on and holding each other back, and the children peeping over the palings, create an interest in the spectator, which is scarcely to be understood, unless the picture has been attentively examined. The muscular figure about to throw the ball is well delineated. This picture hangs near to that containing portraits of the family of the Marquis of Westminster, (see our last number p 440) and it will be found pleasant to compare the low life of the one with the conventional formality of the other.

139. *Peregrine Touchwood and Josiah Cargill*. W. Mulready, R.A. This has already been engraved, as an illustration of the Edinburgh edition of Scott (*St. Rovan's Well*); but beautiful and even elaborate as the engraving is, the contrast between the man of learning and the man of experience

is rendered much more perfect by colour. The self-sufficiency of the eccentric Touchwood is very naturally given both in look and attitude.

140. *A scene from the Taming of the Shrew*, by Leslie, is a composition full of force and feeling. It is taken from Act 4, sc. 3, representing Petruchio in a pretended rage with the tailor, who has brought home his wife's gown:

"Braved in mine house with a skein of thread!
Away thou rash thou quantity, thou remnant."

On the left of the picture sits the indignant Catherine, the beau-ideal of a tamed vixen; beautiful even in defiance of the suppressed rage which is so vividly expressed by the artist's pencil. The composition is replete with interest, and the accompaniments felicitously introduced.

159. *Contention of Oberon and Titania*, H. Howard, R.A. This is a spirited composition, from a well-known scene in Shakespeare's "*Midsummer Night's Dream*."

"Obe. Give me that boy, and I will go with thee.
Tit. Not for thy kingdom—Fairies away;
We shall hide downright if I longer stay."

The subject is very poetically conceived; and the details executed with Howard's usual skill and finish.

222. *Dinner-time*, W. F. Witherington, A.—A clever painting, of which the figures constitute the principal excellence. The infant, which is unable to decide upon leaving the mother's breast in order to go to the father's arms, and the old man looking delightedly on the group, are charmingly imagined.

239. *The Saint Manufactory*, T. Uwins.—We cannot view this picture without experiencing the alternate feelings of admiration, amusement, and pity—admiration at the skill which the artist has displayed in the composition and grouping of his picture; amusement at the many curious accessories he has introduced, and the associations with which they are connected; and pity for the degraded state to which the human mind must be reduced, in the country where such trades in superstition are carried on. The design has been taken from the shop of a Neapolitan manufacturer of images for papal worship; and we see displayed the whole machinery of Neapolitan devotion: crucifixes, madonnas, saints, and angels. Here we observe two Capuchin friars bargaining with the saint-maker for a bunch of cherubs suspended from the ceiling, which to heretical minds like ours has a very droll effect. The countrywomen also, who have brought their household images to be newly painted and repaired, add materially to the drollery of the scene.

256. *Daniel*, ch. iv. v. 24, 25. G. Jones, R.A.—Nebuchadnezzar perceiving the fourth figure in the "fiery furnace." An imaginative and excellent work, replete with

beauty and gorgeousness. Mr. Turner has taken v. 26 of the same chapter for a subject, (355) but, we think, has not treated it so judiciously. He has some beautiful, we may say wonderful, effects of light; but the whole is unsatisfactory. There is great difficulty in tracing the lights to their sources. The shadowy figure in the centre is a conception of much sublimity.

258. *Portrait of Philip Reinagle, Esq. in his 85th year.* R. R. Reinagle, R.A.—It is only when portraits have exceedingly high merit that they deserve notice in criticisms on this exhibition, for the united expostulation of the public press produces no abatement of their number. This is, however, so interesting as a portrait of a celebrated man, and is so admirably painted, as to compel attention and applause. The face is most intellectual and energetic.

272. *Cinderella.* C. Landseer.—This is indeed the Cinderella we used to read about, and not the one we have lately seen in "Cenerentola," and a while since in "Cendrillon." The painting is altogether worthy of the fame of the artist; though we venture to suggest that he might have made Cinderella somewhat more gay, somewhat more triumphant. The finish in this picture, the candlesticks, china, &c. is very superior. We were rejoiced to see the gourd-carriage and the rat-horses introduced beneath the table.

299. *Pegwell Bay—sunset.* W. Delmar.—A clever little picture by an amateur.

339. *The Bay of Naples, taken near the Tomb of Virgil.* G. Arnald, A.—An elegant and poetic picture, taken from a position quite new to us. The sweep of the Bay is very beautiful in this view.

361. *Brian de Boisguilbert, with his Saracens, taking Rebecca from Torquilstone Castle.* A. Cooper, R.A.—A splendid work of art, illustrative of Ivanhoe, consisting of horses and men, full of energy and determination.

368. *An Italian Scene.* T. Creswick.—A delightful little picture with a lengthened distance, Claude-like in its effect; and yet so lightly touched, that all the colour in the picture would scarcely fill a single brush.

383. *Usurpation of birds' nests by Cupids.* T. Stothard, R.A.—A delightful production of the elegant fancy of the above artist. It is an arabesque of flowers, and birds, and Cupids; the birds and Cupids engaged in a playful warfare.

384. *Oranges,* 365. *Walnuts,* A. J. Oliver, A.; and 952. *Autumnal Fruits,* B. J. Onion.—All these are so beautifully painted, and look so luscious, the oranges more particularly, which appear to be scarcely confined by their skins, that they vex and torment us in these hot rooms. We understand now the misery of Tantalus.

427. *Othello, Act v. scene 2.* E. D.

Leahy.—A very worthy illustration of Shakspeare.

469. *Guzman d'Alfarache.* J. Walsh.—A very clever picture, almost hidden by the large frame of one of its neighbours. The artist is, we hear, very young; if so he will not be always in a corner. The Spanish rogue, looking very dejectedly and standing against a wall in a tremendous shower, is the subject. A waterbutt running over on one side of him, and a water-spout pouring down on the other, render his position any thing but enviable.

555. *Moses supported by Aaron and Hur.* H. Singleton.—A very sublime painting; the subject of which would be most effective in sculpture.

549. *The Conciagerie, &c. from the Pont au Change.* E. Stow.—This is hung very low, but it will reward the effort necessary to see it. The effect of sunlight is remarkably well portrayed.

1046. *Head of Ariadne.* G. T. Gibbons.—A classical little gem.

SCULPTURE ROOM.

1178. *The Gipsy,* R. Westmacott, R.A.—A marble statue of remarkable purity and beauty. The texture of the cloak, &c. is very perfectly given by the chiselling.

1186. *Posthumous bust of R. P. Jodrell, Esq.* R. W. Sievier.—"Even as he looked in life;" and so true to nature as it was in his last days, that those who then knew him cannot but look on it with more of melancholy than of pleasure.

1211. *Midsummer Night's Dream.* W. Pitts.—Puck on a toadstool with a whole body guard of antic faeries. A very pleasant and intellectual model.

1214. "Tis only Nature lulled to sleep." E. H. Bailey, R.A.—So true to nature, so devoid of affectation is this charming work, that it is even worthy of comparison with the Mercury in the British Museum; of which it reminded us: not from any similarity of attitude, but from its beautiful simplicity and magical effect.

PANORAMA OF MILAN.

Mr. Burford has lately opened, in his great circle at Leicester Square, a panoramic view of Milan, which is a very beautiful subject. The superb cathedral, of shining white marble, is so near the point of view as to occupy 2000 feet of canvass. Most of the other public buildings are conspicuously seen; and the distant prospect affords an extensive view over the plains of Lombardy and Piedmont as far as the Alps and Appennines.

Wilkie's celebrated and well-known painting of *The Penny Wedding*, in the Royal collection, has been most admirably copied in a line engraving by James Stewart. Size,

94 in. by 16. The characters of the bashful Bride and admiring Bridegroom, of the boisterous dancers, of the numerous other groups, and even of the very infants and dogs, have all been hit off by the engraver with great exactness; and this print must take a distinguished place amongst the other favourite specimens of the eminent artist.

The Sportsman at home, painted by Wm. Cozins, is well engraved in line by Wm. Raddon. Size, 12½ by 9½. Four dogs in front of the picture are admirably represented and well contrasted, whilst the Sportsman in the back-ground is comfortably smoking his pipe, and enjoying his wood-fire.

Fourteen Views of Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire. These lithographic views have been drawn from nature on stone, by M. J. Scarlett Davis, and we are so much pleased with them that we wish the artist would favour us with a similar series of views of all the monastic buildings in Yorkshire, a county so rich in ecclesiastical remains. The first view is of the Hall, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. This was originally the gateway of the Abbey. The next view is a very curious one, being the old west front of the Abbey, as it stood before the erection of the western tower. It is a chaste specimen of the English style in the early part of the 13th century. The 3d, 4th, and 5th are N.W. and S.W. views of the Abbey. The 6th and 7th plates are interior views. Six other plates are occupied with the beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood of the Abbey, and the last is the picturesque residence of the Rev. W. Carr, which was built by the Christian philosopher, the Hon. Rob. Boyle, on the site of the dissolved monastery, and under the walls of the Abbey church. Some

additions have been tastefully made by the Rev. W. Carr, whose well-known taste has called into notice many of the beauties of the place, which has of late attracted much attention from tourists, and this publication is well calculated to increase the number of its visitors.

Designs for Lodges and Park Entrances: by P. F. Robinson, Architect, F.S.A. and F.G.S. In this publication the author of the *Vitruvius Britannicus*, as well as of several elegant works of domestic and rural architecture, proposes to furnish a species of design which is as frequently in requisition as any,—habitations which may at once prove commodious to gatekeepers, gardeners, and other humble dependants, and at the same time be an ornament to the grounds where they are erected. The work will not extend beyond six numbers, each containing two designs, explained by plans, elevations, and perspective views. We may add, as a testimony to their practical value, that the two designs here represented have already been adopted—the first in three distant parts of the country, Scotland, South Wales, and Sussex.

We have before us Parts 7 and 8 of Mr. SHAW'S *Illuminated Ornaments selected from Missals and Manuscripts of the Middle Ages*; and it is our opinion that the beauty of the specimens selected increases as he proceeds. There is here some fine workmanship of the Italian illuminators; a very charming border of birds and flowers from the library of Mr. Douce, and three entire pictures, (Sampson and the Lion, the Crucifixion, and the Burial service) from the same MS. which is a copy of the service of the Virgin.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

The Main Principles of the Creed and Ethics of the Jews, exhibited in Selections from the *Yad Hachazakah* of Maimonides, with a Literal English Translation, copious Illustrations from the Talmud, &c. By HERMANN HEDWIG BERNARD, Teacher of Languages at Cambridge.

An Essay on the Ministry of Local or Lay Preachers. By WM. ROBINSON.

A Fac-Simile of the celebrated Hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," &c. By the late Bp. HESSE, lithographed by Mr. MARTIN.

Lives of eminent Missionaries. By J. CARNE, Esq. Author of *Letters from the East*.

The Christian Warfare Illustrated. By the Rev. ROBERT VAUGHAN, Author of the *Life and Opinions of Wycliffe*, &c.

The Harmony of religious Truth and Human Reason asserted, in a Series of Essays. By JOHN HOWARD HINTON, M.A.

The Life and Times of Isaac Watts, D.D. with notices of many of his Contemporaries. By the Rev. T. MILNER, A.M. Author of the *History of the Seven Churches of Asia*.

The Devotional Letters and Sacramental Meditations of Dr. Philip Doddridge.

Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell, from the Norman Conquest to the Nineteenth Century, by J. H. WIFFEN.

History of Charlemagne. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq.

Memoirs of Captain Heywood, Midshipman on board the Bounty at the time of the Mutiny.

Mirabeau's Letters, Anecdotes and Maxims, during his Residence in England.

A Companion and Key to the History of England: consisting of copious Genealogical and Biographical Details and Charts of the several Dynasties of the British Sovereigns, and the illustrious Families emanating from them. By G. FISHER.

Historical and Antiquarian Notices of Crosby Hall. By E. J. CARLOS.

A Manual of the Baronetage of the British Empire. By R. B.

Devon and Cornwall Illustrated; from Original Drawings by T. Allom. With Historical and Topographical Descriptions by J. Britton and E. W. Brayley. Also, part I. of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland Illustrated; from Original Drawings, by Thomas Allom.

The Law and Practice of Elections, as altered by the Reform Act, &c. By C. WORDSWORTH, of the Inner Temple.

A Memoir on Suspension Bridges, with descriptions of some of the most important Bridges. By CHARLES STEWART DREWRY, Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Letters for the Press, on the Feelings, Passions, Manners, and Pursuits of Men. By the late FRANCIS ROSCOMMON, Esq.

A Compendium of Civil Architecture. By ROBERT BRINDLEY.

A Supplement to the Dictionaries of Webster and Johnson, being a Glossary of Obsolete and Provincial Words and Phrases, illustrative of ancient Manners, Customs, &c. from the MSS. of the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, with additions by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. and Joseph Stevenson, Esq.

Views of the River Fleet, from drawings by Anthony Crosby; with historical notices from the earliest periods to the present time.

The adventures of Barney Mahoney. By T. CROFTON CROKER, Esq.

Richard of York; or, The White Rose of England, 3 vols.

Supplement to Loudon's Hortus Britannicus.

Bayldon on Rents, &c. New Edition, with considerable additions.

Twenty-five Plans and Views, namely, Ten of the Ancient Palace of Westminster, and Fifteen of St. Stephen's Chapel, the Cloisters by the Speaker's House, &c. with a Letter-press Explanation. By Mr. ADAM LEE.

DR. VALPY'S LIBRARY is now on sale by auction by Mr. EVANS. It consists of 10 days sale. The Catalogue is very accurately formed by the Doctor himself, and is enriched with many bibliographical notices.

FRENCH HISTORIES.

A series of volumes on History has been published by the Council Royal of the University of France, for the use of students in the several colleges. As they are not yet much known in England, and have considerable merit, a list of them may not be unacceptable to our readers, especially such as

are engaged in an historical course of tuition or private study. (The summaries are framed on the model of Heeren's celebrated manual of ancient history.)

1. Histories.

1. HISTOIRE ANCIENNE, by M. Du Rozoir, professor of history in the royal college of Louis Le Grand at Paris, and associate professor of ancient history to the Faculty of Letters, vol. I. 8vo. Vol. II. is in the press.

2. HISTOIRE ROMAINE, by M. Auguste Poirson, professor of history at the Royal College of Henry IV. vols I. and II. to the defeat of the Cimbri and Teutones. Vol. III. is in the press.

3. HISTOIRE GENERALE DU MOYEN AGE, by M. Des Michels, rector of the Academy at Aix, 2 vols. 8vo.

4. ARREGE DE L'HISTOIRE GENERALE DES TEMPS MODERNES, from the fall of Constantinople in 1453, to the close of the American War in 1783, by M. Ragon, professor of rhetoric at the royal college of Bourbon, 2 vols. 8vo.

2. Summaries of History.

1. PRECIS DE L'HISTOIRE ANCIENNE, by M. M. Poirson and Cayx, (the latter professor of history in the royal college of Charlemagne) 3d edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo.

2. PRECIS DE L'HISTOIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE ROMAINE ET DES EMPEREURS ROMAINS, by M. Du Rozoir, and M. Dumont the latter professor of history at the college of St. Louis. 8vo.

3. PRECIS DE L'HISTOIRE DU MOYEN AGE, by M. Des Michels. 8vo.

4. PRECIS DE L'HISTOIRE MODERNE, by M. Michelet, master of the conferences, for history and philosophy, in the preparatory school. 8vo.

These volumes form an historical library, for reading or reference. The Roman histories are based on the narrative of Livy, which in England has many disputers, but in favour of which M. Poirson has advanced new reasons. The *Precis* of ancient history by M. Poirson and Cayx, is the one we are best acquainted with; the French professors consider the Egyptian part of it as particularly well done; the period, however, on which the authors have thrown most new light, is that of the Achaean league, in which many passages of the originals are illustrated and placed in new points of view. One sentence, at p. 137 (2d part) about Antiochus Sidetes, strikes us as incorrect or obscurely worded: "Sa veuve (of Demetrius II.) Cléopâtre, pour se maintenir contre Tryphon, donne sa main à son beau-frère, Antiochus Sidetes, qui, après avoir été vaincu par ce nouvel ennemi, se précipite dans un bûcher, pour échapper à sa vengeance. Mais le vainqueur trouve peu de temps après un fin non moins déplorable dans une guerre qu'il entreprend contre les Parthes." Who would not suppose

from this passage, that Antiochus, and not Tryphon, threw himself into the flames? Having mentioned this, we may confidently recommend the volume to every student of history or the classical historians. The *Précis* of the middle ages is valuable for genealogical and statistical information, as well as for its able condensation of facts. The modern summary pleases us least, perhaps because the subject is less favourable to abridgment.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

May 24. Davies Gilbert, Esq. V.P.—Professor Rigaud's paper on Harriot's Astronomical Observations was concluded; and another read "On the explosion of oxygen and hydrogen gas by an electric spark elicited by magnetism," by Professor Ritchie.

May 31. Davies Gilbert, Esq. V.P.—Read, "On the correction of a pendulum for the reduction to a vacuum; together with remarks on some anomalies observed in pendulum experiments;" by Francis Baily, Esq., F.R.S. who, in pursuance of his researches, has had forty-one pendulums hung in his own house. Professor Ritchie exhibited the experiment in which an electric spark was elicited from magneto-electric induction, derived from a compound horseshoe magnet.

June 7. The Duke of Sussex, Pres.—The remainder of Mr. Baily's paper was read, as were Researches on Physical Astronomy, by J. W. Lubbock, Esq. V.P.; and "On the nervous system of the *sphinx ligustri*, Linn., and on the changes which it undergoes during a part of the metamorphoses of the insect;" by Geo. Newport, Esq.—The following were elected Fellows:—Lord Churchill, the Hon. G. C. Agar, John Disney, Esq., Dr. James Clark, Dr. Hope, the Hon. G. Glover, Michael S. Sadler, Esq., Lieut. W. S. Stratford, R.N., J. D. Forbes, Esq., Howard Elphinstone, Esq.; and the following as foreign members:—the Baron de Damoiseau, Mons. de Blainville, Signor Francesco Carlini, Mons. Augustin-Louis Cauchy, and Professor Tide-

In Whitenside week the Society did not meet.

June 21. The Duke of Sussex, V.P.—Read, 1. An account of certain experiments with the Magnetic Needle on the western coast of Africa, by Captain Belcher, R.N.; 2. On the false tongue in foals: the writer is of opinion that, on this substance falling off soon after birth, the animal is directed to the teat as a substitute; 3. An account of the *ornithorynchus* or duck-billed quadruped of New Holland. Also the titles of several other papers, amongst which were "Hourly observations on the barometer," by Mr. Hudson.

The Society then adjourned to November.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

An article, entitled "*Etruria*," was lately read from a manuscript by Sir W. Gell, on Roman Topography; in which the author enters at considerable length into a discussion upon the origin of the nations inhabiting that part of the Italian peninsula; their connexion with the Pelasgi and the Celts; the arrival of colonies of Tyrrhenians, or Lydians, from Asia-Minor, and the migration of Siculi, or Tyrrhene Pelasgians, to Athens, where, according to Pausanias, they were employed in constructing part of the wall of the Acropolis. The author endeavours to explain and to reconcile the various accounts given of the origin of the Etrurians by Herodotus, and the several writers that have followed his opinion (who derive them from the continent of Asia), on the one side, and of Dionysius of Halicarnassus on the other, who describes them as Greeks. Some similarities are traced in the memoir between the ancient language of Etruria and that of Thrace; and others between the Etrurian tongue and that of the ancient Gauls or Celts, are accounted for by the extension of the nation to the modern city of Turin, on the west, and to the river Adige, or the ancient Athesis, on the eastern portion of Cisalpine Gaul. An allusion is made to the opinion of Festus, that the name of the Tuscans came from *Thouskoti*, said to have been given to them from their frequent sacrifices. A connexion also seems to have existed between this denomination and that of the Osci, although it does not appear that this last-mentioned people bore any prominent part in the history of Etruria.

Sir W. Gell then enters into a full and expressive description of the sculptures and paintings which were found upon the walls of the tombs at Corneto or Tarquinii, and which were chiefly illustrative of the religious ceremonies and games of the inhabitants, bearing a very strong analogy, almost amounting to an identity, with those which exist on the monuments, and are described in the writings, of ancient Greece. Tarquinii was reduced to the condition of a Roman colony in the year u. c. 456: and, as it cannot be imagined that the heroic tumuli of this city were erected after that period, nor indeed during its decline, the last of these monuments could not have a later date than 300 years a. c. Many inscriptions exist in these tombs; but as yet the interpretation of this mysterious language, though its remains are so considerable, and though they are written in a character clearly identical, in almost every letter, with the Pelasgic or very ancient Greek, has defied the efforts of the learned. Among the great variety of specimens of the language which exist, a few are bilingual; of these the writer gives a sufficient number to show in what way the Roman names most familiar to us were formed or corrupted from

the Etruscan. His account of what is known of the language of Etruria is concluded with a notice of such words belonging to it as have been left by ancient writers, of which few or none can be traced with certainty in any of the numerous remaining writings of the country.

June 2. A paper was read on *Panathenæic vases*, by J. Millingen, esq. The writer illustrated with great learning the following subjects of inquiry, in regard to these beautiful remains of ancient art, viz. 1. The various purposes to which vases were applied by the Greeks; 2. Reasons peculiar to the Athenians for proposing fictile vases as rewards to the victors in the public games; 3. The true reading of the inscriptions on the Panathenæic amphoræ.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify to the Society his intention to contribute 100*l.* annually for the furtherance of the objects of the institution.

OXFORD, June 19.

The Theological Prize, "On the Fulness of Time at which Christ appeared on Earth," has been adjudged to Anthony Grant, B.C.L. Fellow of New college.

About 400 members of the British Association met this morning in the theatre, when Lord Milton resigned the chair; and Dr. Buckland, the Professor of Geology, was installed as President for the ensuing year. Professor Airy, of Cambridge, then read a report "On the state of Astronomical Science;" and a paper, by J. W. Lubbock, Esq., "On the Theory of Tides," was read, in the absence of the author, by Professor Whewell. A fuller account of their meeting will be given in our Supplement.

June 22. The prizes have been decided as follow.—

Latin Essay: "De Stoicorum Disciplina." Thomas Leigh Claughton, B.A. probationary Fellow of Trinity.

Latin Verse: "Attila."—John Thomas, Scholar of Trinity.

English Essay: "The Study of different Languages, as it relates to the Philosophy of the Human mind"—Benj. Harrison, M.A., Student of Christ Church.

English Verse: "Staffa."—Roundell Palmer, Scholar of Trinity.

CAMBRIDGE, June 19.

The following prizes (the subjects of which were enumerated in our last No. p. 448) were this day adjudged:—

For Bachelors.—J. Spedding, Trinity college, and H. S. H. Hildyard, B.A., St. Peter's.

For Undergraduates.—J. Hildyard, Christ's college. No second prize awarded.

June 20. *Six W. Browne's Medals*:—

Greek and Latin Ode.—James Hildyard, Christ's college.

Epigrams.—Wm. Nicholson, Christ's college.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON.

This Society very munificently offer a premium of one hundred guineas for the best History of the Highland Clans, their nature, origin, services, and moral effect in their respective districts. The works to be considered, and prize awarded at the first meeting of the society after the 21st March, 1834.

Every assistance and facility in the power of the society in procuring information, will be afforded to competitors, on their addressing the Secretary, John Macdonald, Esq., 16, George street, Mansion House, London.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF KNOWLEDGE AT MARTINICO.

The men of colour have lately entered into an association for the general diffusion of education in this island. The smallest subscription is twelve francs or half a guinea per annum. The product of the subscriptions is to be devoted to sending young men to France, for their education in the royal colleges and other schools. The applications are to be decided by lot, as they will probably be too numerous for the means of the Association at present. It is encouraging to see this effort on the part of a race who are despised by the whites, and hated out of jealousy by the blacks. The same plan will probably be adopted in other islands, and suggestions may be drawn from it, which would have a beneficial tendency in our Eastern colonies, where this class are numerous, but where their situation has not been hitherto well ascertained.

GRESHAM PRIZE MEDAL.

The presentation of the Gresham Prize Medal, for the best original composition in sacred vocal music, took place on the last day of Term, Saturday June 16, at the Gresham Lecture Room, Royal Exchange. The successful candidate, Mr. Charles Hart, organist of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, was a pupil in the Royal Academy of Music, where he gained a prize in the year 1827. After the presentation of the medal, the Professor, Mr. Stevens, delivered his lecture on music, with illustrations vocal and instrumental, to a most respectable audience. W. T. Copeland, Esq., M.P., the successor of Sir Thomas Gresham as Alderman of Bishopsgate, was present. The medal is the gift of a lady, and, as may be seen in one of our former numbers, is to be awarded annually by the Professors of Music in the University of Oxford, and in Gresham College.

It has been suggested that, on the recurrence of this ceremony, with a view to the better accommodation of the visitors, the worshipful Company of Mercers, who are the trustees of Sir Thomas Gresham's foundation, may be induced to afford the use of their hall on so interesting an occasion.

MODEL OF LONDON.

A model of this vast Metropolis, carved in wood, has been recently exhibited at the Western Exchange, and was sold by auction a few weeks since. It is on the scale of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet to a mile, and includes 120,000 houses and 140 churches; but a considerable portion of the outskirts of the town are not yet executed. These the artists, Mr. William Morris Williams and his two sons, have engaged to complete for the purchaser at the rate of 4l per superficial foot. About fifty superficial feet have been covered; the price at which the model was sold was 100l. The churches and public buildings, and indeed the houses, are represented with great exactness, but the shipping placed on the river are made far too large in proportion.

HYDRAULIC SELF-ACTING ENGINE.

At the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, Mr. Sillery read a paper on a new engine invented by himself, which he terms the "Hydraulic Self-acting Engine." It works by the pressure of the atmosphere, and possesses a power equal to six times that of the steam engine! It neither requires fire, wind, nor water; and when once set a-going works without any assistance whatever. Mr. Kemp and Mr. Deuchar, both Lecturers on Chemistry in Edinburgh, spoke in the highest terms of the invention.

CONCERT AT ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH.

June 21. A grand selection of sacred music, in aid of the funds for the Restoration of the Lady Chapel and Altar Screen, was performed in St. Saviour's, Southwark. The principal performers were Mesdames Stockhausen, Knyvett, Miss Sherriff, Messrs. Braham, H. Phillips, &c.; supported by a full band, and the young gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal and St. Paul's Cathedral. The effect of the fine harmony of Handel and Haydn in the lofty vaulted roofs of this antique pile was inconceivably grand. The fine bass voice of Phillips gave an occasional air with admirable expression. Braham sung "Deeper and deeper still," from Handel's Jephtha, in his finest style, as also Luther's Hymn. Mrs. Knyvett was excellent in "Angels ever bright and fair." Lisle's violoncello accompaniments were truly exquisite. Madame Stockhausen gave

some charming hymns. Miss Sherriff electrified the auditors in Handel's

"Let the bright Seraphim in burning row,"
"Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow."

The trumpet accompaniment by Mr. Harper gave an effect of the sublimest character to this air, as the long shrill notes of that instrument rang through the spacious choir and transepts of the church. The building was filled with an elegant auditory, principally females. Nothing can be imagined more picturesque than the appearance of the group of assembled auditors, the back ground formed by the beautiful old altar screen, and the magnificent embowered roof. How much did we regret that the interior of the tower was not open to view, according to the original design of the builder, and that the long drawn aisles of the now miserably dilapidated nave could not bear their part in re-echoing the exquisite strains poured forth in full volume by the choir. As we entered we observed the ends of the fine old oak-beams of the nave, (which had been sawn in two to gratify a miserable party triumph), to be as sound as on the day when they were first put up; that, the pressure of the roof being taken off, the massive pillars were tottering; and that what would originally have cost but 400l. to maintain in its original state, will now cost many thousands to restore. The respectable diocesan will not, however, surely suffer the nave to remain in this condition; already by the unroofed line of its walls may the passenger judge of the wretched effect which its destruction would produce in viewing the Church from the bridge.

We hear that Mr. Saunders and the Committee are likely to meet with much obstruction, from the same quarter and in the same spirit, in appropriating the funds subscribed for the Restoration of the Lady Chapel. This is really too bad—such feelings are as barbarous as they are unchristian—True religion is always ready to join in sentiment and practice in the ejaculation,

"Lord, I have loved the habitation of thy house, and the place where thy honour dwelleth."

What shall we say of men who imitate, as far as they can with safety to their own persons, the wretched Martin who fired York Cathedral, without having his excuse for the act?

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 31. Hudson Gurney, esq. Vice-President, in the chair.

James Logan, esq. communicated a description and drawings of several hill-forts in Kintore, Argylshire, a part of Scotland which was colonized chiefly by Irish.

John Gage, esq. Director, gave an account of a visit made by him and Mr. Wil-

liam Twopeny, a few days before, to the conventual church of St. Alban's, in order to examine the extent of the late accident. It does not appear that any part of the Norman building has suffered: the part of the wall that has given way is at the back of the clerestory of the south side of the nave, toward the west, near the junction of the work executed at two different times in

the thirteenth century. The other parts of the building most in decay, are the roofs of the transepts and tower; which, being built of brick and tile, in the circular style, are the most interesting portions to the lovers of architecture.

Henry Ellis, esq. Sec. communicated from the MSS. of Lord Burghley in the British Museum, three documents illustrative of the state of literature in the reign of Elizabeth; 1. a memorial of the Company of Stationers, signed by the well-known name of Christopher Barker, stating that, pursuant to the orders of the Government, they had made search in every Printing-house, to ascertain what works were in progress, and had met with resistance from one Roger Warde; 2. a list and description of the several printers and booksellers about the same time, stating that one had a patent for bibles, another for law-books, a third for ABC's and catechisms, a fourth for almanacs and prognostications, and so on; so that there was a monopoly in every department, even down to those articles which had previously been the resort of the "most poorest" of the trade; 3. the state of the Company of Stationers, and valuation of their Patents.

June 7. H. Hallam, esq. V.P.

John Mee Mathew, esq. of Gray's Inn, and Ashby de la Zouch, was elected Fellow of the Society.

John Coles, esq. of Devonport, communicated a drawing of a small bronze bull found near Penrith.

Lieut.-Col. Juan Gillindo, author of a work on Central America, exhibited some fragments of ancient American art, consisting of grotesque heads in pottery, and casts from carved stones.

The Rev. Thomas Rackett, F.S.A. exhibited some Greek coins, found in Dorsetshire. Upwards of a hundred have been exhumed at various times and in several places, and are presumed to afford evidence of a very early traffic of the Phœnician and other ancient navigators, with the aborigines of the district, the Durotriges. With some of the coins was dug up a gold torques, intrinsically worth 30*l.* of which the late Lady Caroline Damer became possessed.

Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. F.S.A. communicated some account of original charters relating to the priory of Trewleigh in Kent; he recently purchased them with others belonging to the abbey of St. Bertin near St. Omer's. These records, at the time of the Revolution, were sent to another abbey, that of St. Josse, and there buried; and were brought to light again by the person to whom the abbey had been granted, when digging for the foundation of a new house.

There was no meeting in Whitsun week.

June 21. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

Mr. Faulkner, of Chelsea, exhibited an impression of the great seal of John Lord Mowbray, temp. Edw. II. a fine specimen of

the baronial seals of that period. The arms of his maternal ancestors (Clare and Broose) are introduced on the reverse, on banners held by men in mail armour on each side the shield of Mowbray. It was accompanied by a descriptive letter from Mr. John Gough Nichols.

Mr. J. G. Nichols also communicated a refutation of the late Mr. Hamper's conjecture on the inscription of the Croyland Boundary-stone; and a correction of the same gentleman's explanation of that on the seal of Kenilworth priory.

A letter was read from Wm. Knight, esq. F.S.A., giving an account of the excavations made in forming the City approaches to the new London Bridge, and of the several antiquities there found, drawings of which by W. H. Brooke, esq. F.S.A. were exhibited to the meeting. They consist of some fine fragments of ornamented Samian ware; and some brouches, leaden seals, &c. of the middle age. During the excavations, two embankments of massive timber were disclosed at the distance of several feet from the river, which have been before noticed in our Magazine for May 1831. Similar embankments were also observed some years since at the Custom House. A small Roman pavement was found; and on crossing the line of East Cheap two walls presented themselves, seven feet in height, and built of stones with occasional courses of bricks, according to the usual plan of Roman work. They were to all appearance intended to support a raised bank or road, about sixteen feet wide, which was doubtless the continuation of Watling Street.

Henry Ellis, esq. Sec. communicated from the Burghley MSS. Christopher Barker's report of the several patent copyrights and monopolies of printing enjoyed by several members of the Stationers' Company in the reign of Elizabeth. He states that the number of master printers in London, whose rivalry was cutting one another's throats, was twenty-two, although about eight would have been enough for all England! The journeymen amounted to about sixty.

SOUTHOVER PRIORY.

A short time since the workmen employed in forming an underground apartment beneath Kingston Mills, at Southover by Lewes, discovered the foundation of some building, which, from the charred wood and other marks of fire, had evidently been burnt down. Among the stones of the foundation were many mouldings and fragments of richly carved cornices, and three capitals of the early Norman style; one of them is encircled with birds, the other with dolphins, but the third (which has been presented by Mr. Maxfield to Mr. Mantell's museum) is of great interest. It has four compartments; on one is represented the miraculous draft of fishes—on the second, a

rude representation of the Temple—on the third, the delivery of the keys to St. Peter—and on the fourth, the miracle of the loaves and fishes. The figures are, of course, very rude; yet they are in high relief, and in better preservation than could be expected. There is no doubt that these remains belonged to the most ancient part of the Priory of St. Pancras.

EXCAVATIONS IN ROME.

In prosecuting the excavations undertaken at the Forum at the public expense, there

was lately found a triangular pedestal near Phocas' column, which is conjectured to have formed the foot of a candelabrum; it is in marble, and of considerable size, and is ornamented with several beautiful bas-reliefs in good preservation, representing Bacchantes dancing, on the model of the splendid dancing figures at Herculaneum. Independently of a marble bust, this is the only specimen of the plastic art which has yet been brought to light during the progress of the excavations in question.

SELECT POETRY.

EDWARD AND LEOLIN.

From a MS. Poem, entitled "Aneurin in Cambria."—(See Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, part 2, sec. 3, p. 327.)

FROM Beachley, Leolin viewed the host
Of Edward with a frown;
And cried, "Behold, how yonder king
Presumes on his renown!

Of England mighty is the power,
And a mighty warrior he;
But neither potentate nor realm
Shall lay a yoke on me.

Thinks he that I will ferry o'er
To where he camps in state?
Thinks he I brook such vassalage?
To Doomsday let him wait.

I vow it by my father's soul,
Let weal, let we be betide,
I will not over Severn go
To flatter English pride."

King Edward, on the cliff of Aust,
Kept watch what might ensue;
And needed not long time to look
Ere Leolin's drift he knew.

Full high the Welshman holds his head,
And scorns to stoop, said he;
Or stir a step from frontier land
To wait on royalty.

Then be it so: him with the chain
Of courtesy will I bind.
For I will parley face to face,
And mind shall conquer mind.

There is a time to keep our state,
There is a time to yield;
And more by policy is won
Than in the tented field.

Though swift the stream, though wild the
No message will I send: [surge,
Blow high, blow low, myself this hour
Will meet him, foe or friend.

Of all that breathe the British air,
Or tread the British soil,
It is the king that must be first
In danger and in toil.

Prince Leolin looked, Prince Leolin saw
The bark begin to row:
'Tis well, he said, that Edward deigns
Himself and me to know.

Look on, my warriors, one and all:
Some noble chief, I ween,
Is sent, in honour of our arms,
To mediate peace between.

Then up and spake Prince Leolin's page,
'Tis he, and he alone;
For by no second hand he works
Who sits on England's throne.

Nearer they come; I know him well;
It can be none but he:
None other hath that eagle glance,
And brow of majesty.

I saw him in the ranks of death
Make helm and hauberk ring:
And never can forget the form
And face of England's king.

Hush thee, quoth Leolin, peevish boy!
And kill me not with shame:
The presence of the monarch here
Were death-blow to my fame.

'Tis he, I swear, the youth replied:
Search Christendom around,
Not in all Christendom the like
Of Edward can be found.

'Tis he, I swear; yet let not grief,
My prince, thy visage dim:
The best of honour to thyself
Is honour done to him.

With that, Prince Leolin started up,
And his mantle off cast he;
Breast-high into the water rushed,
And clasped King Edward's knee.

I render me, Sir king, he cried,
My spirit yields to thine:
Thou first in wisdom, as in war,
Be lord of me and mine.

I never bended neck to man,
I never bended knee;
But now this knee shall learn to bend,
'This neck shall bow to thee.

He spake, and stooped his head, and went
With folded hands before,
In sight of England and of Wales,
To welcome him to shore.

King Edward sat; Prince Leolin kneeled
Before him on the strand;
And then and there, with heart and soul
Did homage for his land.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May 23.*

A Bill for the removal of the NORFOLK ASSIZES from Thetford to Norwich was read a second time, after a division of 44 against 13.

May 24. Mr. F. Buxton moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to report as to the state of SLAVERY in the British dominions, the means of extinguishing slavery, and the easiest means of accomplishing the same at the earliest period possible, with safety to all the parties interested.—Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion.—Sir R. Peel thought that a public declaration against slavery would be extremely disadvantageous, and wished Ministers to take the affair into their own hands.—Lord Althorp thought there was a question of justice between this country and the colonies, which should be carefully attended to, but which should not prevent the endeavour to obtain an extinction of slavery. He could not see any danger in the appointment of such a Committee as the one proposed, though it was his opinion that the slave population were not at present in a state for immediate emancipation. It was the duty of that House to take such measures as should in the speediest manner prepare them for the enjoyment of liberty. He moved that words should be introduced to secure attention to the interests of the colonists.—The amendment was supported by Sir C. Wetherell, Messrs. Hume, G. Knight, Baring, Lord George Bentinck, &c., and opposed by Messrs. Evans and O'Connell, and Dr. Lushington.—On a division, there appeared—for the amendment, 163; for the original motion, 90: Majority for Ministers, 73. The appointment of a committee was postponed.

Mr. Stanley moved the second reading of the IRISH REFORM BILL, supporting the same with a speech of considerable length and earnestness.—Mr. Lefroy opposed the motion, and moved that it be read the second time this day six months.—The motion led to an extended debate, in the course of which Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Sheil said that the Bill would not satisfy Ireland.—On a division, there appeared, for the second reading 246; against it 130. The Bill was then ordered to be committed on Wednesday the 30th.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May 30.*

The House resolved itself into Committee on the REFORM Bill, when the postponed clauses 1 and 2, containing the disfranchis-

ing schedules A and B, were taken into consideration, and, after some trifling discussion, agreed to, and ordered to stand part of the Bill. The title and preamble of the Bill were also agreed to, and the House resumed. The Earl of Shaftesbury brought up the report, which was ordered to be received on Friday, June 1st.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House went into Committee on the Punishment of Death Abolition Bill in certain cases, when a good deal of desultory conversation took place, the speakers sanctioning the principles of the Bill, and expressing hopes that the ameliorated system of America would experience more extended imitation. The Bill then went through committee.

On the motion of Lord Althorp, a committee was appointed to consider the important question of COLONIAL SLAVERY. A Bill for depriving Members under certain circumstances of the privilege of Parliament was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

May 31. Mr. E. L. Bulwer brought forward a motion on the subject of the monopolies possessed by the two patent THEATRES, and on the defective state of the law as regarded dramatic copyrights; and he moved for a Select Committee to investigate the complaints on these matters, and to ascertain what are the remedies in the event of its being found that the complaints are well founded. He maintained that the patents were of injurious tendency; and that, instead of upholding the dignity of the national drama, the cause was seriously injured by such monopoly. The law of copyright also required amendment—for now the theatres might seize any production without the author's leave, represent it, and appropriate the produce, in case of success, without the author having any claim.—Sir C. Wetherell resisted the motion, thinking that they had already reforms enough on their hands, and that inquiry was useless, and might be mischievous.—Mr. Lamb considered that the time had arrived when some inquiry ought to be instituted into the anomalous state of privilege and law respecting the theatres, and dramatic copyrights; after remarks from Mr. W. Brougham, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Hume, &c., in favour of inquiry, the motion for a Select Committee was adopted.

June 1. After a great number of petitions had been presented on the subject of

Reform—among others, by Lord Althorp, praying the House not to grant supplies till the Bill should pass, the House went into Committee on the SCOTTISH REFORM Bill, when five clauses were agreed to.

The Punishment of Death Abolition Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 4.

Earl Grey having moved the third reading of the REFORM BILL, the Earl of Winchester rose to express his regret at the approaching ruin and downfall of his country, and at having lived to see the first act of the fatal and bloody tragedy which was then in the course of completion. The independence of the House of Lords was gone. The Constitution, under which this country had risen to a pitch of eminence greater than other nations had ever attained, was about to be sacrificed at the shrine of ill-regulated ambition.—The Earl of Harrowby expressed his continued disapprobation of the measure, the progress of which had possessed him with feelings of mingled disgust and regret. He felt that some measure of Reform was necessary, and had hoped that such amendments would have been introduced into the Bill as would have enabled him to vote for the third reading. In place of which, their Lordships had been given to understand, that, if they decided in a particular way, they were to be deprived of their independence for ever. The Noble Earl then expressed himself in strong terms on the advice which had been tendered to his Majesty, and added that the whole was nothing more nor less than a skilful party manoeuvre, the success of which he did not envy. The Noble Earl and his colleagues had trampled on the Crown and on the House of Lords; but by their conduct they had excited, encouraged, and fostered a power which would trample upon them.—Earl Grey, in an eloquent speech, repelled the various attacks which had been made upon him. He observed that he did not shrink from the responsibility attached to the present great and important measure. He trusted posterity would do justice to his motives, add that it would be seen that that measure was founded on the ancient principles of the constitution,—was an efficient remedy for the abuses that had grown up in the working of those principles,—and, above all, that it was a measure brought forward with no other view than to repair those abuses in the working of the constitution which were at once incompatible with good government and with the prosperity of the country. In the course he had pursued, he had adopted what he firmly believed to be the only means of preserving both the Crown and their Lordships' House from destruction. He trusted, when the present agitation should have passed away, and when the angry passions on both sides

should have abated, and all things should have re-assumed a temperate and uniform course, that the national energies would develop themselves in new and increasing elements of national prosperity.

On a division, there appeared, for the third reading of the Bill 106; against it 88; majority 84. The Lord Chancellor then put the question "that the Bill do pass," which was carried without a division.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House resolved itself into committee on the SCOTCH REFORM Bill, when clauses 6 to 12 were proceeded with. Clause 6, which abolishes voting by "Superiorities," except where there is a real property to the annual amount of 10*l.* was opposed by Sir J. Walsh and others, as unjust, and destructive of rights, in the gaining of which it was calculated 1,000,000*l.* had been expended; and they contended that there ought to be compensation for such an immense sacrifice of property.—The Lord Advocate said that these rights, as they were called, were founded in corruption, and resulted from usurpation of the ancient liberties and Constitution of the country; and that as to compensation, those whose rights—or rather those places whose rottenness schedules A and B destroyed, were as justly entitled to apply for compensation. After some farther debate, Clauses 6 to 12 were agreed to.

The Reform Bill adopted by the Lords, with amendments, was returned to the Commons; and it was ordered that their Lordships' amendments be considered.

Lord Althorp communicated to the House the fact, that the payment of the interest on the Russian Dutch Loan was for the present suspended, Russia having acknowledged the separation of Holland from Belgium.

The Bill for removing the Norfolk assizes to Norwich was then read a third time, and passed.

June 5. Lord J. Russell moved that the House do agree to the Lords' amendments to the REFORM BILL, briefly adverting to the character of the leading amendments, observing that they were verbal, and other alterations which made the Bill more clear or efficient; and that in no instance was the character of the Bill altered or impaired. The alterations respecting the 10*l.* clause, instead of limiting its provisions, in reality extended it.—Sir E. Sugden complained of the means that had been adopted to carry this Bill, declaring that the voice of the House of Lords had been stifled—that the minority had dictated to the majority—that discussion on the remaining Bills would be waste of time—and that he would recommend the Government to pass them at once by an "Order in Council."—Mr. Fane regretted that the House of Lords had been reduced to so many "Old Sarums;" their independence was gone.—Lord J. Russell

replied, and wished the Lords, should their Lordships require it, a better defence. He declared that Earl Grey had been most desirous that the amplest discussion should take place; but that, after the postponement of a primary object of the Bill, the Ministers were bound to pursue the course they did. He felt satisfied that the Bill would be received by the country as a final measure; that the people, having Representatives, would cease to waste their time with Unions—and that the Bill was, in reality, a necessity of the time. The amendments were then agreed to; and a message was ordered to announce it to their Lordships.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the SCOTTISH REFORM Bill, when the other clauses, up to twenty-two inclusive, were, after some discussion and several amendments, agreed to.

June 6. The House went into Committee on the Scottish Reform Bill, when clauses 23 to 47 were agreed to (with the exception of 25, which was postponed); a motion to deprive the Scottish clergy of the right of voting, on the ground of the inexpediency of converting the ministers of religion into political partisans, having been rejected by a majority of 72 against 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 7.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the English Reform Bill. The Duke of Sussex was the only Royal Duke present. Six Commissioners represented his Majesty on the occasion—the number on ordinary occasions being three; the Lords Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Grey, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis Wellesley, Lord Durham, and Lord Holland.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House went into Committee on the DIVISION OF COUNTIES AND BOUNDARIES OF BOROUGHES Bill.—Mr. Croker proceeded to point out what he termed discrepancies in the measure. Among other things, the Hon. Member observed, that Wilton had 1997 inhabitants, Bedwin 2191. Yet Wilton was placed in Schedule B, while Bedwin was disfranchised. To constitute the Borough of Wilton, too, 18 parishes had been annexed, including the ancient burgage-tenure borough of Old Sarum, so that that rotten borough was actually maintained by the Boundary Bill. He thought that the boroughs in the West would not be satisfied with their present Members, when they saw so many other places, with a smaller population, allowed to return double the number of Members.—Lord John Russell said, that, with regard to the large towns now disfranchised, the plan of Government had been, to add, to what was formerly a village, the surrounding district, whether it contained 20,000 or 30,000 inhabitants, when those inhabitants

were engaged in nearly the same kind of trade and commerce, and the more particularly if the two, within their original limits, did not contain a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle them to a Member. When a town was sufficiently large of itself, and the suburbs were inhabited chiefly by an agricultural population, then it was thought advisable to make an exception to the general rule, to allow the inhabitants of those suburbs to vote for the county. After some further discussion, the clauses relating to the division of the counties of Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Durham, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Shropshire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, and Worcestershire, were agreed to, and ordered to stand part of the Bill.

June 8. In the Committee on the Division of Counties Bill, Clauses B, C, D, E, and F, were agreed to, and some important amendments were made in schedule L.—Schedules M 1, M 2, N and O, were agreed to as part of the Bill.—The remaining clauses of the Bill were then agreed to with some verbal amendments.

June 13. On the motion for the recommitment of the IRISH REFORM Bill, Mr. O'Connell moved, as an instruction to the Committee, that the 40s. franchise be restored to the Irish freeholders who were deprived of it in 1829.—Mr. Stanley thought that, in respect to the 40s. freeholders, the same right could not be claimed for Ireland as for England, because it would not introduce the same class of persons. Unless he heard from the Irish Members that the 40s. freeholders were respectable he should feel it his duty to oppose the instruction. A long discussion followed, in which several Irish Members took part.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer supported the Bill as it stood, and finally Mr. O'Connell's amendment was rejected by a majority of 49, the numbers being 122 to 73.

June 14. Mr. E. L. Bulwer moved for a Committee to see how far it would be desirable to reduce the duty on newspapers and advertisements. The Honourable Member observed, that the present laws were inadequate to protect newspaper property, while spurious publications, which paid no duty, were allowed to be published, to the great injury of the morals of society. The object of the Honourable Member was to abolish the stamp upon newspapers, and to reduce the duty on advertisements, and to make up the deficiency by a charge of one penny upon all newspapers sent by post.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his concurrence in the view taken of the beneficial effects likely to result from the more extended diffusion of knowledge, but

opposed the motion at present, on the ground that the revenue would suffer from the abolition of the tax, and that the advanced state of the Session precluded the possibility of coming to any satisfactory result upon the subject. His Lordship concluded by moving the previous question.—After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. D. W. Harvey moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Court of King's Bench to issue a *mandamus*, to oblige the Benchers of the Four Inns of Court to admit certain students to be Barristers at Law. The object of the Honourable member was to show, that the Benchers sometimes exercised an arbitrary power in refusing to call certain persons to the Bar.—The *Attorney-general* opposed the motion. After some discussion, the House divided. For the motion, 52; against it, 68.

June 15. The House went into a Committee on the SCOTTISH REFORM Bill, when, after considerable discussion, several clauses and schedules were agreed to.—In a Committee upon Assessed Taxes, it was agreed, upon the proposition of Lord Althorp, that a person, upon paying a duty of 1*l.* 10*s.* might be allowed to use his taxed cart for purposes of pleasure.

June 18. On the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee on the REFORM Bill for Ireland, Mr. O'Connell moved that it be an instruction to the Committee to make provisions for extending the elective franchise to persons seized of any freehold estate, and occupying the same, of the clear yearly value of 5*l.* After much debate the House negatived the motion by a majority of 177 to 44.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 19.

The Earl of Minto moved the second reading of Mr. Warburton's ANATOMY REGULATION BILL.—The Earl of Malmesbury objected to that provision of the Bill which required the Inspectors to be medical men. He thought such a regulation, if the Bill were adopted, would lead to collusion. His Lordship, however, would not oppose the second reading.—The Earl of Rosebery supported the Bill, observing that it had the approbation of the University of Edinburgh, which was celebrated for the liberality of its sentiments.—Lord Wynford strongly resisted the Bill, declaring that there was in the minds of the poor the most decided repugnance to dissection. His Lordship concluded with moving that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.—The Earl of Harewood also opposed the Bill.—The Lord Chancellor supported it, with a view of securing a more mature consideration of the Bill.—The Earl of Fife supported it on like grounds. Their Lordships then divided,

when there were for the Bill, 15; against it, 10.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. Sadler introduced a motion respecting some permanent provision for the necessitous poor of Ireland, particularly by a tax on absentees.—Mr. Stanley resisted the motion on the ground of its vagueness. They knew not whether the whole, or only parts, of the English poor-laws were required to be extended to Ireland; and as to absenteeism, how was that to be defined? The question was brought forward at so inconvenient a period, just “on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament,” that he should meet it by moving “the previous question.”—Mr. Stanley reminded the House that the Government had appointed a Commission to investigate the state of the poor-laws; and it might be assumed that the inquiry would not neglect the state of the poor in Ireland. After some discussion, the motion was pressed to a division, when there appeared a majority of 19 in favour of ministers.

June 20. In the commission on the CORONER'S Bill, Mr. Harcourt moved as an amendment that the proceedings at Coroner's Inquests should be public, with the exception of the jury retiring to consider of their verdict when necessary. After considerable debate, the amendment was agreed to by a majority of 94 to 54.

June 22. After much discussion and several divisions, the DIVISION OF COUNTIES Bill was read a third time, and passed.—A Bill for the Abolition of the punishment of Death in cases of FORGERY was brought in by the *Attorney-general*, and read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 25.

Their Lordships went into Committee on the PUNISHMENT OF DEATH ABOLITION Bill.—Lord Tenterden spoke against the Bill.—Lord Eldon contended that the fear of death operated more powerfully in the mind to prevent crime than any other sort of punishment.—Lord Dacre supported the amelioration.—Lord Wynford, at much length, opposed the Bill, and the Lord Chancellor powerfully supported it.—Some amendments on the subject of transportation for life were adopted, and the Bill was ordered to be printed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, Mr. Stanley, in a Committee on the IRISH REFORM Bill, announced the intention of the Ministers to extend the franchise to persons holding leases for 21 years, at rents of 10*l.* and upwards. Some verbal amendments were then made, and four clauses proposed of.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The government of Louis-Philippe is surrounded by innumerable difficulties; and to sustain itself amidst contending factions will demand all the energies which he and his ministers are capable of exerting. The Carlists, or supporters of Henry V., have been threatening the western provinces with the restoration of the Bourbons under the Duchess of Berry; while Paris has been in a state of civil war, and threatened with all the horrors of republican anarchy and bloodshed. On the 5th and 6th of June, the troops and the people were in actual and dreadful conflict, in the streets of the capital; but the decision of the government and the courage and fidelity of the troops overcame the rebels, and tranquillity was restored. The immediate cause is said to have been the interference of the government with the arrangements of the funeral of General Lamarque. The people wished to carry the body of the deceased general as far on its way, to its last landing-place, in the south of France, upon their shoulders, as the barrier d'Enfer. It appears they also insisted upon bringing it into the Pantheon, which was contrary to the police regulations, and this led to a long dispute between them and the police, in which the people prevailed. It was on the occasion of the second dispute, regarding the proposed deviation from the line of the procession, as marked out by government, that a force of cavalry was ordered to the bridge of Austerlitz, where there was a stage, or platform, erected for those who pronounced funeral orations over the body of the deceased. On the conclusion of the funeral orations at the pont d'Austerlitz, the populace became involved in a contest with the regiment of dragoons stationed there; and just as a car with some unarmed national guards, and other followers of the procession, were returning towards the rue St. Antoine, the dragoons charged down that street, and several individuals were wounded. At the same time, a man on horseback, who had been parading about with a red flag, on which was inscribed, in black letters, "Liberté ou la Mort," re-appeared, with a number of other individuals, shouting, "Vive la République," on which the dragoons fired their carbines, and a general cry to arms, was heard. In a few minutes barricades were formed at the end of the Pont d'Auster-

litz, at the entrance of the roads on each side of the canal, and across the quay. The contagion soon spread to other parts of Paris, and in the rues St. Antoine, St. Denis, St. Martin, Montmartre, and St. Croix, barricades were formed by overturning carts, coaches, &c. The lamps were broken in a great number of streets, and the stone pillars on the Boulevards, used to stick bills against, were thrown down. Several guard-houses were taken by the populace. The Bank was among the number, but the people remained a very short time in possession of it. The King arrived about eight o'clock in the evening at the Tuilleries, from St. Cloud, and immediately reviewed the troops and National Guards, who presented themselves in great numbers in front of the palace, by all of whom he was received with enthusiasm. As early as three the next morning, an attack was made upon the party of insurgents in the Passage Saumon, the post taken, and the insurgents entirely dispersed. The barricades in the Rue St. Antoine were also forced, and resistance paralyzed in that quarter. At eight o'clock, the King, with his ministers, a numerous staff, and a strong escort, rode along the Boulevards, and over the greatest part of the ground which, upon the preceding day, had been the scene of contest. At mid-day all was calm, and the military had conquered; but, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the fighting again commenced at the Place de la Bastille, and along part of the Boulevards. A strong body of insurgents had a rencontre with some of the country National Guards at this spot, in which they had the advantage, and, emboldened by their success and the accession of new adventurers, they were enabled to make a stand for some time against a very considerable body of the National Guards and troops of the line; but they were finally repulsed, and many of them eventually killed, or taken prisoners. The returns of the loss by the troops and the municipal guards during the insurrection, were—55 killed, and 240 wounded.

Since the above struggle Paris has been declared in a state of siege, and the government is taking the most vigorous measures for repressing the insurrectionary spirit of the people. The Polytechnic School has been dissolved, and some corps of the National Guard disarmed. Numerous arrests have taken

place; the opposition newspapers have been seized; and a military commission has been established to try the insurgents. It commenced with the trial of Captain Pepin, an officer of the National Guards, charged with high treason, by firing on the troops, and aiding and abetting the mob. He was, however, acquitted, as well as another officer of the National Guard. The next tried were found guilty, and sentenced to the galleys.

With respect to the insurrection in La Vendée, we may consider it as entirely suppressed: The history is but an unvarying record of discomfitures and defeats sustained by the Chouans at all points, the dispersion of their bands, the surrender of arms by the deluded peasantry, and a general submission and returning to allegiance by a great portion of the districts which were solately in an attitude of open resistance. The *Moniteur* of the 4th of June contained an ordonnance, placing the four departments of Maine et Loire, La Vendée, Loire Inférieure, and Deux Sèvres, under martial law. Three arrondissements were declared in a state of siege. The Duchess of Berry was officially announced as heading the counter-revolution, calling herself Regent of France, and proclaiming Henry V.

GERMANY.

The accounts from Germany evidence a great jealousy of the press, and an unyielding determination to endeavour to silence it by the strongest measures of repression. The magistrates of the city of Augsburg have notified to Dr. Kurz, the responsible Editor of the *Journal* called "*Die Zeit*," a resolution, by which he is to suffer eight days imprisonment, and be banished from the city, for having published an invitation to form a society for the freedom of the press. Other instances of a similar kind are given. It seems doubtful, however, whether these measures will restrain the breaking out of a fire which is now smouldering throughout all Germany, and which it would seem to require but a seasonable breath to ripen into a general flame.

AFRICA.

General Bowyer, who is in command of the division at Oran, has sent several reports to the Commander-in-Chief at Algiers, from which it appears, that between the 3rd and the 8th of May the Arabs made incessant attacks upon the town and its surrounding forts. On the 2nd, the heads of their columns were perceived, and in the morning of the 3rd he was enabled to ascertain that their forces amounted to 3,000 horse and 2,000 foot. After making a short prayer, the Arabs rushed with impetuous fury upon the village of Legentab, and the combined firing of the musketry and artillery was insufficient to compel them to retreat. They bore down *en masse* upon Fort St. André; but being unable to get possession of it, they withdrew to Kerina, a small canton at a short distance. On the 4th, at day-break, they returned in still greater numbers, and succeeded in devastating one village; but though they renewed their efforts on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, they were unable to break through the French troops, which faced them at every point, and maintained every position.

JAMAICA.

The Legislative Assembly closed its sittings on the 18th of April, with a report of the committee appointed to inquire into the causes and consequences of the late rebellion. The delusion had spread among the slaves that freedom was to be theirs at Christmas, "but," says the report, "the primary and most powerful cause arose from an evil excitement, created in the minds of our slaves generally, by the unceasing and unconstitutional interference of his Majesty's ministers with our local legislature, in regard to the passing of laws for their government; with the intemperate expression of the sentiments of the present ministers, as well as other individuals in the Commons House of Parliament, in Great Britain, on the subject of slavery; such discussions, coupled with the false and wicked reports of the Anti-slavery Society, having been industriously circulated by the aid of the press throughout this island, as well as the British empire."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The second report of the select committee on IRISH TITHES has been printed. It repudiates the idea of any portion of church property being held in trust for the poor, and recommends that the composition for tithes should be compulsory.

The report suggests that in future the payment of tithe should fall upon the landlord, and not the occupier, and that the state should eventually become itself the proprietor and collector of a perpetual land-tax to be substituted in place

of tithe. The report concludes by recommending the abolition of church cess, and a new valuation of church property. The collection of the tithes in Ireland at this juncture is every where the signal of popular commotion. Wherever the proctor drives his office, he must be accompanied by the military; the people then collect in vast multitudes, and the distraining is either prevented, or the sale is rendered a nullity by the influence of the populace, which overawes the purchasers.

The ravages of the *Cholera* in Ireland have been dreadful. Already have there been near 12,000 cases, and near 4,000 deaths. In some places fear appears to have driven the people mad. "Messengers," says a letter from Dublin, "are running and riding through the counties Carlow, Kilkenny, Wicklow, Westmeath, Dublin, King's and Queen's Counties, Meath, Wexford, and Longford, leaving a small piece of turf (peat fuel) at every cabin, with the following exhortation: 'The plague has broken out; take this, and while it burns offer up seven paters, three aves, and a credo, in the name of God and the holy St. John, that the plague may be stopped!' The messenger lays each household under 'an obligation,' as it is called, to kindle his piece of turf, set fire to seven other pieces, quench them, and run through the country to seven other houses wherein no turf has yet been left, and to repeat the same exhortation, under a penalty of falling a victim to the cholera himself! Men, women, and children are seen scouring the country with this charmed turf in every direction, each endeavouring to be foremost in finding unserved houses.

The proposed *Railway from London to Birmingham*, for the completion of which a Bill is at present before Parliament, will be 112½ miles in length. There will be ten tunnels; but, with the exception of two, none of them will exceed a third of a mile, a distance which a railway coach will shoot in somewhat less than a minute. The entire cost will not exceed 2,400,000*l.*; the returns calculated on amount to 671,000*l.* The shares subscribed for, on which a deposit of 5*l.* per cent. has been paid, amount to 1,900,000*l.* The entire distance to Birmingham will be accomplished in 5½ hours; it now occupies 12 hours.

Chantrey's statue of the late Mr. JAMES WATT has been placed on its pedestal in George-square, Greenock. The pedestal is of Devonshire granite, 12 feet high, and weighs about 35 tons. The statue, which is bronze, weighs 2½ tons. The figure is seated on a chair, in

a contemplative mood, with compasses in the right hand, and a scroll lying on the knee, on which is described the model of a steam-engine. The face is very fine, and is said to be a striking likeness. Watt sat to Chantrey some time before his death, and it is from the bust then made that all the statues have been modelled, one of which, in white marble, has lately been placed in Westminster Abbey, and another of the same material in the Hunterian Museum. The inscription is, "James Watt, born 19th January, 1736. Died 25th August, 1819."

April 25. On Easter Monday their Majesties opened the new *Bridge at Staines*, of which they laid the first stone (when Duke and Duchess of Clarence) Sept. 14, 1829. It consists of three segmental arches, the middle 74 feet in span, and the two side arches 66 feet span each. The piers are only nine feet in thickness; and the whole has a beautiful effect when viewed from the water. There are also arches on each side for the towing path and land-floods. The architect was Sir George Renne; Mr. Brown, superintendent; and Messrs. Jolliffe and Banks, contractors; the expense about 41,000*l.*, being 3000*l.* above the contract. Two temporary triumphal arches were erected in honour of the occasion. The history of the *five* bridges which have existed at Staines during the short period of forty years has been given in our vol. xcix. ii. 116.

The Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear had a splendid Ladies' Bazaar and Fête Champêtre in aid of its funds, in Mr. Jenkins's grounds, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of June, at which the assemblage of distinguished and fashionable personages was greater than we ever remember to have witnessed on any occasion of a like nature. The stalls of some of the ladies were peculiarly attractive; those of the Duchess of Buccleuch, Countesses of Essex and Mexborough, Lady Caroline Dundas, and Lady Grey, were of the most tasteful description.

June 12. The triennial celebration of the *Eton Montem* took place. It consists, as is well known, of a procession formed by the whole of the Eton scholars, from the College to Salt-hill, on the Bath road, during which a collection is made from the company and all passengers for the benefit of the "captain," or head boy on the foundation of the school, preparatory to his departure for the University of Cambridge. The sum collected was 1200*l.* Mr. Williams, the son of the bookseller and publisher of the Eton classics, was the fortunate individual who has been enriched by this

popular contribution. Their Majesties witnessed the procession, and appeared delighted with the spectacle.

June 13. A meeting was held at the Thatched House, for the purpose of devising some measures for restoring and preserving ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY, the Bishop of London in the chair. His Lordship, in addressing the audience, stated that York Minster and the Ladye Chapel in Southwark would justify them in believing that so ancient and venerable a structure as St. Alban's Abbey would not be permitted by a discerning public to go to ruin for want of funds to preserve it. He, for one, would be happy to give his mite towards such a desirable object, with the understanding that no money should be expended until the whole amount necessary to put the

abbey in a complete state of repair should be raised. It was stated that 15,000*l.* would be necessary for this purpose: 1000*l.* was subscribed on the instant, and a public appeal resolved on.

June 19. At Ascot races his Majesty was struck on the forehead by a stone thrown by a miscreant named Dennis Collins, a sailor with a wooden leg, who had been twice discharged from Greenwich Hospital for misconduct. He stated that he committed the act in revenge, because a petition of his to the King had not been satisfactorily answered. The two Houses of Parliament, the Corporation of London, and other public bodies, have since presented addresses to his Majesty, congratulating him on his fortunate escape from personal injury.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 24, and May 4. George Mason, of Frant, Sussex, a Commander E.I.C., and James Minet, esq. of Baldwyns, Kent, to take the surnames of Lewis-Minet, in compliance with the will of Elizabeth, widow of their uncle John Lewis Minet.

May 7. Geo. Rennie, of Wateringbury, Kent, esq. Capt. R.N. and his wife Caroline, 3d dau. and coh. of M. P. Lucas, esq. Alderman of London, to take the name of Lucas.—Peter Bainbrigge, of Derby, gent. in compliance with the will of Matilda, widow of Wm. Fallows, esq. and dau. of Rev. John Le Hunt, Rector of Radbourne, to take the name of Le Hunt.

May 12. Matthew Atkinson, esq. to be Major of Westmorland Yeomanry Cavalry.

May 22. Col. Edward Bonwater to be Equerry to his Majesty, *vice* Lt.-Col. Fox; Lord Hay to be Page of Honour.

May 23. Visct. Ashbrook to be a Lord of the Bedchamber, *vice* Lord Glenlyon.

May 24. Mr. Sergeant W. Taddy to be Attorney-general, and Mr. Sergeant H. A. Merewether to be Solicitor-general, to the Queen.

May 25. Right Hon. John Lord Ponsonby to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Two Sicilies.

40th Foot, Lieut.-Col. A. Hill Dickson to be Lieut.-Col.—64th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Tobias Kirkwood to be Lieut. Col.—80th Foot, Capt. N. Baker to be Major.

Col. Charles Duke of Richmond, of the Sussex Militia, to be one of his Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, and to take rank as one of the senior Colonels of Militia.

May 29. Lieut.-Col. C. R. Fox, 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty.—Brevet, Major Alex.

MacLachlan, Royal Art. to be Lieut.-Col.—Col. Lord Wm. Russell to be Brigadier-General in Portugal only.

June 1. H. S. Fox, esq. to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil; C. J. Hamilton to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata—Edwin, John Pearson, esq. to be an Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard, *vice* Sir H. Cipriani.

June 2. Sir J. Macdonald, Bart. to be Lord High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands.

June 5. D. R. Morier, esq. to be Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons.

June 6. Henry Labouchere, esq. to be a Commissioner of the Admiralty.

June 15. 46th Foot, Capt. Alex. Campbell to be Major.—Unattached, Capt. John Campbell to be Major of Infantry.

June 22. Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. C. M. Hay to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—28th Foot, Capt. C. French to be Major.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Applety—Charles Henry Barham, esq. *Berks*—Robert Palmer, of Holme Park. *Chester*—J. F. Maddock, esq. *Hampshire*—Sir Thos. Baring, Bart.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. B. Philpot, Archd. of the Isle of Man. Rev. R. Venables, D.D. Archd. of Carmarthen.

Rev. J. T. Austen, Aldworth V. Berks. Rev. W. C. Bennett, Corsham V. Wilts. Rev. G. Boulton, Charwelton R. co. N'pt's. Rev. Dr. Card, Donnington R. co. Hereford. Rev. S. S. Clark, St. Augustine R. Norwich. Rev. J. G. Dobree, Newbourn R. Suffolk.

Rev. H. Dagmore, Pensthorpe R. Norfolk.
 Rev. W. W. Ewbank, Grindon V. Durham.
 Rev. F. Le Grice, Gr. Gransden V. Hunts.
 Rev. R. Gwatkin, Barrow-upon-Soar V. Leic.
 Rev. L. M. Halton, Thruxton R. Hants.
 Rev. J. B. Harrison, Evenley V. N'ampton.
 Rev. R. P. Hoare, Stourton R. Wilts.
 Rev. C. E. Hennaway, Chipping Bamden
 R. Gloucester.
 Rev. C. Kingsley, Clovelly R. Devon.
 Rev. C. Langdon, Queen Camel V. Somerset.

Rev. W. Meade, Garrynoë R. co. Cork.
 Rev. G. Morley, Newport Pagnell V. Bucks.
 Rev. S. Pidsley, Upwotton R. Devon.
 Rev. R. Prowde, Hovingham P. C. co. York.
 Rev. A. W. Schonberg, Felthorpe R. Norfolk.
 Rev. H. D. Serrell, Mylton Podymore R.
 Somerset.
 Rev. G. Sproston, Oldbury P C co. Worc.
 Rev. H. Tasker, Soham V. co. Cambridge.
 Rev. D. Twining, Thorfield R. Herts.
 Rev. H. Ware, Ladock R. Cornwall.
 Rev. D. Williamson, Ch. of Tongland, co.
 Kircudbright.
 Rev. T. Woodforde, Almsford R. Somerset.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. E. P. Dennis to Lord Panmure.
 Rev. E. Moore to Earl Cornwallis.
 Rev. R. S. Robson to Earl of Balcarras.
 Rev. W. Williams to Earl of Warwick.

CIVIL.

James Losh, esq. to be Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Robert Ingham, esq. to be Recorder of Berwick.
 John Wood, esq. M. P. to be Recorder of York.
 Rev. A. P. Saunders, Head Master of the Charterhouse.

BIRTHS.

April 19. At Moorepark, the Right Hon. the Countess of Mountcashel, a son.
 —21. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. H. Montmorency, a son.—26. At Suffolk, the wife of N. C. Barnardiston, esq, a son.
 May 7. At Exbury House, Hants, Lady Georgiana Mitford, a son.—17. At Wadhay House, Devon, the wife of Wm. Banfield, esq. High Constable and Warden of Hemiock Castle, a son.—25. At Plymouth, the lady of Chas. Whitford, esq a son.—27. At Cheltenham, the lady of G. Graham Blackwell, esq. of Ampney Park, Glouc. a son and heir.—In Wilton-crescent, the wife of G. Drummond, esq. a dau.
 —29. In John-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Blacketr, a dau.—In Bedford-square, the wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Patteson, a dau.—In Saville-row, the wife of Dr. Bright, a son.—30. In Torrington-sq. Lady Hinrich, a son.

June 2. At Elwick Hall, co. Durham, the wife of the Rev. J. Allan Park, a son.
 —7. At Skendleby, Lincolnshire, the wife of Major E. Brakenbury, a son.—8. At Marley House, near Exmouth, the wife of Capt. Phillips, a dau.—12. At Mount Radford Park, the lady of Lieut. Col. Denty, a dau.—15. The wife of the Rev. C. M. Mount, Preb. of Wells, a dau.—18. At Little Sarratt Hall, Herts, Mrs. Peter Clutterbuck, jun. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 23. At Madras, Major Leggett, to Caroline, youngest dau. of Sir Robert Baker, of Montagu-place, Russell-square.—28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. G. St. John Mildmay, R.N., to Mary, widow of the late J. Morrill, esq.

April 23. At Hastings, Chas. Strickland, esq to Eliz. eldest dau. of H. Deacon, esq. of Long Cross House, Glamorganshire.—30. At St. Mary's Mary-le-bone, the Rev. Sir T. Gery Cullum, Bart. of Hardwick House, near Bury, to Miss Lloyd, of Kingston, co. of Dublin.—At Trinity Church, Mary-le bone, H. T. Lumaden, esq. of Cushnie, Aberdeenshire, to Susanna, third dau. of N. B. Edmonstone, esq. of Portland-place

May 1. At Eversley, Hants, T. C. Tot-hill, esq of Topsham, Devon, to Matilda Sophia Greatwood, niece of Lady Cope, Fir Grove, Eversley —At Dinder, the Very Rev. Thos. Gasford, D.D. Dean of Christchurch, Oxford, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late John Jenkins, B.C.L. Preb. of Wells.
 —At Dawlish, the Rev. Jas. Chichester, Rector of Arlington, Devon, to Louisa, dau. of R. W. Blencowe, esq of Hayes, Middx.
 —At Mountnessing, H. Walsley, esq. of Furze Hall, Essex, to Mary, eldest dau. of W. Havers, esq. of Bacons.—At Hildersham, co. Camb. John Hemington, esq. of Trumpington, to Miss Goodwin, dau. of the Rev. Chas. Goodwin.—2. At Cambridge, the Rev. R. Duffield, B.D., Rector of Frating with Thorington, Essex, to Sophia Barbara, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. Kerrich, principal librarian of the university.
 —3. At New Church, Mary-le-bonne, Capt Geo. Hill, Royal Horse Guards, eldest son of Sir R. Hill, to Jane, dau. of Thos. Borough, of Chetwynd Park, esq.—At Brent Eleigh, the Rev. W. Heard Shelford, Rector of Preston St. Mary, Suffolk, to Emily-Frost, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Snape —The Rev. A. Hatt, D.D. Rector of Greensted, to Mrs. Bentham, widow of the Rev. J. Bentham, Vicar of West Bradenham, Norfolk.—5. At St. George's Hanover-square, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rufane Donkin, to Lady Anna Maria Elliot, dau. of the late and sister to the present Earl of Minto.—7. The Rev. Geo. Phillimore, to Emily, second dau. of the late T. Haworth,

esq. of Barham Wood, Elstree, Herts.—
At All Souls Church, the Rev. H. Fludyer,
to Augusta, dau. of Sir Rich. Borough, Bart.
—8. At Compton, Capt. H. B. Bortman,
to Harriet-Emily-Cavendish, dau. of T. S.
Napier Sturt, esq. of Compton Castle, Som-
erset.—10. At Charlton, Lawford Rich-
ardson, Esq. of Blackheath Park, to Anne
Emily, only dau. of Joshua Andrews, esq.
—At Exeter, Edward Baring Gould, esq.
to Sophia Charlotte, dau. of Capt. Bond,
R.N. Colleton Crescent, Exeter.—12.
At Chepstow, the Rev. S. H. Whittuck, to
Maria Amelia, dau. of James Jenkins, esq.
of Chepstow, Monmouthshire.—14. At
St. George's, Sir F. Hervey Bathurst, Bart.
of Clarendon Park, Wilts, to Louisa Mary,
dau. of the late W. Smythe, esq. of Ham-
bridge, Hants, and niece to Mrs. Fitzher-
bert.—17. At St. Martin's-in-the-fields,
Major H. Knight, late 8th Hussars, to
Sophia, dau. of the late Lewis Cage, esq.
of Milgate, Kent.—At Lambeth, John
Tillett, jun. esq. of Belmont, Vauxhall, to
Bless-Kent, second dau. of Mr. John Mil-
ler, bookseller, Bridge Road, Lambeth.—
22. At Clapham, the Rev. J. R. Brown, to
Anne, eldest dau. of S. Lawford, esq. of
Clapham Common.—At Hulton Chapel,
in Cheshire, Hon. Richard Bootle Wil-
braham, eldest son of Lord Skelmers-
dale, to Jessy, third daugh. of Sir Rich.
Brooke, Bart., of Norton Priory.—At
Bath, Major R. Hamilton Fotheringham,
to Agnes Mary, dau. of John English, esq.
—24. At Shadwell, the Rev. W. W. Lu-
tyens, to Eliz. only dau. of Mr. Robert Floyd.
—At Sidmouth, the Rev. J. H. Bradney,
of Hurcot, Somerset, to Mary, second dau.
of the late Lieut.-Col. Boland.—At All
Souls Church, Mary-la-bonne, James Bra-
bazon, of Mornington House, co. Meath,
esq. to Amelia, only dau. of Sir H. E. Aus-
ten, of Shalford House, Surrey.—26. At
St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Colin Mac-
kenzie, esq. 48th Madras regt., to Adeline
Maria, eldest dau. of J. Pattle, esq. Bengal
Civil Service.—28. At St. George, Hun-
over-square, Vis. Boyle to Emily Henrietta,
youngest dau. of Lord George Seymour.
—At Canterbury, John C. Sicklemore,
Esq. Lieut. R.N. to Sarah, eldest dau. of W.
Hyder, esq. of Court Lees, Kent.—At
Chelsea, G. A. Starling, M.D., of Bishop's
Stortford, Herts, to Julia, second dau. of
the late T. W. Gordon, esq. of Demerara.
—29. At St. George's, Hanover-square,
Rich. Almack, esq. of Melford, Suffolk, to
Frances, only dau. of Capt. Horn, late 1st
Dragoon Guards.—30. At Winterbourne,
W. Mason, esq. Seedley House, Lentwardine,
Herefordshire, to Rebekah Haynes, eldest
dau. of the Rev. T. I. Hogg, Frenchay,
Gloucestershire.—31. At Northam, Chas.
Carter, jun. esq. Solicitor, Bideford, to Miss
Scott, dau. of Lady Chalmers of Appledore.
Lately. In Dublin, Crofton Moore Van-
deleur, esq. to the Lady Grace Toler, dau.
of the Earl of Norbury.—At Tor, C. K.

Sivewright, esq. of Shalford House, Surrey,
to Lucy, dau. of the late Rev. R. Vivian,
Rector of Bushey, Herts.

June 2. At St. Mary-la-bonne Church,
John Alves Arbuthnot, esq. second son of
the late Sir W. Arbuthnot, Bart. to Mary,
eldest dau. of G. Arbuthnot, esq. of El-
derslie Lodge, Surrey.—5. At West Bil-
lney, the Rev. R. Cox, to Mary Ann, eldest
dau. of the Rev. R. Hankinson.—At Aeo-
ton, the Rev. Rich. Stewart Evelyn Forster,
to Cath.-Frances, dau. of the late F. L.
Austen, esq.—7. At Tooting, Capt.
Ford Bowes, 95th reg. foot, to Margaret
Sibella, only child of Col. Rice.—At
Great Rusington, Glouc. Robert Campbell,
esq. Captain 64th foot, to Louisa, dau. of
the late D. Baillie, esq.—8. At Long-
parish, Hants, the Rev. E. Horne, to Anna-
Louisa, eldest dau. of the late J. Woodcock,
esq. of Lincoln's-inn, and grand-dau. of
Beaumont, the late Lord Hotham.—At
Edgbaston, the Rev. T. Moseley, Rector of
St. Martin's, Birmingham, to Margaret-
Augusta, dau. of J. Tilson, esq. of Goring,
Oxon.—12. The Rev. Lionel Fraser of
Horsham, to Matilda, dau. of E. Jesse,
esq. of Hampton, Middlesex.—At Has-
tings, the Rev. Capel Molyneux, to Maria,
second dau. of Vice-Adm. J. Carpenter.
—13. At Egham, the Rev. T. Stevenson,
Rector of St. Peter's, Chesham, Winchester,
to Louisa-Georgiana, dau. of the late
Col. Lardy, Egham.—At Old Swinford,
Lieut.-Col. Philip Wodehouse, to Lydia,
dau. of the late Joseph Lea, esq. of the
Hill, near Stourbridge.—14. At Gaddes-
by, John Ewart, esq. of Liverpool, to
Eliza, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Cheney, C.B.
of Gaddesby, Leicestershire.—At Exeter,
the Rev. J. H. Underwood, Vicar of Bosbury,
to Harriet, dau. of the late Major Dowell.
—16. At Mary-la-bonne Church, Wm. H.
Blaauw, esq. of Lower Brook-street, to Mar-
garet-Emily, second dau. and co-heiress of
the late Sir John Gillman, Bart. of Carra-
heen, co. Cork.—20. At Brighton, H.
Kennedy, esq. of Rottingdean, to Jessy,
eldest dau. of the late Capt. Bright, R.N.
and grand-dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen.
Bright, of Clifton.—At York, John Fo-
thergill, esq. of Aiskew House, to Jane,
second dau. of Mr. Sheriff Ward, of York.
—At Cambridge, John Stow, esq. of
Grooms Hill, Greenwich, to Maria-Marg-
aret, dau. of the late Capt. Torriano, E. I. C.
—21. At St. James's, the Right Hon.
F. J. Lord Monson, to Theodosia, youngest
dau. of L. Blacker, of Newent, co. Glouc.
esq.—At Catton, Norwich, the Rev. E.
H. Ravenhill, to Alicia-Honora-Harriette,
only child of G. F. Harvey, esq. and grand-
dau. of the Earl of Cavan.

July 21, 1831. At the house of Arthur
Clegg, esq. Irwell Bank, co. Lancaster, Sir
Rowland Hill, of Hawkstone, Bart. M.P.
for Shropshire, to Ann, dau. of the late Jo-
seph Clegg, esq. of Peplow Hall.

O B I T U A R Y.

M. PERIER.

May 16. At Paris, of cholera, aged 54, M. Casimir Perier, Prigie Minister of France.

M. Perier was born on the 12th of October 1777, at Grenoble. The son of a rich merchant, he at an early age embraced the career of arms, and served in the Italian campaigns of 1799 and 1800, in the Staff of the Military Engineers. On the death of his father, however, he quitted the army, and devoted himself wholly to commercial pursuits. In 1802 he founded a banking establishment at Paris, and subsequently established a number of manufactories of cotton spinning and sugar-refining, and also steam flour-mills, all of which were eminently successful, and contributed to the formation of an immense fortune. He first became known to the public in 1816, by a pamphlet against the foreign loan system, which was equally remarkable for clearness of argument and profound knowledge of finance. In 1817 he was elected one of the Deputies for the department of the Seine, and from that time until the Revolution of 1830 was the firm opponent of every ministry. He particularly distinguished himself by his hostility to the Villele administration, supporting almost singly the opposition to the famous Budget of M. de Villele, which he disputed item by item, with a talent and perseverance worthy of entering the lists with the illustrious financier to whom he was opposed. When M. de Polignac became President of the Council, the opposition of M. Perier assumed a more violent character, and he was pre-eminent among the 221 Deputies who voted the famous address which led to the fatal Ordonnances of July. When the Revolution broke out, he at once avowed himself the advocate of the popular cause, and opened his house as the place of meeting of the Deputies who assembled to protest against the illegality of the proceedings of the Crown. Firmly attached, however, to the principles of constitutional opposition, and shrinking, therefore, from the probable effects of a revolution, he was one of the last to abandon the hope that King Charles would open his eyes to the gulf on the brink of which he was standing, and, by a timely revocation of the Ordonnances, prevent the necessity of the extreme measures of an appeal to arms, and a consequent change of dynasty.

On the dissolution of the ministry of M. Lafitte, M. Perier was called to the head of the government, and immediately entered into the system of conservative policy which he continued until the close of his career. He combined the advantages of an immense fortune and great mental capacity, talent for business, and the habits of public speaking. By these qualities he continued at the head of affairs for more than a year of troubled politics. The last time he took any important part in the debates in the Chamber of Deputies was on the 20th of March, when he pronounced an eloquent defence of the conduct of the government with respect to the events of Grenoble. The last time he was present in the Chamber was on the 29th of March, when he merely brought in several private Bills. On the 3rd of April he was attacked by the scourge which has desolated Paris, and, although the indefatigable care bestowed on him by his medical attendants had more than once apparently eradicated the disease, his frame, enfeebled by a long-standing internal complaint, aggravated by his intense and incessant application, was unable to resist the violence of the disease, and, after several relapses, he at length sunk under his sufferings. His remains were buried on the 19th of May with great pomp. The marshals of France, the peers, the ambassadors, the army of the line, and the national guards, attended in great numbers. The funeral service was read at noon at the church of St. Thomas Aquin, and the body was deposited in the evening at Pere la Chaise. For half a century, since the death of M. de Vergennes, no minister has died in office; and the military and civil display has not been exceeded since the funeral of Louis XVIII. The King has created the deceased premier's brother a peer of France.

BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

April 29. At Winchester college, in his 84th year, the Right Rev. George Isaac Huntingford, D.D. Lord Bishop of Hereford, Warden of Winchester college, F.R.S.

He was born at Winchester in 1748; educated there under Dr. Warton, and thence elected to New college, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1776. In 1772, on the death of his brother the Rev. Thomas Huntingford, he succeeded

him in the Mastership of Warminster School; and continued there for some years. He afterwards became an assistant at the celebrated School to which he owed his own education; and in 1781 first confided himself to the press, in a private edition of fifty copies of some Greek monstrophic odes. These compositions, which were characterised by eminent simplicity and eloquence, not only exhibited his masterly knowledge of the beautiful language in which they are written, but ranked him high as a man of poetical genius. The persuasion of Mr. Warton, Mr. Burgess (the present Bishop of Salisbury), Dr. Lawrence, and other eminent men, induced him to publish them; and in the following year they were printed by Mr. Nichols, at the expense of Mr. Burdon the bookseller at Winchester (see Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. viii. p. 129). They were reviewed in the *Monthly Review*, vol. lxxviii. p. 505; vol. lxxix. p. 161, by Dr. Charles Burney; who, with some warm and well-deserved compliments, combined a series of elaborate remarks on some supposed lapses of correctness, which were afterwards defended in an "Apology" annexed to a second Collection, published in 1784. It is but justice to add, that in this Apology the truly amiable author displayed very conspicuously his uncommon mildness and candour, as well as his remarkable learning; and this little controversy was so far from occasioning any illwill on either side, that it produced a lasting friendship between those two eminent scholars. Dr. Burney was not, however, his only critic. "Mr. Porson," he says in a private letter, "who so furiously attacked me in Mr. Maty's Review, will excite me to a tenfold application and accuracy." (Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. viii. p. 146.) A "Translation of Huntingford's First Collection of Monstrophics," by the Rev. P. Smyth, was printed in 1785.

In 1782 Mr. Huntingford published the first part of his "Introduction to the Writing of Greek, after the manner of Clarke's Introduction to Latin;" this work has been adopted in the higher forms of almost all the classical schools in the kingdom. The second Part, consisting of select sentences from Xenophon, is now united to it. He also published, in 1788, "Ethic Sentences, by writing of which boys may become accustomed to the Greek characters." Another classical work was a Latin interpretation of *Ælian*.

In 1789 he published a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, at the Triennial Visitation of the Lord Bi-

shop. In the same year he was appointed Warden of Winchester college, and in 1793 he accumulated the degrees of B. and D.D. In the latter year he published a Sermon preached before the House of Commons; in 1795 and 1797 two volumes, each containing twelve Discourses; and in the last-named year, also, a Discourse preached before the Hampshire Fawley Volunteers. In 1800 he published, "A Call for Union with the Established Church, addressed to English Protestants; being a compilation of passages from various authors" (reviewed in our vol. lxxi. p. 53, and reprinted in 1808.) It was dedicated to Mr. Speaker Addington, who had been his pupil at Winchester; and who, after becoming Prime Minister, in the following year, advanced him to the Bishopric of Gloucester. The Sermon at his consecration was preached by the present Archbishop of Canterbury, who was then a Fellow of Winchester college, and was afterwards published (see it reviewed in our vol. lxxii. p. 747.) From Gloucester Dr. Huntingford, after he had previously declined translation, was in 1815 promoted to the see of Hereford. His publications whilst on the Bench were almost entirely professional; their titles are as follow: A Sermon for the Royal Humane Society, at Saint James's, 1803, 8vo.; Thoughts on the Trinity, 1804, 8vo.; A Sermon before the House of Lords, May 25, 1804, 4to.; A Sermon at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, before the Governors of the Benevolent Institution for delivering poor married women, March 9, 1806, 4to.; Preparation for the holy order of Deacons, or the first questions proposed to candidates for the holy order of Deacons elucidated, a Charge, 1807; Preparation for the holy order of Priests, or the words of Ordination and Absolution explained, a Charge, 1809; The Petition of the English Roman Catholics considered, in a Charge delivered at his triennial visitation in 1810; A Protestant Letter addressed to the Rt. Hon. Lord Somers, 1813, 8vo.

Bishop Huntingford was firmly opposed to the concessions to the Catholics; but in the recent discussions on the Reform Bill he remained neutral. During a period of upwards of forty years, he discharged the multifarious business of the Wardenship of Winchester, and subsequently of the Dioceses of Gloucester and Hereford, the latter a very extensive one, in his own hand-writing, except when prevented by extreme illness. He was seldom known to have erred in any episcopal decision that he ever gave, to which he was in the habit of applying all the faculties of a mature judgment,

assisted in difficult cases by the aid of ecclesiastical counsel; which, however, usually confirmed the original bias of his discerning mind. His knowledge of Grecian Literature was only equalled by his unfeigned piety, Christian humility, and benevolence. His memory will long be affectionately cherished by the Society of which he was Warden, and by the Clergymen of his successive Dioceses, to whom he was a friend and father.

Bishop Huntingford never married; and his motive for continuing single in early life was highly honourable. His elder brother, before-mentioned, the Master of the Free Grammar school at Warminster, died in 1772, leaving a young family, the entire care of whom their uncle took upon himself, and they were subsequently brought up at his expense.

Of his nephews, the Rev. Henry Huntingford is now Prebendary of Hereford, Fellow of Winchester, and Rector of Bishop's Hampton in Herefordshire; he published an edition of Pindar in 1814. The Rev. Thomas Huntingford is Precentor of Hereford, and Vicar of Kempstord in Gloucestershire; and John Huntingford, esq. is author of a pamphlet on the Statute Laws.

The Bishop's remains were interred on the 5th of May, at Compton near Winchester, of which parish his Lordship was for some time Curate.

A portrait of Dr. Huntingford, when Bishop of Gloucester, painted by Lawrence, and engraved by James Ward, was published in 1807; as was another, by Edridge, in Cadell's Gallery of Contemporary Portraits.

RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM GRANT.

'May 25. At Barton-house, Dawlish, (the residence of his sister, the widow of Adm. Schanck) after a lingering illness, aged 77, the Right Hon. Sir William Grant, formerly Master of the Rolls.

Sir William was born at Elchies, on the banks of the Spey, in the county of Moray; his father, who was originally bred to agricultural pursuits, died collector of the Isle of Man. He was educated with his younger brother, who became collector at Martinico, in the celebrated grammar-school of Elgin; and boarded at the house of Mr. John Irvine, nephew to the minister of the church. When the school-house of Elgin was rebuilt about thirty years ago, Sir William Grant was one of the first to contribute to that object.

Sir William completed his education at the old college of Aberdeen; and then repaired to London, to pursue the study of the law. This course he adopted by

the advice of an uncle, who had acquired a considerable fortune by commerce in England, and was thus enabled to purchase the estate of Elchies, where he had been born.

Shortly after being called to the bar, Mr. Grant determined to prosecute his profession in Canada. He arrived at Quebec at the critical period when it was threatened with a siege by Gen. Montgomery; and he is reported to have assisted at the military works, and performed the duties of a volunteer with the utmost intrepidity.

In the course of a few years, he was appointed his Majesty's Attorney-general for that province; and appeared to be in a fair way to realise an ample fortune. After a time, however, he determined to return to the more extended sphere of the Courts of Westminster, and, shortly after his return, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons. At the general election in 1790, he was returned for Shaftesbury. In 1791 he distinguished himself in a debate relative to the laws of Canada, and in 1792 made a most able, acute, and logical speech in defence of the ministry, on the subject of the Russian armament. After this, his preferment was rapid; he obtained a silk gown, as King's Counsel, with a patent of precedence; in 1793 he became a Serjeant-at-law; and in the same year was appointed a Welsh Judge, when a new writ was ordered for Shaftesbury on the 20th of June, and he was not re-chosen. However, on a vacancy for Windsor, which occurred in the following January, he was elected for that borough: he was at that time Solicitor-general to the Queen. In 1796 he was chosen Knight in Parliament for the County of Banff. In 1798 he was appointed Chief Justice of Chester; in 1799 he succeeded the late Lord Redesdale as Solicitor-general; and on the 20th of May 1801, in consequence of the promotion of Sir Pepper Arden to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, he was nominated Master of the Rolls.

During this period, he rendered essential service to Mr. Pitt and his ministry as a debater in the House of Commons. He continued the Member for Banffshire during four Parliaments, until the dissolution of 1812; and held the situation of Master of the Rolls to the year 1817. He then retired with an annual pension of £4,000.

When we speak of an English judge, it would be worse than superfluous to notice his integrity. But of the various intellectual talents in which great men variously excel, Sir William Grant possessed a rare and admirable assemblage.

The gravity which became his station was united with a lively strength and vigour of understanding. Reserved and sparing in words, he was in thought quick, acute, and penetrating. Diligent and laborious in the discharge of his high duties, he executed them with a facility truly surprising. His judgments, in few but chosen words, touched at once the great points of the case, affording a clue to all its intricacies and enlightening all its obscurities. His calm and dignified self-possession was perhaps, in some measure, constitutional; it may have been produced by a happy temperament, in which passion was lost in the pure exercise of the reasoning faculty. But whether natural or acquired, it was certainly of invaluable service toward the proper exercise of his judicial functions. Hence he never hastened impetuously to any unsound conclusion, nor turned in peevishness and disgust from any tedious but necessary investigation; still less could he be misled by sophistry or captivated by eloquence. Accustomed as he was to deliver his own reasons in the most brief and sententious form, he yet listened with indefatigable attention to the conflicting statements of those whose business it often was to exercise a subtle and evasive ingenuity of argument. Neither the art of the advocate, nor the collateral circumstances of the case, ever created any undue prejudice in his mind; but he always gave to them their full share of consideration; and in discharging this essential part of the judicial function, it might be said of him as of the virtuous Katharine, that to his other commendations,

“He yet might add an honour—a great patience.”

Sir William Grant was a bachelor.

LT.-GEN. BARON ROTTENBURG, K.C.H.

April 24. At Portsmouth, Francis Baron Rottenburg, K.C.H. a Lieutenant-General in the British army.

This officer was appointed Major in Humpesch's Hussars in 1795, and Lieut.-Colonel in the following year; and was promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 60th foot at the close of 1797. He served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798. In the same year he formed the 5th battalion of the 60th regiment into a rifle corps, and prepared the rules and regulations for the exercise of riflemen and light infantry, and their conduct in the field; which, having been approved by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief, were published by authority, and made general for the army.

Baron Rottenburg was at the taking of Surinam in 1799. In 1805 he received

the rank of Colonel. In 1808 he was appointed Brigadier-General, and commanded for a time the exercise of four battalions of light infantry, at the Camp of Instruction on the Curragh of Kildare, under Sir David Baird; but was, in the same year, transferred from the Irish to the English staff, and stationed at Ashford in Kent, on similar duty. In 1809 he commanded the light troops in the Walcheren expedition, and afterwards returned to the staff in Kent. In May 1810 he was transferred to the staff in Canada, and took the command of the garrison at Quebec; in the same year he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In 1812, on the breaking out of the American war, he was appointed to the command of the Montreal district; and in 1813 he took the command of the troops in the Upper Province, and was sworn in President of Upper Canada. In 1812 he was promoted to the Colonelcy of De Roll's regiment. In 1814 and 1815 he commanded the left division of the army in Canada, and returned to England in September of the latter year. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1819.

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LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE TOD.

June 2. At Tunbridge Wells, while on a visit to his brother, Lieut.-Colonel George Tod, of Penenden Heath, formerly of the 29th foot.

He entered that regiment in 1795; served in Ireland during the rebellion in 1798, in Holland during the campaign of 1799, and afterwards in North America for five years. Having returned to England in 1807, he in the same year proceeded with the expedition under Sir Brent Spencer to the coast of Spain. He afterwards joined the troops under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and landed at Montego Bay; he continued to serve in the Peninsula during the campaigns of 1809 and the three following years; was present at the battles of Roleia, Talavera, and Busaco, and at that of Albuera was severely wounded, on which account he received the brevet of Major. He returned to England with his regiment in 1811, and again embarked with it in 1813; served at Cadiz and Gibraltar, and commanded the garrison of Tariffa for some time.

In 1814 he went to America; he served in the expedition under Sir J. Sherbrooke, at the capture of the fort and town of Castine; and the advanced guard under his command captured the fort and town of Machias.

Having returned to England in 1845, he proceeded immediately to Belgium,

but arrived too late for Waterloo; he advanced with the troops to Paris, and remained with the army of occupation during their stay in France.

He obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1819.

CAPT. BURDETT, R.N.

May 20. At Brighton, George Burdett, esq. Captain R.N.

This officer was First Lieutenant of the *Egmont* 74, commanded by the late Adm. Sir John Sutton; in the action off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797, and commanded the *Sophie* sloop of war, on the Newfoundland station, during the last three years of the French revolutionary war. He was nominated to a command in the Irish Sea Fencibles about Dec. 1803; and was appointed to the *Maidstone* frigate towards the latter end of 1811. From that period he was chiefly employed on the Halifax station, until the close of the war with the United States. In August 1812 the boats of the *Maidstone* and *Spartan* destroyed two American privateers in the bay of Fundy, a revenue cutter of six guns, and three schooners of two guns each; and in October following captured the *Rapid*, a fine privateer brig of 14 guns. In Feb. 1813 Capt. Burdett was employed in the *Chesapeake*, with a squadron of frigates under his orders, which made numerous captures, and the activity of which received the marked approbation of the Commander-in-chief, Sir Geo. Cockburn.

Capt. Burdett was twice married; first in 1802 to a daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke, who was at that period Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth; and secondly, May 15, 1806, to the only daughter of Col. Brown, of Glennagary, co. Dublin.

Capt. Burdett's death was occasioned from the assistant of a chemist, to whom he had sent a prescription, having mismatched two labels, and sent some oil of tar, which had been intended for a wounded hand. The quantity of oil of tar taken by Capt. Burdett was an ounce and a quarter. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the shopman, considering he had been guilty of culpable negligence in dispensing the medicine.

CHARLES POWELL LESLIE, Esq.

Nov. . . In Ireland, aged . . . Charles Powell Leslie, esq. of Glasslough, co. Monaghan, late M.P. for that county, and Colonel of the Monaghan militia, cousin-german to the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis Wellesley, Viscount Dungannon, &c.

Mr. Leslie was the son and heir of

Charles Powell Leslie, esq. a Governor of the County of Monaghan, by the Hon. Prudence Trevor, daughter of Arthur first Viscount Dungannon, and sister to the late Countess of Morungton.

He was first returned to the Irish Parliament as M.P. for the County of Monaghan in 1796, and he continued to represent the county in every subsequent Parliament until the dissolution in 1826. In the single sessioned Parliament of 1830-1 he sat for New Ross.

Mr. Leslie married Anne, daughter and coheir of the Rev. Dudley Charles Ryder (second son of John Lord Archbishop of Tuam), by Elizabeth Catharine, sole heiress of the ancient Leicestershire family of Charnel or Charnells (a pedigree of which will be found in Nichols's History of that County, vol. III. p. 1047*). By this marriage Mr. Leslie had two daughters.

E. A. M'NAGHTEN, Esq.

March 15. At Beardville, near Coleraine, Edmund Alexander M'Naghten, esq. for many years M.P. for the County of Antrim, and late one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Mr. M'Naghten was son of Edmund M'Naghten of Beardville, esq. whose ancestor settled at Benvarren in the county of Antrim, in the time of King James I. being a cadet of the ancient family of M'N. of that ilk in Scotland. He was born at Beardville; and, having been educated for the Bar, came to London, and was called to that profession at the Temple.

He was first elected to the Irish Parliament for the County of Antrim about the year 1795; and he was re-elected for two Parliaments after the Union. He gave his vote in favour of that measure, and afterwards supported the policy of Mr. Pitt. From 1812 to 1826 he sat for the borough of Orford; but in 1826 he was restored to his seat for the county of Antrim. At the general election of 1830 he was not returned to Parliament.

He was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, March 16, 1819, and continued at that board until the resignation of the Duke of Wellington's ministry.

WILLIAM BEDFORD, Esq. F.S.A.

Jan. 30. At his house, Elmhurst, near Batheaston, aged 76, William Bedford, esq. F.S.A. formerly of Birches Green, in the county of Warwick.

His family was long settled in the neighbourhood of Droitwich in Worcestershire; but latterly resided in the

Abbey House, Pershore, which they inherited from the Yeends, and which, upon a division of the family property, was allotted to John Bedford, esq. the present occupier, who has preserved little of the old mansion, except one room, which, from some ancient carving, is called "The Apostles."

Mr. Bedford resided for many years in the town of Birmingham; but about the year 18.. removed to a country residence at Birches Green. He was a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for the counties of Warwick and Stafford, and was accustomed to attend for two days in a week at Birmingham, as closely as the metropolitan Police Magistrates, although gratuitously;—a task which was shared by his old friend and brother antiquary the late William Hamper, esq. F.S.A.

Mr. Bedford was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 18... He possessed a very fine collection of County Histories, and other valuable works of topography, and, when possible, on large paper.

Mr. Bedford married, Sept. 30, 1784, Lydia, elder daughter and coheiress of the Rev. Richard Bisse Riland, Rector of Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick, a living which his grandfather John Riland (son of Archdeacon Riland, and one of the Fellows of Magdalen ejected by James II.) obtained by marrying Miss Shilton, whose family had purchased it from Dr. Gibbons in the year 1586, Queen Elizabeth having sold it in 1559. By this lady, whose mother, Mary Ash, was first cousin to Anne Jesson, the lady of Sir Charles Holte, Bart. M. P. for Warwickshire (see the pedigree of Ashby, Ash, and Jesson, in Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, vol. III. p. 300.)

—Mr. Bedford had three daughters, 1. Emma-Mary, married July 17, 1809, to Charles-Henry Parry, M.D. F.R.S. of Bath, elder brother to Capt. Sir William Edward Parry, R.N. F.R.S. the celebrated navigator; 2. Sophia-Elizabeth, married to F. H. Brandram, esq. of Sydenham, Kent; and 3. Maria, unmarried; and one son, the Rev. William Riland Bedford, Rector of Sutton Coldfield, where he succeeded his great uncle the Rev. John Riland; he married Grace-Campbell, youngest daughter of Charles Sharpe, esq. of Huddam Castle, co. Dumfries, N. B. the possessor of the Tower of Repentance, which gave occasion to the shrewd answer which Pennant tells us he received from a young Scotch boy, when he visited that part of the country; and sister to the Scotch antiquary Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, esq. of Edinburgh.

REV. CALEB COLTON.

April 28. At Fontainebleau, whilst on a visit to Major Sherwell, the Rev. Caleb Colton, author of "Lacon."

Mr. Colton was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge; and was probably related, how nearly we know not, to the Rev. Barfoot Colton, who was elected from Eton to the same college in 1755, and afterwards, in 1788, became a Canon Residentiary of Salisbury.

Mr. Caleb Colton was elected from Eton in 1796, and was afterwards chosen Fellow of King's; he graduated B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804. In 1801 he was presented by the college to the perpetual curacy of Tiverton Prior's Quarter in Devonshire, which may be held together with a Fellowship, and where he continued to reside for many years; we presume until presented by his college to the vicarage of Kew and Petersham in 1818. The eccentricities, and, it may be added, irregularities, by which he was afterwards distinguished, were not entirely unknown there. On one occasion he was sent for to read the "Visitation of the Sick" to a dying parishioner who had amassed great wealth in the Indies. This visit occupied him till the instant when another clergyman had concluded reading the afternoon prayers in the great church at Tiverton. Colton rushed from the dying man's bedside into the pulpit, and for above an hour poured forth an extemporaneous flood of no ordinary eloquence in favour of strict morals, to the no small surprise of a numerous congregation—closing at length with "You wonder to hear such things from me! but if you had been where I was just now, and heard and seen what I did, you would have been convinced it is high time to reform our courses—and I, for my part, am determined to begin." Alas! the next Sunday he hurried over the reading of a fifteen-minutes' discourse, and immediately after, the writer saw him placing his pointers in the basket behind, and his guns beside him in his gig, and driving off towards a distant manor, to be ready for the next day's partridge-shooting.

His first publication, in 1810, was also marked by the same characteristics. It was "A plain and authentic narrative of the Sampford Ghost;" in which he asserted his confident belief in the supernatural agency of the disturbances at Sampford, (rather closely plagiarised from the ghost of Cock Lane,) and wound up all, by placing in the hands of the mayor of Tiverton a bond, by which he engaged to pay 100*l.* to any one who could explain the cause of the phenomenon. It certainly required this

proof of his good faith not to provoke a smile at the title of his next publication—"Hypocrisy, a Satirical Poem," which was welcomed but coldly by the public in 1812.

Mr. Colton was always an anti-Buonapartist, both when, in the height of his power, he was the peculiar object of the abuse of the English newspapers, and when, after his fall, he was made the theme of praise which posterity will perhaps regard as equally exaggerated and disgusting. The poem of "Napoleon" followed that of "Hypocrisy," in the same year, and was considered to evince much superior poetical talent. It was while the proof sheets of this work were preparing for publication, that a writer, who gave an account of him about fourteen years afterwards, in a defunct periodical, "The Literary Magnet," was introduced to Mr. Colton by an equally eccentric personage, the well-known Walking Stewart. "The appearance of Mr. C. was," he says, "at once striking and peculiar. There was an indefinable something in the general character of his features, which, without being remarkably prepossessing, fixed the attention of a stranger in no ordinary degree. His keen grey eye was occasionally overshadowed by a scowl or inflection of the brow, indicative rather of an habitual intensity of reflection than of any cynical severity of disposition. His nose was aquiline, or (to speak more correctly, if less elegantly) hooked; his cheek bones were high and protruding, and his forehead by no means remarkable either for its expansiveness or phrenological beauty of development. There was a singular variability of expression about his mouth, and his chin was precisely what Lavater would have called an intellectual chin. Perhaps the shrewdness of his glance was indicative rather of extraordinary cunning, than of high mental intelligence. His usual costume was a frock coat, sometimes richly braided, and a black velvet stock: in short, his general appearance was quite military; so much so, that he was often asked if he was not in the army. I am half inclined to believe that he courted this kind of misconception, as his reply was invariably the same: 'No, Sir, but I am an officer of the church militant.'"

Before they parted, Mr. Colton gave his new acquaintance a pressing invitation to breakfast next morning, and put a card into his hand, in which the name of the street and the number of the house were explicitly mentioned. The describer went and found—a marine-store shop! and thinking that after all there

must be some mistake, he walked off. On again meeting Mr. Colton, the too fastidious stranger was reproached for his breach of appointment, and invited anew. "The most exaggerated description of the garrets of the poets of fifty years ago," says the visitor, "would not libel Mr. Colton's apartment. Such of the panes as were entire were begrimed with dirt. As to the only two chairs in the room, while one, apparently the property of the poet, was easy and cushioned, and differing essentially in character from the rest of the furniture, the other, a miserable rush-bottomed one, was awfully afflicted with the rickets. On the deal table at which the host was seated, stood a broken wine-glass half filled with ink, with a steel pen, which had seen some service, laid transversely on its edge. Immediately beside the poet lay a bundle of dirty and dog-eared manuscripts. After reciting to his visitor several pages of the MS. of 'Lacon,' the work which raised him to fame, Mr. Colton insisted he should taste his wine, and, going to the piece of furniture which contained his bed, opened a large drawer near the floor, which was filled with bottles of wine ranged in saw-dust, as in a bin. His hock and white hermitage were delicious, and poet and auditor parted faster friends than ever."

Towards the end of 1820 appeared "Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words, addressed to those who think," a thin, ill-printed seven-shilling octavo. It attracted much attention and praise. The name of Colton was thenceforth known to all; and when we find that the sixth edition of "Lacon" appeared in 1821, we need not wonder that "Lacon, Vol. II." appeared in 1822. The merits of this work are undeniable. It may be alleged, indeed, that the use of antithesis is too frequent, and that, while some of the ideas may be traced to "Burdon's Materials for Thinking" (a favourite work with Mr. Colton) others are taken from a work supposed to be known to all—"Bacon's Essays;" but still, when all deductions are made, enough will remain to place the author of *Lacon* far above all his contemporaries in the art of making his readers "think."

In 1822 Mr. C. re-published his "Napoleon," with extensive additions, under the title of "The Conflagration of Moscow." The next that the public heard of him was at the time of the great sensation respecting Thurtell's murder of Weare. The Vicar of Kew had disappeared; he was known to be a regular gamester, and to have been frequently in the company of the murderer and the

murdered. It was thought he had fallen a victim to some of those he had selected for his habitual associates; but Thurtell denied the fact. Some time elapsed before it transpired, to the public at least, that Mr. Colton's disappearance had been voluntary, and that he had fled from his creditors, who struck a docket against him, and gazetted him as a wine-merchant.

In Nov. 1827, on the latest day allowed by law, he appeared to take re-possession of his living; but in 1828 he finally lost it, by lapse, and the college appointed a successor. For the next two years he was in America, travelling through the United States; from thence he transferred his residence to the Palais Royal, "which is to Paris," says Galigni's Guide, "what Paris is to Europe, the centre of pleasure and vice!" He there expended considerable sums in forming a picture gallery, and every nook of his apartment was filled with valuable paintings. He then became known in the gaming *salons* of the Palais Royal,—and so successful was he, that in a year or two he acquired £25,000. But inveterate attachment to the gaming table again rendered him a beggar, and his excesses brought on a disease, to remove which a surgical operation became indispensable. The dread of this operation produced such an effect upon Mr. Colton's mind, that he became almost insane, and finally blew out his brains, in order to avoid the pain of the operation.

During his residence at Paris his mode of dress continued unchanged. He had only one room, kept no servant (unless a boy to take charge of his horse and cabriolet); he lighted his own fire, and performed all his other domestic offices himself. He printed at Paris, for private circulation, "An Ode on the Death of Lord Byron," and continued to occupy himself in literary composition; and he has left a poem of 600 lines, which will probably be published. It is called, "Modern Antiquity," a title derived from the fanciful argument that the present generation are the true ancients, as belonging to the most advanced period of the world. Colton was in many respects a most singular character; but the distinguishing feature of his mind was promptitude. Well-read, to intimacy, with the ancient classics,—after dinner, his Greek and Roman lore would flow as freely as his wine, affording a delicious feast to scholars. Nor was he less an admirer of what was excellent in morals. After leaving the present occupier of the late Robert Hall's pulpit at Cambridge, Col-

ton introduced himself to spend the evening with the preacher;—then "Greek met Greek," and brought out their stores of ancient literature and heathen and Christian ethics till after midnight. Colton observed next morning, "We held a sober festival—that E—ds is a worthy fellow; sound in principle as erudite in learning." Poor Colton's prompt movements killed more trout than any other admirer of Old Walton's sport upon the Exe; and thus it was with every thing he did—he published an octavo volume of 300 pages of poetry, and a rich miscellany of notes of all descriptions, nearly every page of which was written a few hours only before it went to press!

REV. THOMAS M'CULLOCH.

May 11. At Wormley, Herts, after a protracted and severe illness, aged 68, the Rev. Thomas M'Culloch, Rector of that parish, and of Bredfield in Suffolk.

Having married the only daughter of the Rev. John Smith, who was Curate of Croydon (and afterwards, at his death in 1805, Rector of Breedon in Worcestershire) Mr. M'Culloch obtained that curacy in the room of his father-in-law. The Vicar of Croydon at this period was the Rev. East Aphorpe; D.D. (see Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iii. p. 95) until whose death Mr. M'Culloch continued to fulfil the laborious duties of Curate in that extensive parish for the period of nearly ten years. On the succession of a new Vicar he was obliged to retire, carrying with him the regret and esteem of the parishioners, with some of whom he continued on terms of affectionate intimacy until that fatal period when the dearest friends must part. In 1794 Lord Redesdale, who had long known the worthiness of his character, and the usefulness of his services at Croydon, obtained for him from the Lord Chancellor the small living of Bredfield in Suffolk; and in 1798 Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. having witnessed his exertions as Curate in a parish near his own, presented him to the living of Wormley. Mr. M'Culloch resided at that place for the remainder of his life, paying only a short annual visit to his living in Suffolk. Both of them were of small value, and together yielded but an unworthy reward for his patient zeal and professional qualifications; but his mind was bent upon righteousness, and his heart was satisfied with the faithful anticipations of a future return. His loss will be felt from the portal of his patron, to the humblest wicket of his village. In sacred accordance with his trust, he taught the pure doctrines of

our established church; and, with the most lively sentiment of human responsibility, he set an example of virtue, charity, and peace.

Mr. M'Culloch was an intimate friend of Richard Gough, esq. the celebrated antiquary, who was accustomed to ride over from Enfield to attend divine service at Wormley church; and finally desired to be buried there. Mr. M'Culloch performed the service at Mr. Gough's funeral, and received a legacy of 200*l*.

EDWARD WALSH, M.D.

Feb. 7. In Dublin, Edward Walsh, M.D. Physician to the Forces.

He was descended from an old family at Waterford, where he was born. He received his medical education in England, and having graduated M.D. at Edinburgh, commenced his professional career as physician to a West India packet, in which capacity he visited more than once all the islands of the Gulf of Mexico. He was next appointed surgeon of a regiment, on the reported death of its former medical officer by yellow fever, and returned with it to England, but, to the surprise of every one, the gentleman who was left for dead revived, and re-claimed his situation. Dr. Walsh was then transferred to another regiment in Ireland, where he witnessed most of the melancholy scenes during the rebellion of 1798, from the taking of Wexford to the final surrender of the French force at Ballinamuck. He was next attached to the ill-fated expedition to Holland, of which he published a "Narrative," in quarto, with plates and maps, which excited considerable interest.

Dr. Walsh afterwards went in the Baltic fleet to the attack on Copenhagen; where his regiment, the 49th, who served as marines, were ordered to attack the Crown Battery, which dealt death to all who approached it, but which fortunately ceased just as they came within range of its tremendous guns, the city having then surrendered. Dr. Walsh escaped with a shattered hand.

He next proceeded with the 49th to Canada, where he remained several years, and resided for some time among the Indian natives, to whom he dispensed the benefits of vaccination, many of their tribes having been nearly exterminated with the small-pox. He collected many valuable materials on the natural history of the country; which he intended to arrange and publish, but never accomplished that object.

He afterwards served in the Peninsula,

and was present in most of the actions which there took place, and finally at Waterloo.

Besides the Narrative of the Walcheren expedition, Dr. Walsh published an octavo volume of "Bagatelles, or Poetical Sketches," 1793; and several articles in the Medical Journal and similar periodicals. Some interesting anecdotes of his professional practice have been recently published in the United Service Journal for June.

MR. JOSEPH BRASBRIDGE.

Feb. 28. At Highgate, in his 90th year, Mr. Joseph Brasbridge, author of an autobiography entitled "The Fruits of Experience;" from which amusing work we have selected the following particulars.

He began business as a silversmith in Fleet-street in 1770, in partnership with Mr. Slade, whose sister he married; but had the misfortune to lose his wife in childbed in 1776, and their only son in his ninth year. Thus left a widower and childless, he unhappily sought relief in dissipation; and divided his time between the tavern-club, the card-party, the hunt, and the prize-fight, and left his shop to the care of others.

What made Mr. Brasbridge's thoughtlessness still more inexcusable, was, that he was married again to an amiable woman, who was his partner for half a century, and who patiently bore all his infirmities, in the daily hope of reforming him. He began business with a good capital (4000*l*.) and an unsullied reputation; but pleasure continually seduced him from his shop, and his property was plundered by an assistant, in whom he placed implicit confidence. The decay of his business ensued, difficulties accumulated, and bankruptcy followed as a matter of course. But many of his old friends and customers rallied round him, and though his old shop was sold over his head, he met with a rare instance of disinterested kindness in his next-door neighbour, the late honest John Pridden the bookseller, who gave up his own business on purpose that Mr. Brasbridge might take up his station in the very next door to his former premises.

Here he recommenced trade under the most encouraging auspices, and on that plan of frugality and personal attention, without which all other advantages are of little avail. His wife was his shopwoman, his daughter his book-keeper, and his son his apprentice. He seems to have been blest with the two amiable children, who were great comforts to him in his misfortunes. His daughter died in her 29th year; and in 1819 Mr.

Brasbridge had also the misfortune to lose his only son. After this calamity, Mr. Brasbridge had no inducement to aim at becoming rich. His wife and he were childless. A moderate competence they had secured; and on that they retired to a cottage at Herne Hill; afterwards removed to St. Alban's; and finally to Highgate.

Before the riots of London in 1780, Mr. Brasbridge owns he was contaminated with the mania of "Wilkes and Liberty;" but from that moment he became a convert to loyalty and social order, and was during the remainder of his life a true lover of his King, and a well-wisher to his country. He thus describes the exuberance of his joy at the King's Recovery in 1788. "On this glorious day my house was filled from the shop to the attics, and even the tiling was covered. I had a pipe of wine for the occasion, and six gallons of cherry bounce for the outside visitors, with store of hams, fillets of veal, and rounds of beef, and eighteen quartern loaves for sandwiches; whilst of tea, coffee, chocolate, and Le Man's biscuits, I do not suppose any coffee-house in London on that day dispatched a greater proportion." Of course Mr. Brasbridge was a warm admirer of Mr. Pitt, whom he justly regarded as the saviour of his country. This induced him to have a seal made by Tassie, bearing the impression of Mr. Pitt's head; which was a very successful speculation, as Mr. Brasbridge tells us that, "were he to enumerate the names of those who bought them, it would of itself make a volume."

In the hope that his own indiscretions might prove a beacon to others, Mr. Brasbridge, when in his 80th year published "The Fruits of Experience; or Memoirs of Joseph Brasbridge." This volume (reviewed in our vol. xciv. i. p. 234), was very favourably received by the public, and passed through two editions. It abounds with anecdotes of respectable individuals, who were his customers in business, or his associates in amusement. His motives for becoming his own biographer were, "not out of a ridiculous vanity, but to establish two principles; first, that a man may be a bankrupt without the smallest imputation on his integrity; and second, that it is never too late to do well, and that honesty, frugality, and industry will in the long run be rewarded with at least decent competency, peace of mind, and the good opinion of all but the envious and malignant."

In Mr. Brasbridge's Autobiography, he takes occasion to mention the kindness he received from many friends.

Gratitude, indeed, was a most striking feature in his character; nor has he left a friend who cannot recollect many pleasing instances of this, when it became in his power to repay the most trifling favours.

CHRISTOPHER COOKSON, Esq.

May 11. At Newcastle, aged 81, Christopher Cookson, esq. B.A. barrister-at-law, Recorder of Newcastle and Berwick-upon-Tweed.

He was the fifth of the seven sons of the late Isaac Cookson, of Whitehill, co. Durham, esq. whose death at the advanced age of 89 is recorded in our last Supplement, p. 651. He was educated under the Rev. William Fleming, M.A. at the grammar-school of Houghton-le-Spring, and thence went as a Commoner to Christ church, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. Having been called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, he settled as a Provincial Counsellor at Newcastle, where his family had influential connections; and on the resignation of Robert Hopper Williamson, esq. was elected Recorder without opposition, — Mr. Losh, who is now his successor, being, as the law then stood, unable to take the oaths.

Mr. Cookson was a sound lawyer, and had acquired a great local knowledge of men and matters; he possessed a correct judgment, and a manner which made considerable impression on a jury. In private life he was characterised by the strictest integrity and the most gentlemanly feeling. Mr. Cookson died suddenly of an apoplectic seizure. He was not married. His father had a numerous family, to each of which he left a fortune of nearly £40,000. They were as follow: 1. John Cookson, of Whitehill, esq.; 2. James, a Colonel in the army; 3. Thomas, a merchant in Newcastle, and of Chester cottage; 4. Isaac, a merchant in Newcastle, and of Gateshead Park house; 5. Christopher, the subject of the preceding notice; 6. Joseph, a merchant and glass manufacturer at Bristol; and 7. Septimus, a merchant at Bristol, who died before his father; all of whom have married and had issue, except John and Christopher: likewise two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Robert Surtees, of Redworth, esq. and has issue; and Emma-Donna, unmarried. Mr. Joseph Cookson, brother of Isaac, was a well-known member of the Turf, and owner of the celebrated horse Diamond.

JOHN-GROVE PALMER, Esq.

& May 11. At Alverstoke, near Gosport, aged 83, John Grove Palmer, Esq.

late of Keppel-street, and for many years his Majesty's Attorney and Advocate-general in the Island of Bermuda.

Mr. Palmer was the only son of John Palmer, Esq. formerly of Lincoln's-Inn, and afterwards of Chancery-lane, who died at Kentish Town in 1801, aged 84. The last-named gentleman was a native of Limerick, where his family, a branch of the Palmers of Howlets in Kent, settled in the time of Charles the Second, and was first cousin to Charles Johnston, the author of that once much-read work, "The Adventures of a Guinea," who was of Scottish descent. Mr. John-Grove Palmer was, on his mother's side, descended from the Strangeways of Yorkshire, to whom was related the great Chief Justice Holt. By his wife, who was a Miss Ball, of New Providence, and who died a short time before him, he has left a son, Robert John Palmer, esq. of Listowel, in the county of Kerry, and two daughters, one married to the Honourable James Christie Eston, Chief Justice in Bermuda, and the other the wife of Captain Austen of the Navy.

He was a gentleman of strict honour, agreeable manners, and exemplary morals, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

G. BYFIELD HIGDEN, Esq.

March 21. At his house, Maryland Point, Stratford, Essex, after a few days illness, borne with the greatest patience and resignation, aged 56, George Byfield Higden, esq. eldest son of the late Mr. Byfield, of Charing Cross.

Mr. Higden was a gentleman gifted with very considerable powers of mind, and lost no opportunity of cultivating and improving it. He had travelled over much of the continent of Europe, and that not with a view merely to qualify himself to become a candidate for the Traveller's Club, but for the more useful purpose of acquiring information which enlightens the understanding, "corrects and enlarges the heart," contributes greatly to the charms and pleasures of social intercourse, and, by an increased knowledge of the world, contributes so much to the enjoyments and comforts of domestic life. Indeed, his intellectual powers, combined with great suavity of manners, and a very cheerful disposition, endeared him to a select circle of well-informed friends, who, with his highly respected widow and his relatives, as sincerely lament his loss as they unfeignedly and affectionately revere his memory. Mr. Higden published one of his shorter excursions, under the title of

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"A Diary of Occurrences through part of Belgium, &c. and thence to Paris," a little work which, if it have not any great pretensions to novelty, is, nevertheless, of much unpretending merit, is pleasantly written, and is calculated for a useful manual to persons who may wish to make a tour over the same ground as the author did.

THOMAS TRIQUET, Esq.

June 1. After a short but severe illness of twenty-two hours, in his 76th year, Thomas Triquet, esq. of Camberwell, and one of the senior cashiers of the Bank of England.

This gentleman had been in the service of the Company for more than 55 years, and had uniformly evinced the strictest integrity and fidelity, combined with an undeviating punctuality in the discharge of the various important duties which devolved upon him. His praiseworthy conduct gained for him the entire confidence and approbation of the Court of Directors of that great establishment, who some years since promoted Mr. Triquet to the head of the cashier department. When the Bank Volunteers were first established, he was appointed Lieutenant, with Mr. Mellish the Director for his Captain, and Mr. Triquet was in that capacity also particularly distinguished for his uniform and unremitted attentions to the parade and other duties required from him. Mr. Triquet continued efficiently to perform his labours as head of his office in the Bank, till within twenty-four hours of his decease, the suddenness of which has thrown his afflicted widow and family into the utmost possible distress, to whom, and to society, his duties were always discharged in a manner so exemplary as to claim from the latter every mark of respect, and from the former the highest degree of affection.

[*Memoirs of the late Rt. Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, Jeremy Bentham, esq., Charles Butler, esq., M. the Baron Cuvier, and several others, are unavoidably deferred to our Supplementary and July Numbers.*]

CLERGY DECEASED.

Lately. Aged 86, the Rev. James Archer, Rector of Middleton, Lancashire.

The Rev. William Bond, Rector of Wheat-acre All Saints, Norfolk, and of Barnby with Muford, Suffolk. He was formerly Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1766, as tenth Senior

Optima, M.A. 1769; and was presented by that society to his united livings in 1789.

At Ardenham Castle, Dumfrieshire, the seat of his brother-in-law Lord John Campbell, aged 42, the Rev. *Edward John Bury*, Rector of Lichfield, Hants. He was the only son of Edward Bury, esq. of Taunton; and was presented to Lichfield in 1814 by Sir R. Kingsmill, Bart. He married Lady Charlotte Campbell, second daughter of John 5th Duke of Argyll, by Elizabeth (Gunning) Duchess dowager of Hamilton and Brandon; sister to the present Duke of Argyll. She was the widow of Colonel John Campbell, and is the authoress of some successful novels. At the time of his decease Mr. Bury was engaged in superintending the plates for Lady Charlotte's proposed work on the three Tuscan sanctuaries, taken from his own sketches. He has left one daughter by Lady Charlotte, a child of great promise and beauty.

At his father's, Ulverstone, Lancashire, aged 26, the Rev. *J. L. Davis*, of Edmonton, Middlesex.

The Rev. *John De Chair*, M.A. Vicar of Brixworth, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. *G. Durham*, Vicar of Newport Pagnell.

The Rev. *Charles Griffin*, M.A. Rector of Disserth, co. Radnor, to which church he was collated by the Bishop of St. David's in 1814.

At Llangefni, Anglesea, the Rev. *W. Griffith*, M.A. of Jesus college, Oxford, and late Usher of Beaumaris school.

The Rev. *George Haggitt*, Vicar of Soham, Cambridgeshire. He was formerly Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1789, as 18th Wrangler and 2d Browne's Medallist; M.A. 1792; and was presented to Soham by his college in 1825.

The Rev. *Robert Norris*, Rector of Tattenford cum Tatterset, and of Aborrough, Norfolk. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1789, M.A. 1793; was presented to Tattenford in 1793, by the late Sir George Chad, Bart. and to Aborrough in 1799 by the first Lord Suffield.

At Wrexham, aged 76, the Rev. *Peter Ravenscroft*, Perpetual Curate of Shocklach, Cheshire. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, M.A. 1781, B.D. 1789; and was presented to his living in 1780 by Sir R. Puleston, Bt.

April 19. At Gorleston, Suffolk, the Rev. *Thomas Browne*, D.D. Rector of that parish. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. as 8th Wrangler 1786, M.A. 1788, B.D. 1796, and D.D. 1808. In the last named year he was elected Master of that college, but was ejected from that situation in 1814; in which year he was presented to the Rectory of Gorleston by Mrs. Atley.

May 6. At Rachenford, Devonshire, aged 74, the Rev. *John Comins*, for more than 50 years Rector of that parish.

May 8. At Rainham, Norfolk, the Rev. *Edward Dewing*, M.A. Rector of the parishes of St. Mary and St. Margaret, Rainham. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1818; and was presented to his living in 1822 by William Ainge, esq.

In London, aged 70, the Rev. *George Moore*, of Garleick-house, Cornwall, Prebendary of Lincoln, Rector of Ladock, Vicar of Merther, and Chaplain to the Earl of St. German's. He was collated to the prebend of Caistor in the cathedral church of Lincoln by Bishop Pretymann in 1780; was instituted to Merther in 1810, and to Ladock in 1814 on the presentation of Lord and Lady Grenville.

May 13. At Queen Camel, Somerset, aged 80, the Rev. *Thomas Horner Pearson*, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Puddimore Milton. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1776; was presented to the latter church in that year by T. S. Horner, esq., and to the former in 1785 by Miss Anne Mildinay.

May 14. In Hyde street, Bloomsbury, aged 76, the Rev. *Andrew Philip Poston*, for thirty-six years Lecturer of that parish, Vicar of East Tilbury, Essex, and many years Curate of Ashlows, London-wall. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1777, M.A. 1780; and was presented to East Tilbury by Lord Chancellor Eldon in 1803.

May 17. In Bridge street, Blackfriars, the Rev. *J. M. Jones*, for more than twenty years Curate of St. Bride's Church, Fleetstreet. Some years ago he was a frequent contributor to the Poet's Corner of the General Evening Post, chiefly of translations from the Latin verses of Buchanan.

May 18. At Langford Grove, Essex, the Rev. *William Westcombe*, Rector of Langford. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1813; and was instituted to the rectory of Langford, in the patronage of his own family, in 1813.

May 20. At Tivetshall, Norfolk, aged 53, the Rev. *Thomas Sugden Talbot*, M.A. Rector of that parish, and of Carlton St. Peter's, and Perpetual Curate of St. Mary Coslany, Norwich. He was a son of Thomas Talbot, esq. of Wymoutham, Norfolk, and brother to the Countess of Morley. He was presented to Carlton St. Peter's in 1814 by Lord Chancellor Eldon; to Tivetshall in 1828 by the Earl of Orford; and to his church in Norwich by the Marquis Townshend.

May 22. At Boconnoc, Cornwall, the Rev. *Thomas Bennett*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented by Lord Grenville in 1806. He terminated his existence by discharging a gun in his mouth. He was a bachelor.

May 23. At Ryton, co. Durham, aged 34, the Rev. *Robert Alder Thorp*, B.D. Fellow, Tutor, and Latin Reader of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; eldest son of Ro-

bert Thorp, esq. of Alnwick, Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland. He graduated M.A. 1823, B.D. 1830, and was Junior Practor in 1829.

May 24. At Aisholt, Somersetshire, aged 80, the Rev. John Brice, Rector of Aisholt and Greston, and Perpetual Curate of Catcott. He was presented to Catcott by Lord Henniker in 1785, and instituted to the two former churches in 1800.

May 25. At Mobberley, Cheshire, aged 61, the Rev. John Holdsworth Mallory, Rector of that parish, a Fellow of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, and a Magistrate for the County of Chester. He was the only surviving son of the Rev. Thomas Mallory, LL.B. Rector of Mobberley, and Vicar of Huyton, co. Lancaster, by Barbara, dau. of George Farington, of Weiden and Shaw-hall in Lancashire, esq. and was sixth in descent from Thomas Mallory, Dean of Chester (see the pedigree in Ormerod's History of Cheshire, vol. 1. p. 329). He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1795, was instituted to Mobberley on his own presentation in 1795, and became a Fellow of Manchester in 1814. He married Julia, daughter of John Crowder, esq. of Brotherton, Yorksh., and having left an only daughter, the male line of this branch of the family has become extinct.

May 27. At Cholesey, Begks, aged 76, the Rev. Wyatt Cuttle, Vicar of that parish. He was of Pembroke coll. Oxford, B.C.L. 1782; and was presented to his living in 1800 by the Lord Chancellor.

At Lynn, aged 65, the Rev. Arthur Iveson, Rector of East Bradenham, Norfolk, Perpetual Curate of Shouldham and Shouldham Thorpe, and of Tottenham; to the first of which livings he was instituted in 1797, and to Shouldham in 1814. Tottenham is in the patronage of the see of Ely. Mr. Iveson's end was very melancholy. At ten o'clock in the evening he was sitting in his room, when his son the Rev. Thomas Iveson hastily entered, and, after a few desultory remarks, drew from his pocket a pistol, which he pointed at his father, and the contents were lodged in the right auricle of the heart. After this he went to the next house, occupied by Captain Lake, and informed him of what had taken place, conjuring him at the same time to enter and take possession. The Captain proceeded forthwith to the room, where he found the venerable man gasping for breath, and he died in less than twenty minutes. The son placed himself in the kitchen, where he was found by the officers of justice, into whose hands he resigned himself voluntarily, having first taken the opportunity to swallow a large quantity of laudanum, but from the effects of which he was relieved. The Coroner's Jury gave the following verdict:—"That the said Rev. Thomas Iveson died with intent and forethought shoot his father with a pistol, and

that he died in consequence." The prisoner was conveyed to gaol. He is a gentlemanly person, of 84 years of age, and possesses considerable mental acquirements. Of late much eccentricity has marked his conduct.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 18. At Greenwich, aged 85, Mrs. Davidson, sister to the late Governor Broun, of Guernsey, and aunt to Sir James Broun, Bart. of Colstoun, co. Dumfries.

Aged 62, Mary, widow of James Ball, esq. of Duke-st. Grosvenor-sq.

May 19. Francis Gibbs, infant son of Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart. M.P.

May 20. At Clapham Common, aged 86, John Hamman, esq. citizen and girdler, and Deputy Alderman of Cordwainers' Ward. He was an eminent tea-dealer in Bow-lane; and was first elected a member of the Common Council in 1803.

May 23. In Charles-st. St. James's, aged 79, A. Tulloch, esq.

May 24. In Russell-pl. Eliza-Jane, youngest dau. of Mr. Serjeant Adams.

At Brompton, aged 17, Lillas, eldest dau. of John Stuart, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

May 25. At Highbury-grove, aged 61, James Raymond Barker, esq.

Aged 2 years, Metcalfe-Bold, only son of Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, of Rossall-hall, Lancashire, esq.

May 26. In Wood-st. aged 52, Mr. Thomas Orchard, citizen and baker, a Common Councilman for Cripplegate Within.

May 30. In Alfred-st. Bedford-sq. Mr. John M'Gibbon, late proprietor of the Herford and other provincial theatres.

In Coleman-st. Lieut. Rich. Cole, R.N.

May 31. At Kensington, aged 77, Anne, widow of Wm. Hales, esq. of Great Marlow.

In Upper Seymour-st. aged 56, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte, wife of Rear-Admiral Adam Drummond, and eldest sister to the late Duke of Atholl. She was the eldest child of John 4th Duke of Atholl, K.T. by his first wife, the Hon. Jane Cathcart, eldest dau. of Chas. 8th Lord Cathcart; was married first, March 4, 1797, to Sir John Menzies, the 4th Bart. of Castle Menzies, co. Perth, who died without issue March 26, 1800; secondly, May 28, 1801, to the present Rear-Adm. Drummond.

Lately. Margaret-Jemima, widow of Sir Rich. Perrott, Bart. whose exertions for her numerous family were assisted by a benefit at Covent Garden theatre some years ago. By her death two unhappy orphans are left destitute; the pension she derived from Government having died with her.

Webb, the engraver. Since the death of old John Scott, he certainly ranked among the best animal engravers in England. He suddenly expired in the street. He has left

a widow and a large young family in distressed circumstances.

June 1. In Cleveland-row, aged 76, the widow of Clotworthy Gowan, esq.

June 2. In the Strand, aged 66, Lucretia, widow of Dr. Dickinson.

June 3. In Abingdon-st. Sophia, widow of Geo. Ellis, esq. who died on the 16th of Sept. last (see our number for that month, p. 282.)

Mrs. Grier, of Bedford-pl. Bloomsbury.

Aged 26, Tugwell Robins, B.A. Fellow of Magd. college, Cambridge, only son of W. L. T. Robins, esq. of Bernard-st.

June 4. In Abingdon-st. aged 30, Miss Garnham.

June 7. Aged 30, Major Arthur Sullivan, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, Aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Sir Charles Dalbiac, and brother to Sir Chas. Sullivan, of Thames Ditton, Bart. He was the 7th son of Sir Richard-Joseph the 1st Baronet, by Mary, only dau. of Thos. Lodge, of Leeds, esq.

June 12. In Cleveland-row, aged 18, the Hon. Harriet-Caroline Lambton, third dau. of Lord Durham, by his first marriage.

June 13. Susan, the wife of the Rev. Philip Le Bretou, of Lower Seymour-st.

June 15. At Myddleton-sq. aged 75, Alex. Anderson, esq. late of Staines, formerly of Lloyd's Coffee-house.

At Clapham, aged 7, Thomas-Robert, son of Thos. Hankey, esq.

In Cadogan-pl. aged 67, Geo. Bicknell, esq.

June 16. At Camberwell, B. Wilson, esq. Emilia, wife of P. C. Crespigny, esq.

At Winchmore-hill, in her 82d year, Sarah, widow of Thos. Testmaker, of Ford's Grove, esq.

June 17. At Clapham, Richard Hooton, esq. of Leamington.

Aged 89, Anna-Maria, wife of W. Maclean, esq. of Camberwell.

June 21. In the Regent's Park, aged 62, Capt. Hugh Reid.

In Norfolk-st. aged 72, Z. Mac Spence, esq.

Aged 72, Thos. Catherall, esq. Pall Mall.

June 25. Aged 64, Catherine, wife of Mr. Matthew Samuel Haynes, late of Edwards-square, Kensington. Although previously in the enjoyment of robust health, she was attacked by cholera, and died the following day.

Beds.—June 5. At Cookham Grove, aged 89, Amelia, widow of Broome Witts, esq.

June 6. At Bromham rectory, aged 5, Anna Latty, dau. of the Rev. James Evans Phillips.

June 14. At Bedford, aged 69, Anne, widow of Major Henry Hawkins.

June 17. At Old Windsor Lodge, aged 74, George Stevens, esq.

Bucks.—June 18. At Tickford Park, Henry Van Hagen, esq. in his 40th year.

CAMBRIDGE.—May 21. At Cambridge, Anne, widow of the Rev. Marmaduke Johnson, Vicar of Haslingfield.

June 3. At the house of the Rev. A. C. Price, Vicar of Chesterton, G. F. Hewitt, esq. of Badbury, Wilts.

CHESHIRE.—June 11. At Parkgate, aged 20, Georgina, fourth dau. of Major-Gen. W. H. Beckwith.

CORNWALL.—May 23. At Poltair-house, near Penzance, aged 20, Frances Agnate, youngest dau. of Vincent Hilton Briscoe, esq. of Hookwood, Surrey.

May 26. At Launceston, aged 75, Peter Hugh Davies, esq., one of the oldest Purser in the Navy.

June 14. At Falmouth, on his return from Corfu, aged 29, John West Henry, esq. M.A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, and of the Middle Temple, third son of A. Henry, esq. of Pentouville.

CUMBERLAND.—May 19. At Carlisle, Jane, widow of Sir Frederick Treise Morshead, Bart. She was the second dau. of Robert Warwick, of Warwick Hall, esq., was married Nov. 15, 1821, and left a widow in 1828, with an only child, the present Sir Warwick Charles Morshead, Bart. who was born in 1824.

DERBY.—June 21. At Derby, aged 34, Hannah-Mihill, wife of the Rev. Wm. Conyngham Ussher, and dau. of N. Holmes, esq.

DEVON.—May 26. At Ilfracombe, Anne, widow of the Rev. John Passmore, Rector of St. Just in Moseland, Cornwall, and dau. of late Wm. Arundell Harris, esq. of Kenegie and Trengmaington.

May 29. At Torquay, aged 3, Charles-Henry, son of the Rev. Charles Lane, and grandson of the late Right Rev. Bishop Sandford.

May 31. At Torquay, Catherine-Maria, fourth dau. of the late Lord Henry Murray, (uncle to the present Duke of Atholl) by Eliza, dau. of Richard Kent, esq.

Lately. At Plymouth, aged 65, F. Edgcombe, esq. late Commissioner in His Majesty's Victualling Office.

June 1. At Farringdon-house, aged 52, Dorothea, relict of Sir John Duntze, of Tiverton, Bart. She was the second dau. of Sir Thos. Carew, the 6th Bart. of Haccomb, by Jane, dau. of the Rev. Charles Smalwood; was married in June 1804; and left a widow on the 21st of last June, having given birth to one son, Sir John Duntze, the present Baryet.

June 3. At Exmouth, aged 18, Mr. James Alexander Jopp, R.N. son of Keith Jopp, esq. of Aberdeen.

June 10. At Gappah, near Chudleigh, aged 63, Louisa, youngest dau. of J. W. Goes, Esq. late of Teignmouth.

June 18. At Plymouth, aged 23, John Hillman Hornbrook, late Midshipman of H. M. ship *Britannia*, second son of Lieut. R. L. Hornbrook, of the Royal Marines.

DORSET.—*May 27.* Aged 59, the widow of the Rev. John Wise, Vicar of Lillington.

At Milbourn St. Andrew, aged 84, Mrs. Susanna Chamberlin, 45 years the respected widow of Mason Chamberlin, esq. R.A., one of the originally appointed Members of the Royal Academy of Arts.

DURHAM.—*May 25.* Aged 74, John Wolfe, esq. one of the Aldermen of that city, and many years governor of the gaol.

ESSEX.—*April.* In his 80th year, Richard Burroughs, esq. for 46 years Alderman of Saffron Walden.

GLOUCESTER.—*May 13.* At Northleach, aged 60, James Lovesey, esq.

May 16. At Welford, aged 70, Harriet, relict of Walter Stubbs, esq. of Beckbury, Salop.

May 17. At Cheltenham, Thos. Coote, esq. many years chief magistrate of Newfoundland.

May 19. At Cheltenham, (the residence of her son, Lieut.-William Mansell, R.N.) aged 68, the widow of Walter Mansell, esq. of Woodperry House, Oxfr.

May 19. At Overdale House, Downend, aged 59, Wm. Harmar, Esq. solicitor.

Lately. At Bristol Hotwells, in her 19th year, Ann-Catherine Cooper, youngest dau. of Capt. Shewen, R.N., and grand-dau. of the late Elias Vanderhorst, esq. American Consul.

June 8. At Bristol, by cutting his throat, Major Thompson, 46th regiment,—verdict, temporary derangement. He held the military command of the Bristol district for about six weeks, in January and February last, pending the proceedings against Col. Brereton. He had served in India, and had suffered much from the climate. He was unmarried.

June 11. At Clifton, the widow of Gen. Adcane, of Babraham, Cambridgeshire, Groom of the Bed-chamber to George III. Colonel of the 45th regt. of foot, and M.P. for Cambridgeshire.

HANTS.—*May 22.* At Winchester, advanced in age, Mrs. Dunn, mother of John Dunn, esq. of Alresford.

May 16. At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Helen, wife of Major Trevor.

May 19. At Overton, aged 44, Joseph Troughton, esq. late of Dorset-square, London.

May 22. At Andover, aged 58, Mr. Wm. Reding, one of the senior members of the corporation, leaving a wife and numerous family.

Lately. Lieut. Chas. Williams, youngest son of the late Rev. Daniel Williams, Fellow of Winchester.

At Purbrook, aged 86, William Smith, esq. senior Alderman of Portsmouth.

Archer, eldest son of J. Crouch, esq. of St. Cross, near Winchester.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*May 30.* At Maypark, Mrs. Frances Salwey, dau. of the late Rev. Tho. Salwey, LL.D., of Richard's Castle.

HANTS.—*June 18.* At Two Waters, aged 55, Lewis Aubrey, Esq.

HANTS.—*May 24.* At Covington, Huntingdonshire, in the 48th year of his age, W. H. Standley, esq. son of the late R. Standley, esq. of Medbourne, Leicestershire.

May 25. At Gaines Hall, aged 74, Sir James Duberly. He was knighted March 30, 1803, being then Sheriff of the Counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon.

KENT.—*Feb.* At Dover, Lt.-Gen. William C. Campbell, late of the 3d foot.

May 25. At Maxton-house, near Dover, aged 18, Christian Paul Meyer, jun. eldest son of Christian Paul Meyer, esq. and *June 21*, at the same place, aged 74, his grandfather, Herman Meyer, esq. of Forty Hall, Enfield.

June 3. At Margate, aged 78, J. Thornton, esq., of Kensington.

June 6. Aged 70, at Sydenham, W. Horsey, esq., late of Camomile-street.

June 7. At Eltham, aged 74, Richard Lewin, esq.

June 8. At Margate, aged 26, Charles Henly, 2d son of Rear-Adm. Devonshire.

June 9. At Brompton, Joseph Cotwell, esq., R.N. aged 54.

June 18. At Chatham, David Barry Conway, esq., Surgeon in ordinary of that fort.

LANCASH.—*May 18.* At Liverpool, Wm. W. Fraser, esq. Inspector-general of Hospitals.

May 29. At Vernon Castle, aged 34, Edw.-Thos. Stanley, esq. eldest son of the late Hon. Edward Thos. Stanley.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*May 20.* At Lincoln, aged 76, Mrs. Frances Massingberd, 3rd dau. of the late Wm. Burrell Massingberd, esq. of Ormsby.

May 23. Aged 43, Mary, wife of Mr. Alderman Cartledge, of Lincoln.

MIDDLESEX.—*May 30.* At Acton, aged 20, Jane Catherine, dau. of Dr. Crotch, Professor of Music, Oxford.

June 16. At Willesden, in her 21st year, Isabella, the youngest dau. of Wm. Wright, esq. of Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

NORTHAMPTONSH.—*May 25.* At the rectory, Braybrooke, aged 34, Louisa, the wife of the Rev. John Field, youngest and only surviving daughter of the late Rev. James Bousquet.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*June 11.* At Motwick, the widow of the Rev. Wm. Bell Moises, Vicar of Felton, and mother of Capt. Moises, of Amble-house.

NOTTS.—*May 10.* At North Munkham, aged 89, Thos. Robinson, esq. formerly of Cambridge.

May 19. Aged 75, Samuel Bolton, esq. of Hamshill.

Oxon.—At Oxford, from the cramp whilst bathing, Tho. Penny, esq. B.A. Scholar of St. John's college.

June 2. At Waterperry, aged 65, Joseph Henley, esq.

June 5. At Lincoln-college, Oxford, Mr. James Barlow Gardiner, Exhibitioner on Lord Crewe's Foundation, and second son of the Rev. Fred. Gardiner, of Wadhurst, Sussex.

RUTLAND.—*May 29.* At the Rectory, Ayrton, aged 84, the wife of the Rev. G. Foster.

SALOP.—*May 21.* At Wem, aged 44, Maj. Geo.-Andrew Rigby, of Bombay establishment.

SOMERSET.—*May 28.* At an advanced age, Sarah, widow of John Harington, esq. of Bath, and daughter of Samuel Wey, esq. attorney, of Sherborne.

Lately.—Aged 76, Wm. Waters, esq. of North-house, Redminster.

June 2. At Bath, Wm. Lawrence, eldest son of Wm. Laforest, esq. of Bedford-row.

June 5. At Bath, aged 58, Peter Lely, esq. late Captain in Marines.

June 8. Louisa, youngest dau. of Jas. Tucker, esq. Rectory, Yatton.

June 21. At Bath, aged 83, the widow of the Rev. John Amyas, Rector of Hensted, Norfolk.

SUFFOLK.—*May 20.* At Thurston, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Chas. Tyrell, and mother of Chas. Tyrell, esq. M.P. for Suffolk.

May 30. At Ufford Parsonage, aged 69, Wm. Larken, esq.

June 17. At Ipswich, aged 38, Susannah, wife of Michael Turner, esq. late Maj 1st Guards.

SURREY.—*May 25.* Aged 71, T. Sewell, esq. of Little Bookham.

May 26. At Ewell, Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Dowdeswell, esq.

May 28. At Croydon, Capt. Cbr. Elton Prescott, Director of the East India Company, and of the West Middlesex Water Works. He was cousin-german to Sir George Beeston Prescott, of Theobald's Park, Hertfordshire, Bart., being the second son of Thomas Prescott, esq. of Vienna, by Augusta, daughter of Sir Charles Frederick, K.B. Surveyor-general of the Ordnance. His name of Elton he derived from his paternal grandmother Mary, daughter of Jacob Elton, esq. of Bristol, third son of Sir Abraham Elton, the first Baronet of that family.

May 31. At Ham Common, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of the late Joseph Palmer, esq. F.S.A. (formerly Capt. Budworth), of whom memoirs will be found in our vol. 85, ii. 222. She was the sister and mistress of Roger Palmer, esq. of Rush and Palmerstown, co. Mayo, who died in 1811; and was left a widow in 1816. Her death was occasioned

by her setting her clothes on fire from a candle. She has left an only daughter, the wife of W. A. Mackinnon, esq. M.P. for Lymington, but her valuable estate in the county of Mayo, worth 80,000*l.* a-year, and a large estate in the county of Dublin, have devolved on Sir William H. Palmer, Bart. of Castle Lackin, co. Mayo.

June 4. At Guildford, aged 78, Eliz. relict of P. Finnimore, esq. late of Bermondsey and Peckham rye.

June 15. Mabel-Anne, wife of Geo. Best, of Bretlands, esq.

June 17. At Barnes-green, Surrey, aged 81, Mary, widow of Sir Thomas Hyde Page, of the engineers, who died June 30, 1821.

SUSSEX.—*April 28.* T. Comber, esq. of Allington.

May 7. At Markly, Lieut. B. H. Carew, E. I. Co's service, 2d son of Adm. Sir B. H. Carew, G.C.B.

May 18. At Brighton, aged 18, Marianne, 2d daughter of Sir James Langham, Bart.

May 21. Aged 85, William Key, esq. of Musley-bank, near Malton.

May 22. At Plumpton, near Lewes, aged 87, W. Brook, esq. of Brighton.

May 28. At Atherington, Eliz. Callaway, at the patriarchal age of 102 years.

June 14. At Brighton, Mary wife of John Summons, esq. of the Pavilion, Euston-square.

WARWICK.—*June 9.* Aged 52, E. Hughes, Esq. of Warwick.

June 14. At Dunchurch Lodge, aged 52, Eleanor, widow of Richard Tawney, Esq.

WILTS.—*May 5.* Augusta, wife of Wm. Heald Ludlow, Esq. of Seend House, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Heathcote, esq. of Shaw Hill house.

Lately. At Clannycombe House, aged 52, the widow of H. K. Square, esq.

ABROAD.—*April 6.* At Paris, Catherine-Creighton, wife of Sir George Beeston Prescott, Bart., of Theobalds Park, Hert. She was the second dau. of Sir Thomas Mills, Governor of Quebec, was married Aug. 20, 1799, and has left two sons and three daughters.

April 11. At Rome, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of late Charles Morris, esq. of Southampton.

EAST INDIES.—*Aug. ...* At Poonah, Bombay, Capt. Hogg, 6th foot.

Aug. 8. At Bengal, Lt. Thomas, 13th reg. *Sept. 27.* On his passage to India, on board the *Muir*, in his 20th year, Fred. Earle Hotham, esq. youngest son of Vice-Adm. Sir W. Hotham, K.C.B.

Oct. 13. At Patna, Bengal, Ensign Colin Campbell, 39th regt.

Lately. At Singapore, aged 24, Matthew McMahon, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, nephew to Sir M. Tierney, Bart.

On his return from India, Richard S. Frampton, esq. Bombay civil service, son of late Wm. F. of Leadenhall-street.

At Singapore, aged 27, Lieut.-Jas. Iverson, E.I.C. 7th son of William I. esq. of Hedon.

At Moorshedabad, Roddam Buller, esq.
civil service, 3d son of Cornelius B. esq. of
Upper Seymour-street.

At Kernal, aged 22, Fred. T. Curtis,
esq. 37th Bengal inf.

At Tipperick, Chas. Gordon Drummond, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, fifth son of Rear-Adm. and Lady Charlotte Drummond.

At Madras, Capt. P. Gardiner, of E. I. C. eldest son of Rev. F. Gardiner, Rector of Coombe Hay, near Bath.

Nov. 8. At Barrackpore, Major-Gen.

Geo. Hanbury Pine, commanding the presidency division of the army.

Nov. 4. At Saugur, Bengal, Geo. Cotes, Honorary M.A. and late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, 5th son of Peter Cotes, esq. of Sidmington, Hants. He was the successful candidate for the cadetship given by Mr. Wynn to the University of Oxford.

Nov. 29. At Hussingabad, Lieut. Wm. Elliott, 27th Bengal N I.

At Neemuch, aged 28, Capt. Geo. Ridge,
9th Bengal Cavalry.

WEST INDIES.—Feb. At Jamaica, aged 17, Charles, youngest son of Chas. Caspar Clutterbuck, esq. North Cadbury, Somerset.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 23 to June 26, 1832.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males - 1198	} 2358	Males - 1078	} 2017	Between	2 and 5 221
Females - 1160		Females - 944		5 and 10 85	50 and 60 185
				10 and 20 76	60 and 70 309
				20 and 30 147	70 and 80 149
				30 and 40 203	80 and 90 58
				40 and 50 177	90 and 100 6
Whereof have died (stillborn and) under two years old.....					506

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated till June 27.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
61 11	33 7	21 5	35 0	35 5	34 8

PRICE OF HOPS, June 15.

Kent Bags	5 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	to	6 <i>l</i> .	16 <i>s</i> .	Farnham(seconds)...	6 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	to	9 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .
Sussex	4 <i>l</i> .	10 <i>s</i> .	to	5 <i>l</i> .	15 <i>s</i> .	Kent Pockets	5 <i>l</i> .	10 <i>s</i> .	to	8 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .
Essex	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	to	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	Sussex	5 <i>l</i> .	5 <i>s</i> .	to	6 <i>l</i> .	12 <i>s</i> .
Farnham (fine)	9 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	to	12 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	Essex	5 <i>l</i> .	10 <i>s</i> .	to	7 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 22.

Smithfield, Hay 4l. 5s. to 4l. 15s. Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 18s. Clover 5l. 9s. to 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, June 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s.	4d.	to 4s.	2d.	Lamb.....	5s.	0d.	to 6s.	0d.
Mutton.....	4s.	4d.	to 5s.	0d.	Head of Cattle at Market, June 25:				
Veal.....	4s.	4d.	to 5s.	0d.	Beasts	3,427	Calves	270	
Pork.....	4s.	4d.	to 5s.	2d.	Sheep and Lambs	19,120	Pigs	150	

COAL MARKET, June 25.—Wallsends, from 19s. 0d. to 20s. 6d. per ton.

Other sorts from 15s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 46s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled 70s. Curd, 74s.—**CANDLES,** 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES, *June* 19, 1832.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock & Share Brokers, 29, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 289.—Ellmere and Chester, 77.—Grand Junction, 222.—
Knapet and Avon, 26.—Leeds and Liverpool, 450.—Regent's, 17.—Rochdale, 81.—
London Dock Stock, 66.—St. Katharine's, 77.—West India, 111.—Liverpool
and Manchester Railway, 199.—Grand Junction Water Works, 51.—West Middle-
sex, 78.—Globe Insurance, 136½.—Guardian, 26.—Hope, 5½.—Chartered
Gas Light, 50½.—Imperial Gas, 48.—Phoenix ditto, 2½ pm.—Independent, 40.
General United, 13 die.—Canada Land Company, 49½.—Reversionary Interest, 311.

For prices of all other Shares, inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26 to June 25, 1832, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	61	68	47	29, 98	cloudy	11	60	69	62	29, 73	cl'dy & shrs.
27	53	59	51	, 97	do.	12	67	70	61	, 54	do. do.
28	60	71	57	, 91	do.	13	68	72	58	, 48	do. do.
29	56	64	55	, 88	do. & rain	14	64	71	58	, 67	do. do.
30	58	69	55	, 89	do. do.	15	62	69	57	, 90	do. & sho'r's.
31	52	58	34	, 48	rain	16	65	68	60	30, 00	do. & fair
J. 1	54	58	49	, 57	do.	17	67	72	60	, 03	do. do.
2	60	68	55	, 80	fair & cloudy	18	68	73	60	, 06	do. do.
3	61	68	57	, 64	do. do.	19	67	74	61	, 06	do. do.
4	60	62	59	, 50	cl'dy & rain	20	68	71	59	, 00	do. do.
5	58	65	60	, 50	do. do.	21	64	70	58	29, 98	do. & sho'r's.
6	59	68	53	, 49	do. & fair	22	59	65	56	, 60	do. & rain
7	61	59	34	, 58	shrs. thunder	23	64	72	57	, 79	do. & fair
8	58	62	59	, 68	cl'dy & sh'r's.	24	61	66	55	, 83	do. & cloudy
9	61	69	56	, 80	variable	25	60	66	54	, 98	cloudy
10	60	68	62	, 19	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From May 30, to June 27, 1832, both inclusive.

May & June.	Bank Stock.	8 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000/.
30		84½	85½		92½	93½	100½	16½	1 pm. par			11 10 pm.
31	201½	84½	95½	62	92½	98½	100½	16½	207 par 1 pm.			10 12 pm.
1	201½	84½			91½		100½	16½	207½			10 12 pm.
2	200½	84½			91½		100½	16½	207½	1 pm. par		11 12 pm.
4		84½			91½		100½	16½		1 pm. 82½		11 12 pm.
5	199	84½			91½		100½	16½	207 par 1 pm			12 10 pm.
6	200	84½			91½		100½	16½		par		12 10 pm.
7	199	83½		91	90½		100½	16½				11 8 pm.
8	199	83½			91½		100½	16½		par 2 dis		9 10 pm.
9	199½	83½			91½		100½	16½		par 1 dis		9 10 pm.
11	Hol.											
12	Hol.											
13	200	84	87		91½		100½	16½		1 2 dis.		10 8 pm.
14	200	84	87		91½		100½	16½				10 8 pm.
15	200	83½			90½		100½	16½			81½	8 6 pm.
16	199	83½		90½	91		100½	16½		1 3 dis.		6 8 pm.
18	200	83½			91		100½	16½		1 dis.		7 9 pm.
19		83½		90½	91½		101	16½		1 dis.		8 9 pm.
20	199½	83½		90½	91		100½	16½		par 1 dis.	81½	
21		83½		91½	91½		101					9 10 pm.
22	199½	83½			91½		100½	16½		1 dis.		9 10 pm.
23		83½		91½	91½		100½	16½				9 10 pm.
24	199	83½			91½		101½	17½		1 ds. par		9 10 pm.
26	200	83½			91½		101½	18½				9 10 pm.
27		83½			91½		100½	16½		1 dis.		8 10 pm.

South Sea Stock, June 1, 96½; New South Sea Annuities, May 31, 83½.

J. J. ARMILL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

